

NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Table of contents

	<u>Pages</u>
Directors' Report	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2 - 4
Statement of financial position	5
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Statement of cash flows	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 27



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC
Dubai Development Authority
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Directors' Report

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the audited financial statements of **M/s. NeoBiocon FZ - LLC**, Dubai Development Authority, Dubai - United Arab Emirates (the "Entity") for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Principal activities of the Entity:

The Entity is licensed to engage in marketing & sales promotion, import & re-export and storage of pharmaceuticals including providing support services.

Financial review:

The table below summarises the results denoted in Arab Emirates Dirham (AED).

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Revenue	7,616,658	18,121,120
Gross profit	4,664,903	11,246,663
Gross profit margin	61.25%	62.06%
(Loss)/profit for the year	(3,422,709)	3,822,691

Role of the Directors:

The Directors are the Entity's principal decision-making forum. The Directors have the overall responsibility for leading and supervising the Entity for delivering sustainable shareholder value through their guidance and supervision of the Entity's business. The Directors set the strategies and policies of the Entity. They monitor performance of the Entity's business, guide and supervise its management.

Events after year end:

In the opinion of the Directors, no transaction or event of a material and unusual nature, favourable or unfavourable has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report, that is likely to affect, substantially the result of the operations or the financial position of the Entity.

Auditor:

M/s. UHY James Chartered Accountants, Dubai - United Arab Emirates is willing to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed in the Annual General Meeting.

Statement of Management and Directors' responsibilities:

The applicable requirements, require the management to prepare the financial statements for each financial year which presents fairly in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity and its financial performance for the year then ended.

The audited financial statements for the year under review, have been prepared in conformity and in compliance with the relevant statutory requirements and other governing laws. The Directors confirm that sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of proper and adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Entity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of applicable statute. The Directors also confirm that appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently in order that the financial statements reflect fairly the form and substance of the transactions carried out during the year under review and reasonably present the Entity's financial conditions and results of its operations.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by the authorised representatives of the Entity.

Authorised signatory
May 05, 2023

Authorised signatory



Ref: JM/AR/2023/23144

Independent Auditor's Report

To,

The Shareholders

M/s. NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **M/s. NeoBiocon FZ - LLC** (the "Entity") comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023 and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2023 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 Entity in accordance with the requirements of International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), issued by International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the DCC Private Companies Regulations 2016 applicable for entities registered with Dubai Development Authority, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity'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 management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of NeoBiocon FZ - LLC (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 ISAs 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with Those Charged with Governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, as required by the provisions of DCC Private Companies Regulations 2016 applicable for entities registered with Dubai Development Authority, we confirm that,

- 1 We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for our audit.
- 2 The financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the DCC Private Companies Regulations 2016 applicable for entities registered with Dubai Development Authority and Articles of Association of the Entity.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of NeoBiocon FZ - LLC (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

- 3 The financial information included in the Directors' Report is consistent with the books of accounts of the Entity.
- 4 Based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Entity has contravened, during the financial year ended March 31, 2023, any of the applicable provisions of the DCC Private Companies Regulations 2016 applicable for entities registered with Dubai Development Authority or Articles of Association of the Entity, which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at March 31, 2023.

For UHY James Chartered Accountants


James Mathew FCA, CPA

Managing Partner

Reg. No. 548

May 05, 2023

Dubai - United Arab Emirates



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Notes	2023	2022
Assets			
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Property and equipment	5	73,264	125,265
Intangible assets	6	10	10
<i>Total non-current assets</i>		<u>73,274</u>	<u>125,275</u>
<i>Current assets</i>			
Inventories	7	17,936	-
Trade receivables	8	17,066,229	22,430,485
Advances, deposits and other receivables	9	701,208	508,556
Due from related parties	10	6,306,802	5,510,647
Cash and bank balances	11	810,492	1,361,164
<i>Total current assets</i>		<u>24,902,667</u>	<u>29,810,852</u>
Total assets		<u><u>24,975,941</u></u>	<u><u>29,936,127</u></u>
Equity and liabilities			
<i>Equity</i>			
Share capital	12	300,000	300,000
Retained earnings	13	17,303,028	20,725,737
<i>Total equity</i>		<u>17,603,028</u>	<u>21,025,737</u>
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Employees' end of service benefits	14	743,542	804,632
<i>Total non-current liabilities</i>		<u>743,542</u>	<u>804,632</u>
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Due to a related party	10	-	8,667
Trade and other payables	15	6,629,371	8,097,091
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		<u>6,629,371</u>	<u>8,105,758</u>
Total liabilities		<u>7,372,913</u>	<u>8,910,390</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>24,975,941</u></u>	<u><u>29,936,127</u></u>

