



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Lyka Healthcare Limited

Opinion

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements Lyka Healthcare Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Changes in Equity, total Comprehensive Income and the Cash Flow Statement, for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Company's Act 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2019, and its loss, total Comprehensive Income and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2018, included in the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements audited by statutory auditors Jayesh Dadia & Associates LLP.





Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity) and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.






D. KOTHARY & CO.

Chartered Accountants

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
- We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Changes in Equity, total Comprehensive Income and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B"; and
 - With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - The Company has disclosed in Note no. 31 pending litigations which has impact on its financial position in its financial statements.
 - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For D. Kothary & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 105335W)


Mehul N. Patel
Partner

Membership No. 132650

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15th May 2019





D. KOTHARY & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date)

1. In respect of its Property, plant & Equipment:
 - a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant & equipment on the basis of available information.
 - b) As explained to us, all the property, plant & equipment have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
 - a) According to the documents provided to us, we report that, the Company does not have any immovable properties of land and buildings, as at the balance sheet date.
2. In respect of its inventories:
 - a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and no material discrepancies were noticed.
3. The Company has not granted any loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.
6. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the mining activities rendered by the Company.
7. According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:
 - a) Undisputed statutory dues in respect of sales tax, service tax, withholding taxes, provident fund, and employees' state insurance, cess as applicable and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-tax, Custom Duty, GST, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March 2019, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.





D. KOTHARY & CO.

Chartered Accountants

- b) Details of dues of Income tax which have not been deposited as on 31st March 2019 on account of disputes are given below.

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute Pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount Involved	Amount un paid
Income tax Act	Income tax	CIT (Appeal)	AY -2014-15	1,00,77,140	80,77,140

8. Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to any financial institution.
9. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
11. The Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in the books of accounts in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act.
12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.





D. KOTHARY & CO.
Chartered Accountants

16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For **D. Kothary & Co**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 105335W)

Mehul N. Patel

Partner

Membership No. 132650

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15th May 2019





D. KOTHARY & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

To the Members of
Lyka Healthcare Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Lyka Healthcare Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.





D. KOTHARY & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For D. Kothary & Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 105335W)

Mehul N. Patel
Partner

Membership No. 132650

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15th May 2019



LYKA HEALTHCARE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019

(Amount In Rs.)

PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31st Mar 2019	As at 31st March 2018
I. ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	1	68,31,431	50,59,264
(b) Intangible Assets		27,97,64,066	29,99,79,624
(c) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	2	2,27,73,091	1,96,26,155
Total Non-Current Assets(A)		30,93,68,588	32,46,65,043
2. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	3	41,97,652	2,45,70,503
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	4	82,12,644	4,31,10,346
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,96,623	2,72,973
(iii) Other Financial Assets	6	1,67,000	5,73,316
(c) Other Current Assets	7	47,48,300	54,05,892
Total Current Assets(B)		1,76,22,219	7,39,33,030
Total Assets(A+B)		32,69,90,807	39,85,98,074
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Shareholders' funds			
(a) Equity Share capital	8	7,55,00,000	7,55,00,000
(b) Other Equity	9	(3,61,22,307)	1,89,26,308
Total Equity(A)		3,93,77,693	9,44,26,308
2. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	36,90,506	21,80,358
(b) Provisions	11	13,88,707	50,81,693
(c) Other Non-current Liabilities	12	51,00,000	35,00,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities(B)		1,01,79,213	1,07,62,051
3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	30,75,829	29,79,025
(ii) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises		1,74,244	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises		10,84,00,075	11,98,39,954
(c) Other Financial Liabilities	14	6,19,01,259	6,28,02,441
(b) Provisions	15	15,67,436	5,50,486
(d) Other current Liabilities	16	10,23,15,057	10,72,37,810
Total Current Liabilities (C)		27,74,33,900	29,34,09,715
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A)+(B)+(C)		32,69,90,807	39,85,98,073
Notes on Financial Statements			

For D. Kothary & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Rgn : 105335W

Mehul N. Patel
Partner
Membership No : 132650

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15th May 2019



For and on behalf of the Board

N.I.Gandhi
Director

Pooja Hinduja
Company Secretary

Kunal Gandhi
Director



LYKA HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2019

(Amount In Rs.)

