

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **To The Members of Immunoadoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Immunoadoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and 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 Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

#### **Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the board's report including Annexures to board's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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 management 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 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 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment 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.

## **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's Internal Control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 Company'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 Company 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

### **Other Matters**

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 and the related transition date opening balance sheet as at April 01, 2020 included in these financial statements, have been prepared after adjusting previously issued financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 to comply with Ind AS. The previously issued financial statements were audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 dated October 16, 2021 and December 25, 2020 respectively expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements. Adjustments made to the previously issued financial statements to comply with Ind AS have been audited by us.

Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified in respect of this the above matters on the comparative financial information.



**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**


1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable that:

- a) 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.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) Reporting on the adequacy of Internal Financial Control Over Financial Reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, under section 143(3)(i) of the Act is not applicable in view of the exemption available to the Company in terms of the notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13 June 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, read with general circular No. 08/2017 dated 25 July 2017.
- g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.
- h) 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 33(Vi) to the financial statements , no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (b) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 33(vii) to the financial statements no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

  
**Ganesh Balakrishnan**  
(Partner)  
(Membership No. 201193)  
(UDIN: 22201193AJLJEZ5251)

**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.  
B. The Company does not hold any intangible assets.
- (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment ,capital work-in-progress and right-of-use assets were physically verified during the year by the Management which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the year. The Company does not have any intangible assets.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has made investments in companies during the year, in respect of which:
  - (a) The Company has made investments during the year and details of which are given below:

<b>(Amount in ₹)</b>	
	<b>Investments</b>
A. Aggregate amount granted /provided during the year:	
- Others	32,04,00,591
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:	
- Others	40,07,641

The Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans or security to any other entity during the year.

- (b) The investments made during the year are in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (C) The Company has not granted any loans during the year and hence reporting under clause (iii)(c), (iii)(d) and (iii)(e) of the Order are not applicable.
- (f) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(f) is not applicable.
- (iv) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business / activities, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been generally regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2022.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause (ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

- (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.  
  
(b) The Company has made private placement of shares during the year. For such allotment of shares, the Company has complied with the requirements of Section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the funds raised have been, prima facie, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the funds were raised, other than temporary deployment pending application. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of (fully or partly or optionally) convertible debentures during the year.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.  
  
(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.  
  
(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and hence, reporting under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of it's holding company, subsidiary company, associate company or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.  
  
(d) The Group does not have any core investment company as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.



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- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to ₹ 1,33,08,845 during the financial year covered by our audit and ₹ 6,16,827 in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**  
Chartered accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)



**Ganesh Balakrishnan**  
Partner  
(Membership No. 201193)

Place: Hyderabad  
Date: April 26, 2022

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

CIN: U74999MH2018PTC315497

## Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	3	4,228,477	582,286	855,168
Right-of-use assets	30	13,540,847	-	-
Capital work-in-progress	3	47,378,533	-	-
Financial assets				
Other financial assets	4B	3,000,000	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-	22,858
Income tax assets (net)	13	9,644	-	121,789
Other non-current assets	6A	15,367,028	-	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>83,524,529</b>	<b>582,286</b>	<b>999,815</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Financial assets				
Investments	4A	133,055,966	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7A	2,509,171	2,875,560	74,875
Other balances with banks	7B	69,000,000	-	-
Other financial assets	4B	28,664,212	-	-
Other current assets	6B	11,460,555	176,168	180,584
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>244,689,904</b>	<b>3,051,728</b>	<b>255,459</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>328,214,433</b>	<b>3,634,014</b>	<b>1,255,274</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Equity share capital	8A	134,840	102,000	102,000
Preference Share Capital	8A	22,865	3,000,000	-
Other equity	8D	306,955,840	(782,638)	120,104
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>307,113,545</b>	<b>2,319,362</b>	<b>222,104</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	30	4,858,253	-	-
Deferred tax liability	5	15,977	9,176	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>4,874,230</b>	<b>9,176</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	9	-	545,000	400,000
Trade payables				
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	2,590,992	125,500	633,170
Lease liabilities	30	9,413,580	-	-
Other financial liabilities	11	4,222,086	-	-
Other current liabilities	12	-	634,976	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>16,226,658</b>	<b>1,305,476</b>	<b>1,033,170</b>
<b>Total - equity and liabilities</b>		<b>328,214,433</b>	<b>3,634,014</b>	<b>1,255,274</b>

### Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2


The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number : 008072S



Ganesh Balakrishnan

Partner

Membership No. 201193



Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 26, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited