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The report of the auditor is set out on pages 2 to 4.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 27 were approved on May 05, 2023 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:

Authorised signatory

Authorised signatory



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Notes	2023	2022
Revenue	16	7,616,658	18,121,120
Cost of revenue	17	(2,951,755)	(6,874,457)
Gross profit		4,664,903	11,246,663
Other income	18	4,857	1,822,113
Selling and distribution expenses	19	(1,471,035)	(1,478,363)
Administrative expenses	20	(6,621,434)	(7,765,922)
Finance costs	21	-	(1,800)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(3,422,709)	3,822,691
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(3,422,709)	3,822,691

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The report of the auditor is set out on pages 2 to 4.



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC
Dubai Development Authority
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023
(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total equity</u>
Balance as at April 01, 2021	300,000	16,903,046	17,203,046
Profit for the year	-	3,822,691	3,822,691
Balance as at March 31, 2022	300,000	20,725,737	21,025,737
(Loss) for the year	-	(3,422,709)	(3,422,709)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	300,000	17,303,028	17,603,028

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The report of the auditor is set out on pages 2 to 4.



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/profit for the year	(3,422,709)	3,822,691
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation on property and equipment	52,001	77,763
Finance costs	-	1,800
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	-	69,708
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	116,254	147,874
(Gain) on disposal of property and equipment	(4,857)	-
Reversal of provision for customer rebate	-	(1,822,113)
Operating (loss)/profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(3,259,311)	2,297,723
<i>(Increase)/decrease in current assets</i>		
Inventories	(17,936)	817,897
Due from related parties	(796,155)	3,175,349
Trade receivables	5,364,256	(7,971,475)
Advances, deposits and other receivables	(192,652)	(6,280)
<i>Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities</i>		
Trade and other payables	(1,467,720)	(1,101,308)
Due to a related party	(8,667)	1,297
Cash (used in) operations	(378,185)	(2,786,797)
Employees' end-of-services benefits paid	(177,344)	(1,215,745)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(555,529)	(4,002,542)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property and equipment	-	(40,700)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	4,857	-
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	4,857	(40,700)
Cash flows from financing activities		
(Repayment) of lease liabilities	-	(78,717)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	-	(78,717)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(550,672)	(4,121,959)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	1,361,164	5,483,123
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year (note 11)	810,492	1,361,164

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The report of the auditor is set out on pages 2 to 4.



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1 Legal status and business activities

- 1.1 M/s. NeoBiocon FZ - LLC**, Dubai Development Authority, Dubai - United Arab Emirates (the "Entity") was incorporated on May 09, 2007 as a Free Zone Limited Liability Company and operates in United Arab Emirates under Commercial license no. 16111 issued by Dubai Development Authority, Government of Dubai, Dubai - United Arab Emirates.
- 1.2** The Entity is licensed to engage in marketing & sales promotion, import & re-export and storage of pharmaceuticals including providing support services.
- 1.3** The registered office of the Entity is located at Office no. 708N, Dubai Science Park Head Quarter, North Tower, Dubai Science Park, Dubai - United Arab Emirates. The address of the Entity for communication is P.O. Box: 505176, Dubai - United Arab Emirates.
- 1.4** The management and control are vested with the Directors, Dr. Bavaguthu Raghuram Shetty (Indian national) and Mrs. Kiran Mazumdar Shaw (Indian national). M/s. Biocon Limited is represented by Mr. Aditya Ganesh Dhamdhare (Indian national) to manage the affairs of the Entity.

2 Corporate Tax Law

On December 09, 2022, the U.A.E. Ministry of Finance (MoF) released Federal Decree Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses, Corporate Tax Law (CT Law) to enact a new CT regime in the U.A.E. The new CT regime will become effective for the accounting periods beginning on or after June 01, 2023. As the Entity's year end is March 31, accordingly, the first tax year for the Entity will begin from April 01, 2024. The new CT Law confirms the rate of 9% to be applied to taxable income exceeding AED 375,000.