PARTICULARS	Note No.	Period ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Revenue :			
Revenue from operations	17	10,04,32,830	13,57,71,263
Other income	18	43,03,010	8,27,580
Total Revenue		10,47,35,840	13,65,98,843
Expenses :			
Purchase of Stock in Trade	19	5,89,54,716	7,19,83,615
Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade	20	2,03,72,851	1,02,84,167
Employee benefits expense	21	2,54,12,571	3,98,31,996
Finance costs	22	11,71,319	12,18,888
Depreciation and Amortization expenses	1	2,14,21,850	1,94,75,006
Other expenses	23	3,59,88,707	2,96,75,757
Total Expenses		16,33,22,013	17,24,69,430
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(5,85,86,173)	(3,58,70,587)
Tax Expense:			
Previous years Adjustments			
Current years		-	-
Deferred Tax		(31,46,936)	(38,55,018)
Profit/(Loss) for the Period		(5,54,39,237)	(3,20,15,569)
Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
(a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan		3,90,623	2,96,011
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		3,90,623	2,96,011
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		(5,50,48,614)	(3,17,19,558)
Earning per Share (of Rs 10/- each)			
Basic/Diluted	24	(7.29)	(4.20)
Significant Accounting Policies			
Notes on Financial Statements			

For D. Kothary & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Rgn : 105335W

Mehul N. Patel

Partner

Membership No : 132650

Place : Mumbai

Date : 15th May 2019



For and on behalf of the Board

N.I. Gandhi

N.I. Gandhi
Director

Kunal Gandhi

Kunal Gandhi
Director

Pooja Hinduja

Pooja Hinduja
Company Secretary



LYKA HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 31st March, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars		Note No.	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
A	Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
1	Net Profit before tax as per Profit & Loss Statement		(5,85,86,173)	(3,58,70,587)
	Add: Adjustments to Profit & Loss Statement			
	Depreciation & Amortisation Expense		2,14,21,850	1,94,75,006
	Interest on Loan & Others		11,71,319	-
	Loss on sale of Assets		12,55,568	-
	Provision for Employee Benefit		(22,85,413)	10,07,316
2	Adjusted Profit before changes in Working Capital		(3,70,22,849)	(1,53,88,265)
	Add/Less: Adjustments in Working Capital			
	Increase in Trade Payables		(1,12,65,635)	2,70,55,160
	(Decrease)/ Increase in Other Financial Liabilities		(0)	(7,36,994)
	(Decrease)/ Increase in Other current and non current Liabilities & provisions		(33,22,753)	(75,93,408)
	Decrease/ (Increase) in Inventories		2,03,72,851	1,02,84,167
	(Increase) in Other Financial Assets		4,06,316	(2,07,194)
	(Increase) in Other Current Assets		8,72,744	(3,41,879)
	(Increase) in Trade Receivables		3,48,97,702	(1,31,41,403)
3	Cash Generated from Operations		49,38,376	(69,814)
4	Less: Taxes Paid		(2,15,151)	(15,00,000)
5	Cash Flows From Operating Activities:	A	47,23,225	(15,69,814)
B	Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment		(66,04,026)	1,39,194
	Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment		23,70,000	-
	Cash Flows From Investing Activities:	B	(42,34,026)	1,39,194
C	Cash Flows From Financing activities:			
	(Decrease)/ increase in Borrowings		16,50,060	1,06,188
	Interest on Borrowings		(21,15,608)	-
	Cash Flows From Financing Activities:	C	(4,65,548)	1,06,188
D	Total Cash Flows From Operations	A+B+C	23,651	(13,24,432)
E	Add: Opening Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents		2,72,973	15,97,405
F	Closing Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents		2,96,623	2,72,973

As per our report of even date attached

For D. Kothary & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Rgn: 105335W

Mehul N. Patel
Partner
Membership No : 132650



Place : Mumbai
Date : 15th May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