Rahul Purwar

Director

DIN: 8251942



Shirish Arya

Director

DIN: 5356174

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 26, 2022

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

CIN: U74999MH2018PTC315497

## Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
<b>I. INCOME</b>			
Other income	14	2,642,719	235,116
<b>Total income ( I )</b>		<b>2,642,719</b>	<b>235,116</b>
<b>II. EXPENSES</b>			
Employee benefits expenses	15	6,089,959	210,000
Other expenses	16	10,610,442	640,482
<b>Total expenses ( II )</b>		<b>16,700,401</b>	<b>850,482</b>
<b>III. Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA)</b>		<b>(14,057,682)</b>	<b>(615,366)</b>
<b>(I-II)</b>			
Depreciation and amortisation	3 & 30	1,659,880	132,091
Finance income	18	(762,024)	-
Finance costs	17	13,187	1,461
<b>IV. Loss before tax</b>		<b>(14,968,725)</b>	<b>(748,918)</b>
<b>V. Tax expense</b>			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		6,801	32,034
<b>Income tax expense</b>		<b>6,801</b>	<b>32,034</b>
<b>VI. Loss for the year (IV-V)</b>		<b>(14,975,526)</b>	<b>(780,952)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (OCI)</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</b>			
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>(14,975,526)</b>	<b>(780,952)</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share Rs.10/- each fully paid (March 31, 2021: Rs.10/- each fully paid)</b>	19		
Computed on the basis of total profit/(loss) for the year			
<b>Basic (Rs.)</b>		<b>(1,310.53)</b>	<b>(76.56)</b>
<b>Diluted (Rs.)</b>		<b>(1,310.53)</b>	<b>(76.56)</b>
<b>Summary of significant accounting policies</b>	2.2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.  
As per our report of even date



For Deloitte Haskins & Sells  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 008072S

  
Ganesh Balakrishnan  
Partner  
Membership No. 201193



Place: Hyderabad  
Date: April 26, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

  
Rahul Purwar  
Director  
DIN: 8251942  
Shirish Arya  
Director  
DIN: 5356174

Place: Mumbai  
Date: April 26, 2022

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

CIN: U74999MH2018PTC315497

## Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### a. Equity Share Capital

Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each, fully paid up

As at April 01, 2020

Issued during the year

As at March 31, 2021

Issued during the year

As at March 31, 2022

No.	Rs.
10,200	102,000
-	-
<b>10,200</b>	<b>102,000</b>
3,284	32,840
<b>13,484</b>	<b>134,840</b>

Compulsory Convertible Preference Share Capital

As at April 01, 2020

Issued during the year (Rs.10/- each, fully paid)

As at March 31, 2021

Issued during the year (Rs.10/- each, fully paid)

Issued during the year (Rs.10/- each, of Rs.5/- paid)

Conversion of shares

As at March 31, 2022

-	-
300,000	3,000,000
<b>300,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>
100,000	1,000,000
4,573	22,865
(400,000)	(4,000,000)
<b>4,573</b>	<b>22,865</b>

### b. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Re-measurement gains or losses on employee defined benefit plans	
As at April 01, 2020	498,000	(377,896)	-	120,104
Profit/ (Loss) for the Year	-	(780,953)	-	(780,953)
Effect of adoption of Ind AS	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves & Surplus	-	(121,789)	-	(121,789)
As at March 31, 2021	498,000	(1,280,638)	-	(782,638)
Issue of shares with premium	322,714,005	-	-	322,714,005
Profit/ (Loss) for the Year	-	(14,975,527)	-	(14,975,527)
As at March 31, 2022	323,212,005	(16,256,165)	-	306,955,840

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number : 008072S


  
Ganesh Balakrishnan  
Partner

Membership No. 201193




For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

  
Rahul Purwar

Director  
DIN: 8251942

  
Shirish Arya

Director  
DIN: 5356174

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 26, 2022

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 26, 2022

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

CIN: U74999MH2018PTC315497

## Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Loss before tax	(14,968,725)	(748,918)
<b>Cash Flows from operating activities</b>		
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,659,880	132,091
Finance income	(762,024)	-
Interest expense	13,187	1,461
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>(14,057,682)</b>	<b>(615,366)</b>
<b>Movement in working capital:</b>		
(Increase)/ decrease in financial and non-financial assets	(42,974,309)	4,416
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	2,465,492	(507,671)
Increase/(decrease) in financial, non-financial liabilities and provisions	(167,010)	634,976
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(54,733,509)</b>	<b>(483,645)</b>
<b>Cash flows used in investing activities</b>		
Purchase/sale of property, plant and equipment, including intangible assets, capital work in progress and capital advances	(63,050,461)	140,791
Purchase of investments	(133,055,966)	-
Investment in fixed deposits	(69,000,000)	-
Acquisition of Business combinations		
Net cash inflow on disposal of subsidiary		
Interest received	762,024	-
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(264,344,403)</b>	<b>140,791</b>
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Changes in Equity & Preference share capital	319,769,710	3,000,000
Payment of lease liabilities	(500,000)	-
Repayment of Loans from related parties	(545,000)	145,000
Interest paid	(13,187)	(1,461)
<b>Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities (C)</b>	<b>318,711,523</b>	<b>3,143,539</b>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(366,389)	2,800,685
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,875,560	74,875
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the year end</b>	<b>2,509,171</b>	<b>2,875,560</b>
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents:</b>		
Cash on hand	21,480	21,560
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	2,487,691	2,854,000
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2,509,171</b>	<b>2,875,560</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.