3 New standards and amendments

3.1 New standards and amendments applicable as on April 01, 2022

The following standards and amendments apply for the first time to the financial reporting periods commencing on or after April 01, 2022.

- Reference to the Conceptual Framework - Amendments to IFRS 3
- Property Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use - Amendments to IAS 16
- Onerous Contracts, Cost of Fulfilling a Contract - Amendments to IAS 37
- COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 - Amendments to IFRS 16
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards 2018-2020 Cycle
 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
 - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
 - IFRS 16 Leases
 - IAS 41 Agriculture

The management believes that the adoption of the above amendments effective for the current accounting period has not had any material impact on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of items in the financial statements.

3.2 New standards and amendments issued but not effective for the current annual period

The following standards and interpretations had been issued but not yet mandatory for annual reporting periods ending March 31, 2023.

Description

Effective for annual periods

beginning on or after

IFRS 17 - *Insurance Contracts* (Including the June 2020 and December 2021 amendments)

January 01, 2023



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

3 New standards and amendments (continued)**3.2 New standards and amendments issued but not effective for the current annual period (continued)**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1, <i>Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2</i>	January 01, 2023
Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8, <i>Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i>	January 01, 2023
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12, <i>Income Taxes</i>	January 01, 2023
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - Amendments to IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> and IAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>	January 01, 2023
IFRS 16 - <i>Leases</i> (Amendment - Liability in a Sale and Leaseback)	January 01, 2024
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current - Amendments to IAS 1, <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>	January 01, 2024
Non Current Liabilities with Covenants - Amendments to IAS 1, <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>	January 01, 2024

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments, may have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

4 Significant accounting policies**4.1 Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and applicable U.A.E. laws. These financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirham (AED) which is the Entity's functional and presentation currency.

4.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets or goods or services.

The principal accounting policies applied in these financial statements are set out below.

4.3 Current/Non-current classification

The Entity presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or held primarily for the purpose of trading or expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.



4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.3 Current/Non-current classification (continued)

A liability is current when it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle or it is held primarily for the purpose of trading or it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Entity classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

4.4 Foreign currency

The transactions in currencies other than the Entity's functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. The non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

4.5 Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and identified impairment loss, if any. The cost comprise of purchase price, together with any incidental expense of acquisition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is spread over its useful lives so as to write off the cost of property and equipment using the straight-line method over its useful lives as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Leasehold improvements	3
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3
Motor vehicles	1 - 3

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for separately.

The leasehold improvements are being depreciated over the period from when it became available for use up to the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.6 Leases

The Entity assesses at the inception of a contract, whether the contract is or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Entity assesses whether:

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.6 Leases (continued)

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Entity.
- the Entity has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract.
- the Entity has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Entity assesses whether it has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use.

4.6.1 Entity as lessee

The Entity applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases whereby right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized except for the short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Entity recognizes right-of-use assets at the lease commencement date i.e. the date on which the assets are available for use. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of assets comprise the amount of initial lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. In addition, the Entity also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

Depreciation is spread over the shorter of lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets using straight-line method. The shorter of lease term and the estimated useful lives of the right-of-use assets have been listed below:

	<u>Years</u>
Warehouse	3
Business units	3

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date, the Entity measures lease liabilities at present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments, amount expected to be paid as guaranteed residual value, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Entity is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease. The Entity uses its incremental borrowing rate if interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable, to measure the present value of lease payments.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the Entity remeasures lease by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liabilities and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount is remeasured if there are modification in lease contracts or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Entity elects not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liability for short term lease contracts (i.e. lease period less than or equal to 12 months from the date of commencement) and for low value assets. The Entity recognises payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.6 Leases (continued)

4.6.2 Entity as lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Entity's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Entity's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease when all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the underlying asset are not transferred to the lessee. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Marketing rights

The Entity owns exclusive marketing rights for certain products which are recognized as intangible assets. These marketing rights are valued at cost less accumulated amortization, and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful economic life or five years, whichever is lower.

