

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To The Members of Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited  
(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)**

### Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, and 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 standalone 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, 2021, 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 standalone 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 Standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

#### Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 36 to the standalone financial statements, which describes the prior period adjustments relating to the share-based payments.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

#### 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 of Director's report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone 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 Standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone 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 standalone 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.

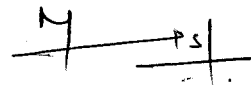
#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, 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 so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - 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 relevant books of account.
  - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone 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, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
  - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company as at March 31, 2021, 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements;
  - ii. The Company did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

**For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Mukesh Jain  
Partner  
(Membership No. 108262)  
UDIN: 21108262AAAASK9771

*RM* Place: Mumbai  
Date: September 16, 2021

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

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date .

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

**Auditor's Responsibility**

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

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

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

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are

being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

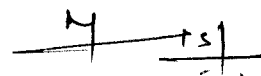
**Opinion**

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Mukesh Jain

Partner

(Membership No. 108262)

UDIN: 21108262AAAASK9771

*pm* Place: Mumbai  
Date: September 16, 2021

**ANNEXURE B 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)

- (i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment:
  - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
  - (b) The Company has a program of verification of fixed assets to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, for immovable properties of land and buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed as property, plant and equipment in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.
- (ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year. In respect of unclaimed deposits, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for companies engaged in production, import and supply or trading of the following medical devices: (i) Cardiac Stents; (ii) Drug Eluting Stents and (iii) Catheters. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
  - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST), Duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
  - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST), cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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- (c) There are no disputed amount/demands which are not deposited for duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax and Goods and Service Tax (GST). The details of dues of Income-tax which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2021 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is Pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax Liability	Central Processing Unit (CPC)	Assessment Years 2016-17 and 2018-19	64.80
		Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	Assessment Years 2012-13, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2017-18	173.73 ^
		Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	Assessment Year 2009-10, 2010-11	41.82 #
		Gujarat High Court	Assessment Year 2006 - 07	59.99

^ Net of Rs. 15.85 lakhs paid under protest

# Net of Rs. 29.22 lakhs paid under protest

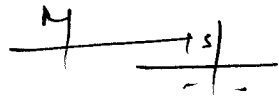
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions and banks. The Company has not borrowed any funds from the government. The Company has not issued any debentures during the year.
- (ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) The Company was a private limited company as on March 31, 2021 and hence the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply to the Company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) The Company is a private company as on March 31, 2021 and hence the provisions of section 177 and second proviso of section 188(1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. The Company has complied with the other provisions of Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, as regards the transactions with related parties. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has disclosed the details of related party transactions in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.



# Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding, subsidiary or associate company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-I of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

**For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Mukesh Jain  
Partner

(Membership No. 108262)  
UDIN: 21108262AAAASK9771

*Full* Place: Mumbai  
Date: September 16, 2021

**Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited**  
(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)  
**Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2021**