As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number :  
008072S

  
Ganesh Balakrishnan  
Partner  
Membership No. 201193



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

  
Rahul Purwar  
Director  
DIN: 8251942

  
Shirish Arya  
Director  
DIN: 5356174

Place: Hyderabad  
Date: April 26, 2022

Place: Mumbai  
Date: April 26, 2022

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

CIN: U74999MH2018PTC315497

## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

### 1 Corporate Information

Immunoadoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited was founded in 2018 and incubated in SINE (an Incubator of IIT Bombay). Its mission to enable Combination antiretroviral therapy (CART) access to patients in low resource settings. It is a full stack company from bench to bedside specializing in Cell and Gene therapy products. The company is known for CART therapy. During the year the company has received the capital contribution by the way of private placement by issue of its shares (Refer note no 11(b)).

These separate financial statements were authorised by the Board of Directors for issue in accordance with their resolution dated April 26, 2022.

### 2 Significant Accounting Policies

#### 2.1 Basis of Preparation

- (a) The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('Indian GAAP'). With effect from April 01, 2020, the Company is required to prepare its financial statements under the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 - 'First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'. Refer note 28 for information on how the Company has adopted Ind AS. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition has been summarized in note 29.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

► Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest Rupee, except otherwise indicated.

#### 2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

##### (a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- 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.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- 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 Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

##### (b) Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

##### Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

##### (c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's chief decision maker determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. Any change in the fair value of each asset and liability is also compared with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

### (d) Revenue Recognition

#### Interest income

For all debt financial instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### (e) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

Export incentives are recognised as income when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

### (f) Taxes

#### Current income 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 in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income ("OCI") or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provision where appropriate.

#### Deferred tax

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 liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits (MAT Credit) and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

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 (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

### **(g) Property, plant and equipment**

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress were carried in the balance sheet at cost of acquisition. The Company has elected to regard those values of property, plant and equipment as deemed cost at the date of the acquisition since there is no change in the functional currency as at April 01, 2020 (date of transition to Ind AS) on the date of transition to Ind AS. The Company has also determined that cost of acquisition or construction at deemed cost as at April 01, 2020.

Capital work in progress, Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance or extends its estimated useful life.

Depreciation on lab equipment, furniture and computers is charged under diminishing balance method as prescribed in schedule II to the companies act, 2013

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

### **(h) vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including**

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. 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. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Effective April 1, 2020, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases", applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2020 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application.



# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

CIN: U74999MH2018PTC315497

## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

### Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. 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 Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows. Further, refer note no. 30, for effect of transition to Ind AS 116, classification of leases and other disclosures relating to leases.

### (i) 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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

### (k) 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.

#### Financial assets

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

All financial assets 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. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

##### *Subsequent measurement*

For purposes of subsequent measurement, a 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (b) 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.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

##### *Derecognition*

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

- a) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b) 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
  - i. the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - ii. the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

#### Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits and bank balances.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. □

If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, 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.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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 effective interest rate. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

### Financial liabilities

#### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

#### *Subsequent measurement*

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

#### **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

#### **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. The 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.

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

CIN: U74999MH2018PTC315497

## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

### Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

### 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 the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### (I) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind-AS 109 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

#### Hedges of highly probable forecasted transactions

The Company classifies foreign currency forward contracts as derivative instruments in a cash flow hedging relationship to hedge foreign currency risk associated with highly probable forecasted transactions.

The use of foreign currency forward contracts is governed by the Company's policies, which provide written principles on the use of such derivatives consistent with the Company's risk management strategy. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Foreign currency forward contract derivative instruments are remeasured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in cash flow hedge account in reserves and surplus as a component of equity and reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss as revenue in the period corresponding to the occurrence of the forecasted transactions. Ineffective portion of such derivatives is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income/(loss), remains in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction occurs. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in other comprehensive income/(loss) is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and loss.

#### Hedges of recognised assets and liabilities:

Changes in the fair value of derivative contracts that economically hedge monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, and for which no hedge accounting is applied, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The changes in fair value of such derivative contracts, as well as the foreign exchange gains and losses relating to the monetary items, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

### (m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

### (n) Research and Development

Revenue expenditure on research and development is charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which it is incurred. The Company does not generate any intangible asset internally.