4.8 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount. The reversal of impairment loss is limited so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.9 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

4.9.1 Financial assets

Classification

The Entity classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI "FVTOCI", or through profit or loss "FVTPL"), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Entity measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, due from related parties and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and current account with bank.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables balances that are held to collect are subsequently measured at the lower of amortized cost or the present value of estimated future cash flows. The present value of estimated future cash flows is determined through the use of value adjustments for uncollectible amounts. The Entity assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its trade receivables and adjusts the value to the expected collectible amounts.

Trade receivables are written off when they are deemed uncollectible because of bankruptcy or other forms of receivership of the debtors. The assessment of expected credit losses on trade receivables takes into account credit-risk concentration, collective debt risk based on average historical losses, specific circumstances such as serious adverse economic conditions in a specific country or region and other forward-looking information.

Due from related parties

Amounts due from related parties are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets

For trade receivables and due from related parties, the Entity applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.9 Financial instruments (continued)

4.9.1 Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

The Entity derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Entity recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for the amounts, it may have to pay. If the Entity retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Entity continues to recognise the financial asset.

4.9.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Entity's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and due to a related party.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

Due to a related party

Amounts due to a related party is measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Entity derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Entity's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. 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 and other comprehensive income.

4.10 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position, when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.11 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis. Cost of inventories comprises of costs of purchase, and other costs that has been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

4.12 Provisions

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

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.12 Provisions (continued)

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

4.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods in normal course of business is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied and is based on the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to the customer.

The consideration expected by the Entity may include fixed or variable amounts which can be impacted by sales returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue for the sale of goods is recognized when control of the asset is transferred to the buyer and only when it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur when uncertainties related to a variable consideration are resolved.

Transfer of control varies depending on the individual terms of the contract of sale. Revenue from transactions that have distinct goods or services are accounted for separately based on their stand-alone selling prices. Revenue is recorded net of Value Added Tax (VAT). A variable consideration is recognised to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

For products for which a right of return exists during a defined period, revenue recognition is determined based on the historical pattern of actual returns, or in cases where such information is not available, revenue recognition is postponed until the return period has lapsed.

4.13.1 Performance obligation

The performance obligation is satisfied on delivery of pharmaceutical products and on shipping/delivery depending upon the contractual terms agreed with the customers.

Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services in the normal course of business is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied and is based on the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised at a point in time because none of the following criteria has been met:

- i) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Entity's performance as the Entity performs.
- ii) the Entity's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.13 Revenue recognition (continued)

4.13.1 Performance obligation (continued)

Rendering of services (continued)

- iii) the Entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Entity and the Entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

4.14 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Entity's accounting policies, which are described in policy notes, the management are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The significant judgements and estimates made by management, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Entity's accounting policies, which are described above, and due to the nature of operations, management makes the following judgement that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations - revenue recognition

In making their judgement, the Entity considers the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue set out in IFRS 15, and in particular, whether the Entity has transferred control of the goods to the customer. The management is satisfied that control has been transferred and that recognition of revenue in the current year is appropriate.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Net realisable value of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Adjustments to reduce the cost of inventory to its realizable value, if required, are made for estimated obsolescence or impaired balances. Factors influencing these adjustments include changes in demand, product pricing, physical deterioration and quality issues.

Useful lives of property and equipment

Property and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives, which are based on expected usage of the asset and expected physical wear and tear which depends on operational factors. The management has not considered any residual value as it is deemed immaterial.

Leasehold improvements

Management determines the estimated useful life and related depreciation charges for its leasehold improvements. This estimate is based on an assumption that the Entity will renew its annual lease over the estimated useful life of the asset. It could change significantly should the annual lease not be renewed. Management will increase the depreciation charge where the useful life is less than the previously estimated useful life.

NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.14 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Entity uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Entity's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.