(Rs. in lacs)				
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020 (Restated)	As at 01 April, 2019 (Restated)
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>1 Non-Current Assets</b>				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3(A)	3,092.02	3,809.82	4,444.96
(b) Capital work-in-progress		553.58	2,603.89	26.81
(c) Right-of-Use assets	3(B)	736.96	938.40	-
(d) Intangible assets	3(C)	146.35	131.77	106.24
(e) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	4	7,248.67	75.82	74.82
(ii) Loans	5(A)	9,128.39	2,794.76	106.96
(iii) Other Financial assets	6(A)	2,011.88	163.93	90.98
(f) Deferred tax Assets (net)	7	819.96	807.71	623.49
(g) Other non-current assets	8(A)	618.25	3,919.04	2,004.15
<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>		<b>24,356.06</b>	<b>15,245.14</b>	<b>7,478.41</b>
<b>2 Current Assets</b>				
(a) Inventories	9	8,208.64	8,527.84	7,736.22
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	10	19,433.98	22,882.30	16,450.97
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,063.39	1,536.07	799.31
(iii) Other Bank Balances	12	2,182.14	4,427.49	16,418.92
(iv) Loans	5(B)	133.00	5,706.13	274.55
(v) Other Financial Assets	6(B)	4,078.61	1,303.87	871.33
(c) Other current assets	8(B)	426.61	1,063.68	1,111.35
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>35,526.37</b>	<b>45,447.38</b>	<b>43,662.65</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>59,882.43</b>	<b>60,692.52</b>	<b>51,141.06</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>1 Equity</b>				
(a) Equity share capital	13	889.04	889.04	889.04
(b) Other equity	14	42,071.04	43,062.79	38,962.26
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>42,960.08</b>	<b>43,951.83</b>	<b>39,851.30</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>2 Non-Current Liabilities</b>				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	15(A)	-	35.33	156.59
(ii) Lease Liabilities	17(A)	217.80	312.42	-
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	17(C)	344.01	240.03	184.13
(b) Provisions	18(A)	-	199.37	104.90
<b>Total Non Current Liabilities</b>		<b>561.81</b>	<b>787.15</b>	<b>445.62</b>
<b>3 Current Liabilities</b>				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	15(B)	2,628.15	7,223.62	5,692.03
(ii) Trade Payables	16			
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		79.07	80.12	17.57
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		8,980.73	6,627.79	2,735.88
(iii) Lease Liabilities	17(B)	99.53	196.49	-
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	17(D)	2,518.71	1,219.45	1,106.98
(b) Other Current Liabilities	19	187.25	331.09	1,103.67
(c) Provisions	18(B)	64.41	67.94	61.10
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		1,802.69	207.04	126.91
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>16,360.54</b>	<b>15,953.54</b>	<b>10,844.14</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>16,922.35</b>	<b>16,740.69</b>	<b>11,289.76</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>59,882.43</b>	<b>60,692.52</b>	<b>51,141.06</b>

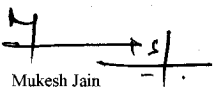
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

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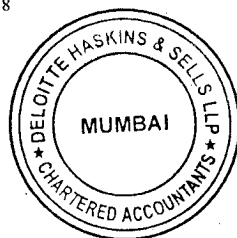
In terms of our report attached of even date

**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants  
Firm's registration number: 117366W/W-100018

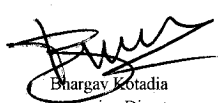
  
Mukesh Jain  
Partner  
Membership Number- 108262

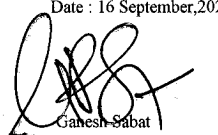
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Date : 16 September, 2021

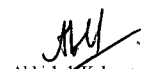



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**


Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited  
(formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)

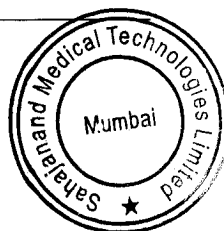
  
Bhargav Kotadia  
Managing Director  
DIN No : 06575042  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 September, 2021

  
Ganesh Sabat  
Chief Executive Officer  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 September, 2021

  
Abhishek Kabra  
Director  
DIN No : 06782685  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 September, 2021

  
Nitin Agrawal  
Chief Financial Officer  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 September, 2021

  
Pooja Das  
Company Secretary  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 September, 2021



# Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited

(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)

## Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2021

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020 (Restated)
<b>I Income :</b>			
Revenue from operations	20	40,272.55	42,933.32
Other income	21	1,174.96	1,308.41
<b>Total Income (I)</b>		<b>41,447.51</b>	<b>44,241.73</b>
<b>II Expenses:</b>			
Cost of materials consumed	22	7,654.40	7,442.72
Purchase of stock-in-trade	23	2,082.40	2,695.64
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	24	(75.41)	(142.40)
Employee benefit expense	25	7,076.27	7,939.87
Finance costs	26	664.68	670.63
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	1,279.14	1,368.88
Other expenses	27	17,696.81	19,002.85
<b>Total expenses (II)</b>		<b>36,378.29</b>	<b>38,978.19</b>
<b>III Profit before exceptional items and tax (I - II)</b>		<b>5,069.22</b>	<b>5,263.54</b>
<b>IV Exceptional Items</b>	44	3,547.44	-
<b>V Profit before tax (III - IV)</b>		<b>1,521.78</b>	<b>5,263.54</b>
<b>VI Tax expense:</b>	7		
Current tax		1,650.04	1,275.00
Deferred tax expense / (credit)		(26.65)	(137.27)
Tax related to earlier period		932.94	-
<b>Total tax expense (VI)</b>		<b>2,556.33</b>	<b>1,137.73</b>
<b>VII Profit/(Loss) after tax (V - VI)</b>		<b>(1,034.55)</b>	<b>4,125.81</b>
<b>VIII Other comprehensive income/(loss)</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>			
Re-measurement gain/(losses) on defined benefit obligation		57.21	(106.00)
Income tax on above	7	(14.40)	30.54
<b>Total Other comprehensive income/(loss) (VIII)</b>		<b>42.81</b>	<b>(75.46)</b>
<b>IX Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year (VII - VIII)</b>		<b>(991.74)</b>	<b>4,050.35</b>
<b>X Earnings per share:</b>			
(Face Value Re. 1 per Share)			
Basic (Rs.)	30	(1.16)	4.64
Diluted (Rs.)		(1.16)	4.53
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-45		

In terms of our report attached of even date

**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

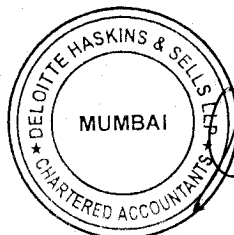
Firm's registration number: 117366W/W-100018

4 → 31

Mukesh Jain  
Partner

Membership Number- 108262

Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 September, 2021



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited

(formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)

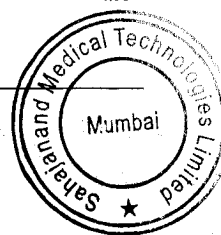
Bhargav Koladia  
Managing Director  
DIN No : 06575042  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 September, 2021

Ganesh Sabat  
Chief Executive Officer  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 September, 2021

Abhishek Kabra  
Director  
DIN No : 06782685  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 September, 2021

Nitin Agrawal  
Chief Financial Officer  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 September, 2021

Flora Das  
Company Secretary  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 September, 2021



**Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited**  
*(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)*  
**Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2021**

**A. Equity Share Capital**

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	Equity share capital (No of shares in lacs)	Total equity
Balance as at 01 April, 2019 (Restated)	889.04	889.04
Addition	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2020 (Restated)	889.04	889.04
Addition	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	889.04	889.04

**B. Other Equity**

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	Other equity				Total other equity
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Share Option Outstanding Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 01 April, 2019 (Restated)	26,253.32	184.95	966.04	11,557.95	38,962.26
Transition impact of Ind AS 116 (Refer Note No.40)	-	-	-	(39.48)	(39.48)
Profit for the year ended 31 March, 2020	-	-	-	4,125.81	4,125.81
Employee Stock Option Granted	-	-	89.66	-	89.66
Other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March, 2020 (net of taxes)	-	-	-	(75.46)	(75.46)
Balance as at 31 March, 2020 (Restated)	26,253.32	184.95	1,055.70	15,568.82	43,062.79
Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2021	-	-	-	(1,034.55)	(1,034.55)
Transfer to Retained earnings on lapse of employee stock options	-	-	(1,055.70)	1,055.70	-
Other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March, 2021 (net of taxes)	-	-	-	42.80	42.80
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	26,253.32	184.95	-	15,632.77	42,071.04

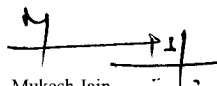
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements (Refer Notes 1-45)

In terms of our report attached of even date

**For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 117366W/W-100018

  
Mukesh Jain

Partner

Membership Number: 108262

Place : Mumbai

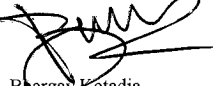
Date : 16 September, 2021



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited

(formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)