### (o) Measurement of EBITDA

The Company presents EBITDA in the statement of profit or loss, which is neither specifically required by Ind AS 1 nor defined under Ind AS. Ind AS complaint Schedule III allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals shall be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the company's financial position or performance or to cater to industry/sector-specific disclosure requirements or when required for compliance with the amendments to the Companies Act or under the Indian Accounting Standards.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss and does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance income, finance costs, share of profit/ loss from associate and tax expense in the measurement of EBITDA.

### (p) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1, 2022, as below:

#### Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

#### Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

#### Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the "cost of fulfilling" a contract comprises the "costs that relate directly to the contract". Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

#### Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the "10 percent" test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

#### Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

CIN: U74999MH2018PTC315497

## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### 3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Furniture and Fixtures	Lab Equipments	Computers	Total
<b>Gross carrying value</b>				
Deemed Cost as at April 01, 2020	35,799	819,369	-	855,168
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	140,791	-	140,791
<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>35,799</b>	<b>678,578</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>714,377</b>
Additions	124,700	3,367,352	583,032	4,075,084
Disposals	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>160,499</b>	<b>4,045,930</b>	<b>583,032</b>	<b>4,789,461</b>

#### Depreciation

As at April 01, 2020

Charge for the year	9,268	122,823	-	132,091
Disposals	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2021

Charge for the year	25,714	351,729	51,450	428,893
Disposals	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2022

	<b>34,982</b>	<b>474,552</b>	<b>51,450</b>	<b>560,984</b>
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#### Net carrying value

As at March 31, 2021

	<b>26,531</b>	<b>555,755</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>582,286</b>
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As at March 31, 2022

	<b>125,517</b>	<b>3,571,378</b>	<b>531,582</b>	<b>4,228,477</b>
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#### (1) Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule:

For the year ended March 31, 2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for the period of			Total
	< 1 Year	1-2 Year	> 2 Years	
Project in progress	47,378,533	-	-	47,378,533
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,378,533</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,378,533</b>

For the year ended March 31, 2021

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for the period of			Total
	< 1 Year	1-2 Year	> 2 Years	
Project in progress	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: There is no CWIP whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

CIN: U74999MH2018PTC315497

## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### 4 Financial assets

#### A Investments

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
<b>Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)</b>			
<b>I) Unquoted Investments (valued at fair value through profit and loss)</b>			
- In Mutual Funds	129,048,326	-	-
<b>II) Quoted Investments Carried at Cost</b>			
- Equities of listed companies	4,007,641	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,055,966</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

#### B Other financial assets

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
<b>Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)</b>			
Security deposits	3,000,000	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)</b>			
Other Receivables ( Refer note below)	27,779,878	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits	824,817	-	-
Derivative financial instruments - asset	59,517	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,664,212</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

#### Note

The amount of other receivables pertain to balance receivable from fund houses towards investments sold during the year.

### 5 Deferred tax

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
<b>Deferred tax (liability)/Asset</b>			
Income tax at the applicable rate on the difference between the aggregate book written down value and tax written down value of property, plant and equipment	(15,977)	(9,176)	22,858
<b>Total</b>	<b>(15,977)</b>	<b>(9,176)</b>	<b>22,858</b>

### 6 Other assets

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
<b>A Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)</b>			
Capital advances	15,350,963	-	-
Prepayments	16,065	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,367,028</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>B Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)</b>			
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	254,432	-	-
Prepayments	452,912	-	-
Balances with statutory/Government authorities	10,753,211	156,305	180,584
Others	-	19,863	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,460,555</b>	<b>176,168</b>	<b>180,584</b>

### 7 Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
<b>vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall</b>			

#### A Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks			
- On current accounts	2,487,691	2,854,000	53,315
Cash on hand	21,480	21,560	21,560
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,509,171</b>	<b>2,875,560</b>	<b>74,875</b>

#### B Other balances with banks

On deposit accounts			
- Remaining maturity for less than twelve months	69,000,000	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### 8 (a). Equity share capital

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
<b>Authorised</b>			
70,000 (March 21: 70,000 ) Equity Shares @10/- Each	700,000	700,000	500,000
4,20,000 (March 21: 4,20,000) CCPS @10/- Each	4,200,000	4,200,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,900,000</b>	<b>4,900,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up</b>			
Opening Balance	102,000	102,000	102,000
Issued during the year	32,840	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,840</b>	<b>102,000</b>	<b>102,000</b>
<b>Compulsory Convertible Preference</b>			
Opening Balance	3,000,000	-	-
Issued during the year	1,022,865	3,000,000	-
Conversion during the year	(4,000,000)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,865</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>

### (b). Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the company

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021		April 01, 2020	
	No	% holding in the class	No	% holding in the class	No	% holding in the class
<b>Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each held by</b>						
Rahul Purwar	4,692	34.80%	4,800	47.06%	4,800	47.06%
Shalini Purwar	4,692	34.80%	4,800	47.06%	4,800	47.06%
Shirish Arya	1,651	12.24%	-	-	-	-
Laurus Labs Limited	996	7.39%	-	-	-	-
<b>Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs. 10/- each held by (Rs.5/- each paid up)</b>						
Laurus Labs Limited	3,983	87.10%	-	-	-	-
NSN Investments	394	8.62%	-	-	-	-
Sine	-	-	300,000	100%	-	-