N.I. Gandhi
N.I. Gandhi
Director

Kunal Gandhi
Kunal Gandhi
Director

Pooja Hinduja
Pooja Hinduja
Company Secretary



Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March, 2019

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Balance as at April 1, 2018	7,55,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-
Balance as at February 28, 2019	7,55,00,000

B. Other Equity

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Profit & Loss A/c	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	(14,18,95,282)	22,50,00,000	(3,27,26,980)	2,68,128	5,06,45,866
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(3,20,15,569)	-	-	-	(3,20,15,569)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	2,96,011	2,96,011
Balance as at March 31, 2018					(3,17,19,558)
Balance as at April 1, 2018	(17,39,10,851)	22,50,00,000	(3,27,26,980)	5,64,139	1,89,26,308
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(5,54,39,237)				(5,54,39,237)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year				3,90,623	3,90,623
Balance as at March 31, 2019	(22,93,50,089)	22,50,00,000	(3,27,26,980)	9,54,762	(3,61,22,307)

For D. Kothary & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Rgn : 105335W

Mehul N. Patel
Partner
Membership No : 132650



N.I. Gandhi

N.I. Gandhi
Director

Pooja Hinduja

Pooja Hinduja
Company Secretary

Kunal Gandhi

Kunal Gandhi
Director



Place : Mumbai
Date : 15th May 2019

Lyka Healthcare Limited

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

“Lyka Healthcare Limited “is unlisted entity incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company is a subsidiary of Lyka Labs Limited which is Listed Company. The address of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the introduction to the annual report.

Company is engaged in the business of pharmaceutical products.

B. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The Ind AS financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- i) Certain financial assets and liabilities,
- ii) Defined benefit plans -plan assets.

The Ind AS consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016, Guidance Notes and other authoritative pronouncements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

Company's financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency.

B.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Fixed assets and depreciation and amortisation :

Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any, thereon. Depreciation is charged using straight line method based on the useful life of fixed assets as estimated by the management as specified below. Depreciation is charged from the month in which new assets are put to use. No depreciation for the month in which assets is sold. In the case of transfer of used fixed assets from group companies, depreciation is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets. Individual assets / group of similar assets costing upto Rs. 5,000 has been depreciated in full in the year of purchase. Lease hold land is depreciated on the straight line basis over the lease hold period.

Estimated useful life of the assets is as under:

Class of Assets	Useful life in years
VEHICLES	8
OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	5
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	10
COMPUTERS	3
SOFTWARE	6



TECHNICAL & MARKETING KNOW-HOW*	20
BRANDS*	20

*For these class of assets, based on internal assessment, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence, the useful lives for the assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of schedule II of Companies Act, 2013

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its Property, Plant and Equipment recognised as on 1st April, 2017 measured as per previous GAAP as its deemed cost on the date of transition.

b) Inventories:

The Company has complied with AS-2 - Valuation of Inventories issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, to the extent practicable keeping in mind the peculiar nature of the industry.

Finished Goods are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined by using FIFO method. Cost comprises of all costs of purchases (net of CENVAT credit, rebates, trade discount etc.) and cost incurred to bring the inventories to the present location and condition.

c) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognized when realisation is reasonably certain in respect of Sale of goods is recognised when significant risk and reward of ownership are transferred to customers, which coincide with the point of delivery of goods to the ultimate customers from the C&F Agent.

d) Provisions:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

e) Employee Benefits:

i. Defined Contribution Plan:

Company's contribution paid/payable during the year to provident fund, are charged to Profit & Loss Account. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective trusts.

ii. Defined Benefit Plan:

Company's liability towards gratuity are determined using the projected unit credit method which considers each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. Past services are recognized on a straight line basis over the average period until the amended benefits become vested. Actuarial gain and losses are recognized immediately in the statement of Profit and Loss account as income or expense. Obligation is measured at Balance Sheet date



on Government bonds where the currency and terms of Government bonds are consistent with the currency and estimated terms of the defined benefit obligation.

f) Assets on Operating Leases:

Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as expenses on accrual basis in accordance with the respective lease and license agreements.

g) Taxes on Income:

Current Tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income / Equity and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Management periodically evaluates position taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Taxes:

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset and liabilities are reviewed at each reporting date

h) Financial Instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i) Financial Assets:

A) Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial assets and liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

B) Subsequent Measurement:

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

- i) Financial assets at Amortised Cost (AC)
- ii) Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)



- iii) Financial assets at Fair Value through Statement of Profit and Loss. (FVTPL)
- i) **Financial Assets at Amortised Cost (AC):**
A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and, the contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
- ii) **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):**
A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- iii) **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Statement of Profit and Loss. (FVTPL):**
Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

All other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

C) De-recognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- (i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (ii) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either;
- (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

D) Impairment of Financial Assets:

The Company applies the expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss of Financial assets at amortised cost.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. The ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period in the statement of profit and loss and the cumulative loss is reduced from the carrying amount of the asset until it meets the write off criteria, which is generally when no cash flows are expected to be realised from the asset.

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to



The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date) or Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

ii) Financial Liabilities:

A) Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, trade and other payables and financial guarantee contracts.

B) Subsequent Measurement:

This is dependent upon the classification thereof as under:

Loans and Borrowings:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.



iii) Offsetting of Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise an asset and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

iv) Derecognition of financial instruments:

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

i) Contingent Liabilities:

A Contingent Liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of enterprise or a present obligation that arises from past events that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.



Carrying amounts of :

	As at 31/03/2019	As at 31/03/2018
Vehicle	62,06,139	44,41,740
Furniture & Fixtures	4,75,992	5,54,480
Computer & Hardware	45,469	49,975
Office Equipment	1,03,830	1,80,263
Computer Software	2,86,580	2,04,638
Technical and marketing know how	5,40,90,856	5,71,38,356
Brands	22,53,86,630	24,26,36,630

Particulars	Vehicle	Furniture & Fixtures	Computers	Office Equipment	Total	Computer Software	Technical and marketing know how	Brands	Total
Balance at April 1, 2018	58,37,608	8,26,190	7,91,478	5,48,446	80,03,722	4,82,170	6,09,50,000	34,50,00,000	40,64,32,170
Additions	63,33,957	-	61,470	31,599	64,27,026	1,77,000	-	-	1,77,000
Disposals	58,37,608	-	-	-	58,37,608	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2019	63,33,957	8,26,190	8,52,948	5,80,045	85,93,140	6,59,170	6,09,50,000	34,50,00,000	40,66,09,170
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
Balance at March 31, 2018	15,63,062	2,71,710	7,41,503	3,68,183	29,44,458	2,77,532	38,11,644	10,23,63,370	10,64,52,546
Depreciation Expense	7,76,796	78,488	65,976	1,08,032	10,29,292	95,058	30,47,500	1,72,50,000	2,03,92,558
Depreciation on Disposal	(22,12,040)	-	-	-	(22,12,040)	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2019	1,27,818	3,50,198	8,07,479	4,76,215	17,61,709	3,72,590	68,59,144	11,96,13,370	12,68,45,104
Carrying amounts of :									
Balance at March 31, 2018	42,74,546	5,54,480	49,975	1,80,263	50,59,264	2,04,638	5,71,38,356	24,26,36,630	29,99,79,624
Additions	63,33,957	-	61,470	31,599	64,27,026	1,77,000	-	-	1,77,000
Disposals	(36,25,568)	-	-	-	(36,25,568)	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	(7,76,796)	(78,488)	(65,976)	(1,08,032)	(10,29,292)	(95,058)	(30,47,500)	(1,72,50,000)	(2,03,92,558)
Balance at March 31, 2019	62,06,139	4,75,992	45,469	1,03,830	68,31,431	2,86,580	5,40,90,856	22,53,86,630	27,97,64,066



LYKA HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Notes on Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2019