Neobiocon FZ - LLC
Dubai Development Authority
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

5 Property and equipment

Cost	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Furniture, fixtures and office equipment</u>	<u>Motor vehicles</u>	<u>Total</u>
As at April 01, 2021	1,090,740	934,252	175,030	2,200,022
Addition during the year	-	40,700	-	40,700
As at March 31, 2022	1,090,740	974,952	175,030	2,240,722
As at March 31, 2023	1,090,740	974,952	175,030	2,240,722
Accumulated depreciation				
As at April 01, 2021	1,053,610	809,074	175,010	2,037,694
Charge for the year (note 20)	37,049	40,714	-	77,763
As at March 31, 2022	1,090,659	849,788	175,010	2,115,457
Charge for the year (note 20)	1	51,990	10	52,001
As at March 31, 2023	1,090,660	901,778	175,020	2,167,458
Carrying value as at March 31, 2023	80	73,174	10	73,264
Carrying value as at March 31, 2022	81	125,164	20	125,265

Note:

- Leasehold improvements represent cost of civil works, electrical works, plumbing and interior decoration in office and warehouse located at Dubai - United Arab Emirates.



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

6	Intangible assets		Marketing rights
	Cost		
	As at April 01, 2021		918,500
	As at March 31, 2022		918,500
	As at March 31, 2023		918,500
	Accumulated amortisation		
	As at April 01, 2021		918,490
	As at March 31, 2022		918,490
	As at March 31, 2023		918,490
	Carrying value as at March 31, 2023		10
	Carrying value as at March 31, 2022		10
		2023	2022
7	Inventories		
	Packaging material	17,936	-
8	Trade receivables		
	Trade receivables - due from related parties:		
	M/s. Biocon FZ - (L.L.C.), Dubai - U.A.E.	17,066,229	22,430,485
	Of the trade receivables as at March 31, 2023, there is 1 customer (2022: 1 customer) which represents 100% (2022: 100%) of the total receivables.		
	<u>Ageing of trade receivables:</u>		
	1 - 180 days	5,850,941	14,192,276
	181 - 365 days	11,215,288	5,698,755
	366 days and above	-	2,539,454
		17,066,229	22,430,485
	<u>Impairment of trade receivables:</u>		
	The Entity applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. In determining the impairment loss on trade receivables, the Entity does not consider any changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The management has established a provision matrix that is based on its historic credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking information specific to the debtor and the overall economic environment. The management has concluded that the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for trade receivables to be immaterial as at the reporting date.		
	<u>Geographical analysis:</u>	2023	2022
	The geographical analysis of trade receivables are as follows:		
	Within U.A.E.	17,066,229	22,430,485



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

9 Advances, deposits and other receivables	2023	2022
Prepayments	157,563	155,755
Guarantee deposits	164,500	164,500
Staff loans and advances	4,636	25,000
Advance to supplier	170,669	134,736
VAT receivables - net	187,544	28,565
Other receivables	16,296	-
	701,208	508,556

10 Related party transactions

The Entity enters into transactions with other entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures. Related parties comprise entities under common ownership and/or common management and control; their partners and key management personnel.

The management decides on the terms and conditions of the transactions and services received/rendered from/to related parties as well as other charges, if applicable.

	2023	2022
a) Due from related parties		
<i>Entity under common management and control</i>		
M/s. Biocon FZ - (L.L.C.), Dubai - U.A.E.	1,302,511	510,647
<i>Shareholder</i>		
M/s. Biocon Limited - India	4,291	
M/s. Neopharma (L.L.C.), Abu Dhabi - U.A.E.	5,000,000	5,000,000
	6,306,802	5,510,647
b) Due to a related party		
<i>Shareholder</i>		
M/s. Biocon Limited - India	-	8,667

c) Transactions with related parties

The nature of significant related party transactions and the amounts involved were as follows:

	For the year ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
<i>Entities under common management and control</i>		
Sales:		
M/s. Biocon FZ - (L.L.C.), Dubai - U.A.E.	7,616,658	18,121,120
Expenses:		
M/s. Biocon FZ - (L.L.C.), Dubai - U.A.E.	1,272,072	1,251,558
M/s. Neo Biocon Pharmaceuticals (L.L.C.), Abu Dhabi - U.A.E.	244,166	271,542



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

10 Related party transactions (continued)**c) Transactions with related parties (continued)**

		For the year ended March 31,	
		2023	2022
<i>Shareholders</i>			
<u>Purchases:</u>			
M/s. Neopharma (L.L.C.), Abu Dhabi - U.A.E.		1,264,135	2,138,715
<u>Expenses:</u>			
M/s. Biocon Limited - India		23,275	-
<u>Other income - recharge of expenses:</u>			
M/s. Biocon Limited - India		4,291	-
11 Cash and bank balances		2023	2022
Cash in hand		9,228	9,911
Cash at bank		801,264	1,351,253
		810,492	1,361,164

Management has concluded that the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for all bank balances is immaterial as these balances are held with banks/financial institutions whose credit risk rating by international rating agencies has been assessed as low.