### (c). Details of shareholding holders of promoters by the company

#### Shares held by promoters at the end of March 31, 2022

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	Change during the year
Rahul Purwar	4,692	34.80%	-2.25%
Atharva Ajay Karulkar	228	1.69%	14.00%

#### Shares held by promoters at the end of March 31, 2021

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	Change during the year
Rahul Purwar	4,800	47.06%	0.00%
Atharva Ajay Karulkar	200	1.96%	0.00%

### (d). Other Equity

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
<b>Securities Premium</b>			
Opening Balance	498,000	498,000	498,000
Issued during the year - Equity Shares	111,493,995	-	-
Issued during the year - CCPS	211,220,011	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>323,212,005</b>	<b>498,000</b>	<b>498,000</b>
<b>Deficit in the statement of profit and loss</b>			
Opening Balance	(1,280,638)	(499,685)	(102,546)
Profit for the year	(14,975,527)	(780,953)	(275,350)
<b>Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss (B)</b>	<b>(16,256,165)</b>	<b>(1,280,638)</b>	<b>(377,896)</b>
<b>Total Reserves &amp; Surplus</b>	<b>306,955,840</b>	<b>(782,638)</b>	<b>120,104</b>



# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### Financial liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
<b>9 Current borrowings</b>			
Cash credits and working capital demand loans			
Loans from related parties (Refer note 21)	-	545,000	400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>545,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>

### 10 Trade payables

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
<b>Valued at amortised cost</b>			
- Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,590,992	125,500	633,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,590,992</b>	<b>125,500</b>	<b>633,170</b>
- Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-120 day terms.

For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note no. 27.

### Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 years	
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	2,590,992	-	-	-	-	2,590,992
iii) Disputed dues - MSME & Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,590,992</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,590,992</b>

### Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
		< 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 years	
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	125,500	-	-	-	-	125,500
iii) Disputed dues - MSME & Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125,500</b>

### 11 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
Capital creditors	3,754,120	-	-
Statutory dues	467,966	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,222,086</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### 12 Other liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
<b>Current</b>			
Others	-	634,976	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>634,976</b>	<b>-</b>

### 13 Income tax assets/liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
Advance tax	9,644	-	121,789
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,644</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>121,789</b>

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### 14 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Gain on sale, reinstatement of current investments	1,660,748	-
Gain on Sale of Mutual Fund	314,995	-
Dividend income	32,000	-
Other income	634,976	235,116
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,642,719</b>	<b>235,116</b>

### 15 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries, allowances and wages	1,370,306	210,000
Managerial remuneration	4,606,800	-
Staff welfare expenses	112,853	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,089,959</b>	<b>210,000</b>

### 16 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Consumption of stores and spares	1,757,366	-
Rent	245,700	127,575
Rates and taxes	36,575	818
Office maintenance	101,588	-
Insurance	50,698	-
Printing and stationery	7,220	-
Consultancy and other professional charges	7,574,199	396,332
Payment to auditors		
-Audit fee	500,000	30,000
Travelling and conveyance	290,749	77,140
Communication expenses	2,340	-
Miscellaneous expenses	44,007	8,617
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,610,442</b>	<b>640,482</b>

### 17 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Bank charges	13,187	1,461
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,187</b>	<b>1,461</b>

### 18 Finance Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Interest income on		
Bank deposits	762,024	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>762,024</b>	<b>-</b>

### 19 Earnings Per Share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:		
Loss available for equity shareholders	(14,975,526)	(780,952)
Weighted average number of equity shares in computing basic EPS	11,427	10,200
Add: Effect of dilution		
Conversion of Preference shares to equity	-	-
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares in computing diluted earnings per share	11,427	10,200
Face value of each equity share (Rs.)	10	10
Earnings per share		
- Basic (Rs.)	(1,310.53)	(76.56)
- Diluted (Rs.)	(1,310.53)	(76.56)

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### 20 Trade Payables (Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006):

Trade payables include Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil) due to micro and small enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act 2006). The Company has not received any memorandum (as required to be filed by the supplier with the notified authority under the MSMED Act, 2006) claiming their status as Micro or Small or Medium Enterprises.