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
2	Deferred Tax Assets <i>Deferred Tax Liability</i> on account of depreciation difference Fair Value Adjustments (Ind AS)	8,92,127	(41,242)
		8,92,127	(41,242)
	<i>Deferred Tax Assets</i> on account of brought forward losses & unabsorbed depreciation on account of Sec 43B disallowances Fair Value Adjustments (Ind AS)	2,11,12,367	1,81,00,524
		7,68,597	15,66,872
		2,18,80,964	1,96,67,396
		2,27,73,091	1,96,26,155
3	Inventories (taken as valued, verified & certified by management) Closing Stock of Finished Goods	41,97,652	2,45,70,503
		41,97,652	2,45,70,503
4	Trade Receivables (Unsecured and considered good) - Less than 6 month - Others Less: ECL Provision (Ind AS)	82,12,644 - -	3,15,97,708 1,15,12,638 -
		82,12,644	4,31,10,346
5	Cash and Cash equivalents Cash in Hand Balances with bank	25,809 2,70,814	503 2,72,470
		2,96,623	2,72,973
6	Other Financial Assets Other Advances	1,67,000	5,73,316
		1,67,000	5,73,316
7	Other Current Assets Advance to Employees Recoverables from revenue authorities Prepaid Expenses Other Advances Advance Tax	-23,593 23,26,569 1,79,536 2,65,788 20,00,000	7,58,155 23,70,044 1,40,472 1,37,221 20,00,000
		47,48,300	54,05,892



LYKA HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Notes on Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2019

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
8	Share Capital Authorised 80,00,000 (PY 80,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	8,00,00,000	8,00,00,000
	Issued , Subscribed & Paid-Up Equity Share Capital 75,50,000 Equity Share of Rs 10/- each (PY 75,50,000 Equity Share of Rs 10/- each)	8,00,00,000	8,00,00,000
		7,55,00,000	7,55,00,000
	TOTAL	7,55,00,000	7,55,00,000
8.1	Reconciliation of the share outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.		
	Particulars	No of shares	Amount (Rs)
	At the beginning of the period	75,50,000	7,55,00,000
	Issued during the period	-	-
	Outstanding at the end of the period	75,50,000	7,55,00,000
8.2	All the above shares was held by the Holding Company Lyka Labs Limited		
9	Other Equity		
	Surplus in the Statement of Profit & Loss		
	-Balance as per Last Financial Statement	(17,39,10,851)	(14,18,95,282)
	-Profit/(Loss) for the year	(5,54,39,237)	(3,20,15,569)
	Net Balance in the Statement of Profit & Loss	(22,93,50,089)	(17,39,10,851)
	Share Premium Account	22,50,00,000	22,50,00,000
	Retained Earnings	(3,27,26,980)	(3,27,26,980)
	Other Comrehensive Income	9,54,762	5,64,139
		(3,61,22,307)	1,89,26,308
10	Long Term Borrowings		
	Secured		
	Car Loan (Secured against Vehicle)	36,90,506	21,80,358
		36,90,506	21,80,358
	Minimum Lease Rentals		
	Upto One Year	7,70,670	7,27,562
	One to Five Years	36,90,506	21,80,358
	Total		
10.1	Lease obligation repayable upto July 2024 secured by respected vehicle. Rate of interest is at 8.9%		
11	Provisions		
	Provisions for Employee Benefits :		
	Provision for Gratuity	1,95,782	11,97,277
	Provision for Leave Encashment	2,12,925	29,04,416
	Provision for Superannuation	9,80,000	9,80,000
		13,88,707	50,81,693



LYKA HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Notes on Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2019