12 Share capital

Authorised, issued and paid up share capital of the Entity is AED 300,000 divided into 300 shares of AED 1,000 each fully paid.

The details of the shareholding as at the reporting date is as follows:

<u>Name of shareholders</u>	<u>Domicile</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
M/s. Neopharma (L.L.C.) (Represented by Dr. Bavaguthu Raghuram Shetty)	U.A.E.	51	153	153,000	153,000
M/s. Biocon Limited (Represented by Mr. Aditya Ganesh Dhamdhare)	India	49	147	147,000	147,000
		100	300	300,000	300,000
				2023	2022

13 Retained earnings

Balance at the beginning of the year	20,725,737	16,903,046
(Loss)/profit for the year	(3,422,709)	3,822,691
Balance at the end of the year	17,303,028	20,725,737



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	2023	2022
14 Employees' end of service benefits		
Balance at the beginning of the year	804,632	1,872,503
Add: Charge for the year	116,254	147,874
Less: Paid during the year	(177,344)	(1,215,745)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>743,542</u>	<u>804,632</u>
Amounts required to cover end of service indemnity at the statement of financial position date are computed pursuant to the applicable Labour Law based on the employees' accumulated period of service and current basic remuneration at the end of the reporting period.		
15 Trade and other payables		
Trade payables - due to related parties:		
M/s. Neopharma (L.L.C.), Abu Dhabi - U.A.E.	3,388,688	3,240,863
Trade payables - due to others	36,720	830,985
Provisions and accruals	<u>3,203,963</u>	<u>4,025,243</u>
	<u>6,629,371</u>	<u>8,097,091</u>
	For the year ended March 31,	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
16 Revenue		
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>7,616,658</u>	<u>18,121,120</u>
16.1 Disaggregated revenue information		
Set out below is the disaggregation of the Entity's revenue from contracts with customers.		
Segment		
Sale of pharmaceutical products	<u>7,616,658</u>	<u>18,121,120</u>
Geographical market		
Within U.A.E.	<u>7,616,658</u>	<u>18,121,120</u>
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	<u>7,616,658</u>	<u>18,121,120</u>
17 Cost of revenue		
Inventories at the beginning of the year	-	817,897
Purchases (including direct expenses)	2,969,691	6,056,560
Less: Inventories at the end of the year (note 7)	<u>(17,936)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2,951,755</u>	<u>6,874,457</u>



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

		For the year ended March 31,	
		2023	2022
18 Other income			
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		4,857	-
Reversal of provision for customer rebate		-	1,822,113
		<u>4,857</u>	<u>1,822,113</u>
19 Selling and distribution expenses			
Business promotion		<u>1,471,035</u>	<u>1,478,363</u>
20 Administrative expenses			
Salaries and related benefits		5,880,103	6,460,805
Travelling and conveyance		28,816	152,751
Rent		321,622	363,084
Depreciation on property and equipment (note 5)		52,001	77,763
Depreciation on right-of-use assets		-	69,708
Telephone and communication		123,945	141,418
Legal, visa, professional and related expenses		158,031	407,583
Printing and stationery		2,189	7,180
Insurance		10,658	6,936
Repairs and maintenance		20,409	36,964
Others		23,660	41,730
		<u>6,621,434</u>	<u>7,765,922</u>
21 Finance costs			
Interest on lease liabilities		-	1,800

22 Financial instruments**a) Significant accounting policies**

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset and financial liability are disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements.

b) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on recurring basis.

	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<i>Financial assets</i>	Carrying amount		Fair value	
Trade receivables	17,066,229	22,430,485	17,066,229	22,430,485
Deposits and other receivables	372,976	218,065	372,976	218,065
Due from related parties	6,306,802	5,510,647	6,306,802	5,510,647
Cash and bank balances	810,492	1,361,164	810,492	1,361,164
	<u>24,556,499</u>	<u>29,520,361</u>	<u>24,556,499</u>	<u>29,520,361</u>



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

22 Financial instruments (continued)

- b) *Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on recurring basis (continued)*

	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<i>Financial liabilities</i>	Carrying amount		Fair value	
Trade and other payables	6,629,371	8,097,091	6,629,371	8,097,091
Due to a related party	-	8,667	-	8,667
	6,629,371	8,105,758	6,629,371	8,105,758

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties.