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors

### 21 Related party disclosures

#### Names of related parties and description of relationship

Name of the related party	Relationship
Rahul Purwar	Founder & Chairman & Managing Director
Atharva Ajay Karulkar	Founder & Nominee Director
Shalini Purwar	Director
Shirish Arya	Director
Alka Dwivedhi	Director till Sep, 2021
Ravindranath Kancherla	Nominee Director
Chava Satya Narayana	Nominee Director
Laurus Labs Limited	Entity having significant influence over the company

#### Transactions during the year :

Name of the Party	Nature of Transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Rahul Purwar	Repayment of loans	395,000	-
Rahul Purwar	Loans received (net)	-	145,000
Rahul Purwar	Remuneration	2,968,000	-
Shalini Purwar	Repayment of loans	150,000	-
Shirish Arya	Remuneration	1,638,800	-
Laurus Labs Limited	Investment	276,006,163	-

#### Closing balances (Unsecured)

Name of the Party	Nature of Transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Rahul Purwar	Remuneration Payable	203,456	-
Shirish Arya	Remuneration Payable	93,161	-
Rahul Purwar	Loans	-	395,000
Shalini Purwar	Loans	-	150,000

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### 22 Share based payments

During the financial year ended March 31, 2022, the Shareholders at Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM") of the Company held on November 20, 2021, had approved the Employee Stock Option Scheme 2021 (the "scheme") Employees. The plan covers all employees of the Company including directors. Under the Scheme, 647 options have been authorized for grant. Employees of the Company were granted stock options of the Company, based upon performance, criticality to business and long-term potential to the Company. According to the scheme the options granted vest within a period of four years, subject to terms and conditions specified in the scheme.

#### A) ESOP 2021 Scheme

According to the Scheme, the options granted vest within a period of four years, subject to the terms and conditions specified in the scheme. Options are granted based upon the recommendations and decisions made by compensation committee. Options granted shall vest so long as the employee continues to be in the employment of the Company as on the date of vesting. Subject to an employee's continued employment with the Company, options can be exercised any time on or after the date of vesting of options as specified in the respective grants under the Scheme.

#### Excercise Period

Scheme	Number of options	Year 1 33%	Year 2 33%	Year 3 34%
<b>ESOP 2021</b>				
Employees Scheme	647	Two years from the date of Grant	Three years from the date of Grant	Four years from the date of Grant

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### 23 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

#### (A) Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

##### (i) Lease commitments - the Company as lessee

The Company has entered into leases for land and office premises. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the land and office premises and the fair value of the asset, that it does not retain significant risks and rewards of ownership of the land and the office premises and accounts for the contracts as operating leases. Further, refer note no. 31, for effect of transition to Ind AS 116, classification of leases and other disclosures relating to leases.

#### (B) Estimates and assumptions

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 described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

##### (i) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow ('DCF') model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer note 25 and 26 for further disclosures.

##### (ii) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated under diminishing balance method, based on useful life using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment estimated by the management. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

##### (iii) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

### 24 Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

Particulars	Carrying value			Fair value		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	April 01, 2020
<b>Financial assets at Fair value through profit &amp; loss:</b>						
Investments	129,048,326	-	-	129,048,326	-	-
<b>Financial assets carried at cost</b>						
Investments	4,007,641	-	-	4,007,641	-	-
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost:</b>						
Deposits and others (Non-current)	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	-	-
Derivatives in Financial Instruments	59,517	-	-	59,517	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,509,171	2,875,560	74,875	2,509,171	2,875,560	74,875
Other balances with banks	69,000,000	-	-	69,000,000	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</b>						
Borrowings (Non-current and current)	-	545,000	400,000	-	545,000	400,000
Trade payables	2,590,992	125,500	633,170	2,590,992	125,500	633,170
Capital creditors and others	4,222,086	-	-	4,222,086	-	-
Lease Liabilities (Non-current and current)	14,271,833	-	-	14,271,833	-	-

## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### 25 Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

**Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022:**

Particulars	Fair value measurement using				
	Date of Valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:					
Investments	March 31, 2022	133,055,966	133,055,966	-	-
Derivatives Financial Instruments	March 31, 2022	59,517	59,517	-	-

**Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2021:**

Particulars	Fair value measurement using				
	Date of Valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:					
Investments	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-
Derivatives Financial Instruments	March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-

### Measurement of fair value

#### Valuation techniques

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 fair values for assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Type	Valuation technique
<b>Assets measured at fair value:</b>	
Investments	The fair value is determined based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions of the fund and company as at the reporting date.
Derivative financial instruments	The fair value is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the reporting date.

### 26 Financial risk management objectives and policies

#### Financial risk management framework

The Company is exposed primarily to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rate), which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company assesses the unpredictability of the financial environment and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

#### A Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, investments, derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk, except for trade receivables.

#### B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	Up to 1 Year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
<b>March 31, 2022:</b>					
Trade payables	2,590,992	-	-	-	2,590,992
Other payables	4,222,086	-	-	-	4,222,086
Lease Liabilities	9,413,580	4,858,254	-	-	14,271,834
	<b>16,226,658</b>	<b>4,858,254</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,084,912</b>
<b>March 31, 2021:</b>					
Current borrowings	545,000	-	-	-	545,000
Trade payables	125,500	-	-	-	125,500
	<b>670,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>670,500</b>
<b>April 01, 2020:</b>					
Current borrowings	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
Trade payables	633,170	-	-	-	633,170
	<b>1,033,170</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,033,170</b>

## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### C Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes.