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
12	Other Non Current Liabilities		
	Security Deposits	51,00,000	35,00,000
		51,00,000	35,00,000
13	Short-Term Borrowings		
	Unsecured		
	Loans Borrowed from Assocites	-	-
	Loan from Director	30,596	2,11,894
	Inter-Corporate deposit	30,45,233	27,67,131
		30,75,829	29,79,025
13.1	Unsecured Loan from Director is repayable after one year but before five year. Interest on Loan is at 15% p.a.		
14	Other Financial Liabilities		
	Current maturities of Long Term Debt	7,70,670	7,27,562
	Interest Accrued and due on Borrowings	1,80,590	11,24,879
	Payable for Fixed Assets	6,09,50,000	6,09,50,000
		6,19,01,259	6,28,02,441
15	Short Term Provision		
	Short Term Provision for Gratuity	7,84,156	19,334
	Short Term Provision for Leave Encashment	7,83,280	5,31,152
		15,67,436	5,50,486
16	Other Current liabilities		
	Security Deposit	17,69,079	54,35,049
	Statutory remittances	5,06,725	16,41,866
	Advance for Brands	2,84,37,626	2,85,87,626
	Slump Sale Consideration Payable to Lyka Labs Ltd	6,50,00,000	6,50,00,000
	Other Liabilities	66,01,627	65,73,269
		10,23,15,057	10,72,37,810



LYKA HEALTHCARE LIMITED
Notes on Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2019

Note No.	Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
17	Revenue from operations		
	Sale of Products	10,07,10,411	14,02,05,401
	Less:		
	Commision and brokerage	2,77,582	44,34,138
		10,04,32,830	13,57,71,263
18	Other Income		
	Commission Income	43,03,010	-
	Other Income	-	8,27,580
		43,03,010	8,27,580
19	Purchase		
	Stock in Trade	5,89,54,716	7,19,83,615
		5,89,54,716	7,19,83,615
20	Change in inventories of Stock in Trade (Taken as valued, verified & certified by management)		
	Opening stock	2,45,70,503	3,48,54,670
	Closing Stock	41,97,652	2,45,70,503
		2,03,72,851	1,02,84,167
21	Employee benefits expense		
	Salary & Incentives	2,37,32,473	3,75,82,308
	Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	11,71,630	17,98,642
	Gratuity	5,08,468	4,51,046
		2,54,12,571	3,98,31,996
22	Finance Costs		
	Interest paid on Secured Loans	3,82,511	3,48,982
	Interest paid to Others	7,88,808	8,69,906
		11,71,319	12,18,888
23	Other Expenses		
	Payment to Auditors		
	Statutory Audit Fees	3,50,000	2,25,000
	Others		
	Rent including lease rentals	13,50,292	22,33,381
	Conference and seminar	6,33,326	8,04,460
	Travelling and Conveyance	49,75,145	89,41,664
	Advertisement and Sales Promotion	48,15,209	68,77,568
	Transition period Margin Transfer	1,06,48,642	-
	Legal and Professional Charges	11,29,977	23,53,595
	Freight Expenses - Inwards and Outwards	27,46,446	41,11,224
	Communication Expenses	2,69,151	6,58,481
	Loss on sale of Assets	12,55,568	-
	Miscellaneous Expenses	78,14,950	34,70,384
		3,59,88,707	2,96,75,757
	Tax Expenses		
	Deferred Tax	(31,46,936)	(38,55,018)
	OCI (Ind AS)	3,90,623	2,96,011
24	Earning Per Share		
	Net Profit/ (Loss) as per Profit & Loss A/C (A)	(5,50,48,614)	(3,17,19,558)
	Weighted average number of Equitiy Share used in Computing basic/ diluted earning per share (B)	75,50,000	75,50,000
	Earning per Share (C) Basic/Diluted- (A/B)	(7.29)	(4.20)



LYKA HEALTHCARE LIMITED**Notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019**

25. The obligations of gratuity and compensated absences are measured using actuarial valuation under the Projected Unit Credit Method. Appropriate disclosures as warranted under Ind AS 19 have been made in the financial statements.