Financial assets consist of cash and bank balances, trade receivables, due from related parties and deposits and other receivables. Financial liabilities consist of trade and other payables and due to related party.

As at the reporting date, financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying values.

- c) *Valuation premise for financial instruments that are not measured at fair value on recurring basis.*

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Receivables are evaluated by the Entity based on parameters such as interest rates, individual creditworthiness of the customer. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at reporting date, the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, were not materially different from their calculated fair values.

The fair value of financial liabilities, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

23 Financial risk management objectives

The Entity management set out the Entity's overall business strategies and its risk management philosophy. The Entity's overall financial risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Entity. The Entity policies include financial risk management policies covering specific areas, such as market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. Periodic reviews are undertaken to ensure that the Entity's policy guidelines are complied with.

There has been no change to the Entity's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

The Entity is exposed to the following risks related to financial instruments. The Entity has not framed formal risk management policies, however, the risks are monitored by management on a continuous basis. The Entity does not enter into or trade in financial instruments, investment in securities, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative or risk management purposes.

- a) *Foreign currency risk management*

The Entity undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise.



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

23 Financial risk management objectives (continued)**a) Foreign currency risk management (continued)**

There are no significant exchange rate risk as substantially all financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in Arab Emirates Dirham, other GCC currencies or US Dollar to which the Arab Emirates Dirham is fixed.

b) Interest rate risk management

As at the reporting date, there is no significant interest rate risk as there are no borrowings at year end.

c) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the management which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and interest risk table:

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Entity's financial assets and financial liabilities. The contractual maturities of the financial assets and financial liabilities have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The maturity profile of the assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date based on contractual repayment arrangements are shown below:

Particulars	Interest bearing			Non Interest bearing			Total
	On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	
As at March 31, 2023							
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	17,066,229	-	17,066,229
Deposits and other receivables	-	-	-	-	372,976	-	372,976
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	6,306,802	-	6,306,802
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	810,492	-	-	810,492
	-	-	-	810,492	23,746,007	-	24,556,499
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	6,629,371	-	6,629,371
	-	-	-	-	6,629,371	-	6,629,371
As at March 31, 2022							
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	22,430,485	-	22,430,485
Deposits and other receivables	-	-	-	-	218,065	-	218,065
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	5,510,647	-	5,510,647
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	1,361,164	-	-	1,361,164
	-	-	-	1,361,164	28,159,197	-	29,520,361



NeoBiocon FZ - LLC

Dubai Development Authority

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

23 Financial risk management objectives (continued)*c) Liquidity risk management (continued)*Liquidity and interest risk table (continued)

Particulars	Interest bearing			Non Interest bearing			Total
	On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	
As at March 31, 2022							
Financial liabilities							
Due to a related party	-	-	-	-	8,667	-	8,667
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	8,097,091	-	8,097,091
	-	-	-	-	8,105,758	-	8,105,758

d) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Entity. The Entity has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Entity's exposure are continuously monitored and their credit exposure is reviewed by the management regularly.

Trade receivables consist of only one customer. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of trade receivables. Further details of credit risks on trade and other receivables are discussed in notes 8 & 9 to the financial statements.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The carrying amounts of the financial assets recorded in the financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Entity's maximum exposure to credit risks.

24 Capital risk management

The Entity manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the equity balance. The Entity's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year. The Entity is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The capital structure of the Entity consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity comprising issued capital and retained earnings as disclosed in the financial statements.

25 Contingent liabilities

Letters of guarantee

As at March 31,

2023

2022

164,500

164,500

Except for the above and ongoing business obligations which are under normal course of business, there has been no other known contingent liability on Entity's financial statements as of reporting date.

26 Commitments

Except for the ongoing business obligations which are under normal course of business, there has been no other known commitment on Entity's financial statements as of reporting date.

27 Reclassification

Certain amounts for the prior year were reclassified to conform to current year's presentation. However, such reclassifications do not have any impact on the Entity's previously reported financial result or equity.