#### *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### 27 First time adoption of Ind AS

The Company's management had previously issued its audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 on October 16, 2021 that were prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('Indian GAAP'). With effect from April 1, 2020, the Company is required to prepare its financial statements under the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Accordingly, the company had prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2022, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 01, 2020, the company's date of transition to IndAS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 01, 2020 and financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021.

The company does not have any impact on account of restatement of financial statements on transition to Ind AS

### Exemptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

- (a) Since there is no change in functional currency, the Company has elected to regard carrying values for all of property, plant and equipment as recognised in its Indian GAAP financials as deemed cost at the date of the transition.
- (b) Ind AS 116 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. As on transition date, there is no impact as company did not have any lease arrangements.
- (c) Due to the application of Ind AS 109 derecognition requirements, an entity may not be able to derecognize financial assets transferred under the arrangements, such as, bill discounting and/or factoring of trade receivables, in entirety, if it has provided credit enhancement to the transferor. Rather, based on the specific facts, the entity will evaluate whether it should treat the transfer as a financing transaction (i.e., debt) or continuing involvement approach will apply which requires the entity to continue recognizing the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. Also, a first-time adopter may not have collected the requisite information to apply Ind AS 109 requirement to transfer of financial assets/liabilities which has taken place before the transition date. Ind AS 101 requires a first-time adopter to apply derecognition requirements in Ind AS 109 prospectively to transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, the Company continues to derecognise the financial assets for transactions which have occurred before the date of transition to Ind AS.

### Estimates

The estimates as at April 01, 2020 and March 31, 2021 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation. The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 01, 2020 (transition date) and as at March 31, 2021.



# ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### 28 Reconciliation with previous GAAP:

#### A.1 Reconciliation of equity as previously reported under Previous GAAP (I GAAP) to Ind AS as at April 01, 2020:

Particulars	Notes	Previous GAAP	Effect of adoption of Ind AS	Ind AS
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non Current Assets</b>				
Property, Plant and Equipment		855,168	-	855,168
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		22,858	-	22,858
Income tax assets (net)		121,789	-	121,789
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>999,815</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>999,815</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		74,875	-	74,875
Other Current Assets		180,584	-	180,584
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>255,459</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>255,459</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1,255,274</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,255,274</b>
<b>EQUITY and LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Equity Share Capital		102,000	-	102,000
Other Equity				
Securities Premium		498,000	-	498,000
Retained earnings		(377,896)	-	(377,896)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>222,104</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>222,104</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		400,000	-	400,000
Trade Payables				
- Outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
- Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		633,170	-	633,170
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>1,033,170</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,033,170</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>1,255,274</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,255,274</b>

#### A.2 Reconciliation of equity as previously reported under Previous GAAP (I GAAP) to Ind AS as at March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Notes	Previous GAAP	Effect of adoption of Ind AS	Ind AS
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non Current Assets</b>				
Property, Plant and Equipment		582,286	-	582,286
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>582,286</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>582,286</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		2,875,560	-	2,875,560
Other Current Assets		176,168	-	176,168
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3,051,728</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,051,728</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>3,634,015</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,634,015</b>
<b>EQUITY and LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Equity Share Capital		102,000	-	102,000
Preference Share Capital		3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Other Equity				
Securities Premium		498,000	-	498,000
Retained earnings		(1,280,638)	-	(1,280,638)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>2,319,362</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,319,362</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Non Current Liabilities</b>				
Deferred Tax Liability		9,176	-	9,176
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>9,176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,176</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		545,000	-	545,000
Trade Payables				
- Outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
- Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		125,500	-	125,500
Other current liabilities		634,976	-	634,976
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>1,305,476</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,305,476</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>3,634,014</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,634,014</b>

**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022**

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

**B.1 Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss as previously reported under Previous GAAP (IGAAP) to Ind AS for the year ended March 31, 2021:**

	Previous GAAP	Effect of adoption of Ind AS	Ind AS
<b>INCOME</b>			
Other Income	235,116	-	235,116
<b>Total Revenue ( I )</b>	<b>235,116</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>235,116</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Employee Benefits Expenses	210,000	-	210,000
Other Expenses	640,482	-	640,482
<b>Total Expenses ( II )</b>	<b>850,482</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>850,482</b>
<b>Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) (I-II)</b>	<b>(615,366)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(615,366)</b>
Depreciation and Amortisation	132,091	-	132,091
Finance Expenses	1,461	-	1,461
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>	<b>(748,918)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(748,918)</b>
<b>Tax Expense</b>			
Current tax	-	-	-
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	32,034	-	32,034
<b>Income tax expense/(Credit)</b>	<b>32,034</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,034</b>
<b>Profit for the period / year</b>	<b>(780,952)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(780,952)</b>

**C. Notes to reconciliation of equity as at April 01, 2020 and March 31, 2021 and profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2021****(i) Other comprehensive income**

Under Indian GAAP, the company has not presented other comprehensive income (OCI) separately. Hence, it has reconciled Indian GAAP profit or loss to profit or loss as per Ind AS. Further, Indian GAAP profit or loss is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS.