(i) Gratuity Plan

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Present Value of Obligation	9,79,938	12,16,611
Fair Value of Plan assets	-	-
Net Asset / (Liability)	(9,79,938)	(12,16,611)
<u>Amount in Balance sheet</u>		
Current Liability	7,84,156	19,334
Non-Current Liability	1,95,782	11,97,277

(ii) Earned Leave Plan

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2019	As at 31 st March, 2018
Present Value of Obligation	9,96,205	34,35,568
Fair Value of Plan assets	-	-
Net Asset / (Liability)	(9,96,205)	(34,35,568)
<u>Amount in Balance sheet</u>		
Current Liability	7,83,280	5,31,152
Non-Current Liability	2,12,925	29,04,416

26. Related Party Transactions:

Names of related parties with whom transactions have taken place

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Party
Holding Company	Lyka Labs Ltd.
Associates	Lyka BDR International Ltd. Lyka Exports Ltd.
Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Narendra I Gandhi Mr. Kunal N Gandhi Mr. Dhaval Desai Ms. Pooja Hinduja
Relative of Key Managerial Personnel	Mrs .Nehal N. Gandhi ENAI Trading & Investments Pvt Ltd



LYKA HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Transactions with Holding Company

	Amount (Rs) Transactions in FY 18-19	Amount (Rs) Transactions in FY 17-18
Purchase of Material	1,79,58,143/-	3,36,94,147/-
Rent	12,00,000/-	6,97,950/-
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2019 Dr/(Cr)	(22,16,67,147)	(21,41,65,386)

Transactions with Associates

	Amount (Rs) Transactions in FY 18-19	Amount (Rs) Transactions in FY 17-18
Sales	Nil	1,51,164/-
Loan repayment	2,05,000/-	8,20,000/-
Loan Received	55,000/-	2,00,000/-
Reimbursement of Expenses	1,96,000/-	19,675/-
Closing Balance as on 31 st Mar 2019 Dr/(Cr)	(2,80,90,462)	(2,87,38,790)

Transactions with Key Managerial Personnel

	Amount (Rs) Transactions in FY 18-19	Amount (Rs) Transactions in FY 17-18
Director Remuneration	10,74,410/-	44,45,640/-
Reimbursement of expenses (Kunal/ Dhaval)	3,96,437/-	15,08,733/-
Loan taken from Director	Nil	2,00,000/-
Loan repayment of Director	2,00,000/-	20,00,000/-
Interest on Loan	20,786/-	13,216/-
Closing Balance as on 31 st Mar 2019 Dr/ (Cr)	(71,888)	(13,04,039)

Transactions with relative of KMP

	Amount (Rs) Transactions in FY 18-19	Amount (Rs) Transactions in FY 17-18
Consultancy fees (Nehal N Gandhi)	Nil	18,90,000/-
Loan Taken (ENAI Trading & Investments Pvt Ltd)	Nil	25,75,000/-
Interest on loan taken	3,09,000/-	2,13,477/-
Closing Balance as on 31 st Mar 2019 Dr/ (Cr)	30,45,233/-	27,67,131-



LYKA HEALTHCARE LIMITED**Notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019**

27. Balances of trade payable, trade receivable and Loans and Advances are subject to confirmation. In the opinion of the Board of Directors and to the best of their knowledge adequate provisions has been made in the accounts for all known liabilities and the current assets, loans and advances have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business.
28. During the year under review, the company neither earned any income nor incurred any expenditure in foreign currency.
29. The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
a) the principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	1,74,244	-
b) interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	-	-
c) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
d) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
(e) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
(f) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payment made during the year or on balance brought forward from previous year.



LYKA HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

30. The Executive Director of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators, however the Company is primarily engaged in only one segment viz., "Purchase and Sale of Pharma Products" and that most of the operations are in India. Hence the Company does not have any reportable Segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments".
31. Contingent liability not provided for in respect of disputed income tax demand Rs. 1,00,77,140/- for Assessment Year 2014-15 as the company has contested the entire demands before first appellant authority.
32. The figures of the previous year are regrouped or reclassified, wherever necessary, to make them comparable with the figures of current year.

For D. Kothary & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Reg No: 105335W



Mehul N. Patel
Partner
Reg No : 132650



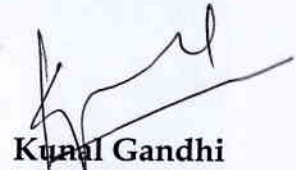
Place : Mumbai

Date : 15th May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board



N.I. Gandhi
Director



Kunal Gandhi
Director



Pooja Hinduja
Company
Secretary