**(ii) Statement of Cash flows:**

The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS do not have impact on the statement of cash flows

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## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

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### 29 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure in consideration to the changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company intends to keep the gearing ratio between 0.5 to 1.5. The Company includes within net debt, borrowings including interest accrued on borrowings less cash and short-term deposits.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Borrowings including interest accrued on borrowings (Note 9)	-	545,000
Less: Cash and cash equivalents; other balances with banks (Note 7)	(71,509,171)	(2,875,560)
	<b>(71,509,171)</b>	<b>(2,330,560)</b>
Equity Share Capital	134,840	102,000
Preference Share Capital	22,865	3,000,000
Other equity	306,955,840	(782,638)
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>307,113,545</b>	<b>2,319,362</b>
Gearing ratio (Net debt/ Total equity)	(4.29)	(1.00)

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2022.

### 30 Leases

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.

#### Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases of premises situated at plot no R-977, Trans Thane Creek Industrial Area, Rabale Village, Navi Mumbai. The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### Transition to Ind AS 116

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 leases, and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

Effective April 01, 2020, the Company adopted IND AS 116, leases and applied the standard to all contracts existing on April 01, 2020 using the modified retrospective method and has recorded right of use of asset equal to lease liability, on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the Right of Use ('ROU') asset at an amount equal to the lease liability after making adjustments for prepaid/accrued payments and estimated cost for lease restoration. Comparatives as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021 have not been retrospectively adjusted and therefore will continue to be reported under the accounting policies disclosed in our financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application :

1. Applied a single discount rate to all lease assets
2. Applied the exemption not to recognize ROU assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
3. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the ROU asset at the date of initial application.
4. Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate is applied to lease liabilities as at 1 April 2021.

**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022**

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

**Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2022**

Particulars	March 31, 2022
Recognition on adoption of Ind AS 116	-
Additions	14,771,834
Depreciation	(1,230,987)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>13,540,847</b>

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of profit and loss

**The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2022**

Particulars	March 31, 2022
Recognition on adoption of Ind AS 116	-
Additions	14,771,834
Finance cost accrued during the year	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(500,000)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>14,271,834</b>

**The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2022**

Particulars	March 31, 2022
Non-current lease liabilities	4,858,254
Current lease liabilities	9,413,580
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,271,834</b>

**The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2022 on undiscounted basis**

Particulars	March 31, 2022
Within one year	9,413,580
After one year but not more than five years	4,858,254
More than five years	-

**31 Commitments & Contingent liabilities**

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<b>Commitments</b>		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	70,365,372	-

## Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rupees, except for share information or unless stated otherwise)

### 32 Ratios

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Variance	Change in ratio in excess of 25% compared to preceding year
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	15.08	2.34	1215.86%	During the year due to additional capital infusion company had partly invested its idle funds in current investments.
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt (1)	Shareholder Equity	NA	NA	NA	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (2)	Debt Service (3)	NA	NA	NA	
Return on Equity (ROE)	Net profit after Taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-4.88%	-33.67%	-85.52%	Due to capital infusion during the year the average equity shareholders funds had increased
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Receivables	NA	NA	NA	
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases	Average Payables	NA	NA	NA	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital (4)	NA	NA	NA	
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Revenue from Operations	NA	NA	NA	
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	Earnings before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed (5)	-22.99%	-126.87%	-81.88%	Due to capital infusion during the year the average equity shareholders funds had increased
Return on Investment	Income generated from investments	Investment	-11.26%	0.00%	100.00%	

(1) Long Term borrowings + Short Term borrowings + interest accrued

(2) Net profit after tax + Non-operating cash exp like depreciation + Interest + Other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets etc.

(3) Interest + Principal repayments

(4) Current assets - current liabilities

(5) Tangible networth + total debt including interest accrued +deferred tax liability-deferred tax assets

### 33 Other statutory information

- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property.
- The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
  - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
  - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
  - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
  - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- The Company doesn't have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

34 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to conform to current period's classification, and in order to comply with the requirements of the amended Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 effective 1st April, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited



Rahul Purwar  
Director  
DIN: 8251942



Shirish Arya  
Director  
DIN: 5356174

Place: Mumbai  
Date: April 26, 2022