  
Bhargav Kotadia

Managing Director

DIN No : 06575042

Place : Mumbai

Date : 16 September, 2021

  
Ganesh Sabat

Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai

Date : 16 September, 2021

  
Abhishek Kabra

Director

DIN No : 06782685

Place : Mumbai

Date : 16 September, 2021

  
Nitin Agrawal

Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai

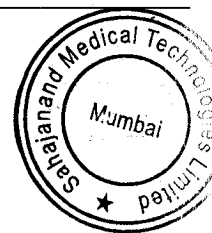
Date : 16 September, 2021

  
Flora Das

Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai

Date : 16 September, 2021



# Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited

(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)

## Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March, 2021

Particulars	(Rs. in lacs)	
	Year ended 31 March, 2021	Year ended 31 March, 2020 (Restated)
<b>A Cash flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Profit before tax	1,521.78	5,263.55
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,279.14	1,368.88
Finance costs	664.68	670.63
Interest income	(1,012.52)	(966.27)
Exceptional Item	3,547.44	-
Share based payment expenses	-	89.66
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss	(325.92)	(440.61)
(Profit)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(32.69)	4.88
Bad debts	-	12.81
Allowances for doubtful debts	419.08	298.12
Provision no longer required written back	-	14.67
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>6,060.99</b>	<b>6,316.32</b>
<b>Movements in working capital</b>		
Adjustment for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	319.20	(791.63)
Trade Receivables and other assets	1,651.89	(7,978.39)
Adjustment for (increase) / decrease in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables and other liabilities	3,546.38	3,243.30
<b>Cash generated/(used) in operating activities</b>	<b>11,578.46</b>	<b>789.60</b>
Net income tax (paid)	(968.08)	(1,194.81)
<b>Net Cash generated/(used in) from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>10,610.38</b>	<b>(405.21)</b>
<b>B Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Payment for purchase of property, plant & equipment	(841.31)	(4,683.19)
Investment in wholly owned subsidiary	-	(1.00)
Acquisition of subsidiary (including acquisition cost)	(7,060.93)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	62.53	49.54
Loans given to subsidiary	(710.00)	(7,798.91)
Loans repaid during the year to subsidiary	150.00	-
Loans given to third party	-	(25.00)
Proceeds from loan given to third party	123.91	127.27
Bank deposits (placed)/withdrawn (net)	2,245.35	12,011.77
Interest received	456.51	949.26
<b>Net Cash generated/(used in) from investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(5,573.94)</b>	<b>629.74</b>
<b>C Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
(Repayment)/Proceeds of short-term borrowings (net)	(4,595.47)	1,531.59
Repayment of long term borrowings	(114.81)	(182.64)
Payment of Lease Liabilities (Principal)	(125.73)	(163.42)
Payment of Lease Liabilities (Interest)	(37.13)	(52.33)
Finance costs paid	(635.98)	(620.97)
<b>Net cash generated/(used in) from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>(5,509.12)</b>	<b>512.23</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>(472.68)</b>	<b>736.76</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,536.07	799.31
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 11)</b>	<b>1,063.39</b>	<b>1,536.07</b>
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalent as per balance sheet	1,063.39	1,536.07
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 11)</b>	<b>1,063.39</b>	<b>1,536.07</b>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements (Refer Notes 1-45)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

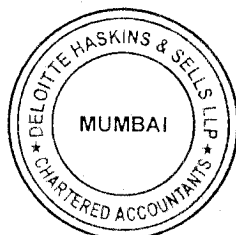
Firm's registration number: 117366W/W-100018

Mukesh Jain  
Partner

Membership Number- 108262

Place : Mumbai

Date : 16 September, 2021



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited

(formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)

Bhargav Kotadia

Managing Director

DIN No : 06575042

Place : Mumbai

Date : 16 September, 2021

Sanjay Sapat

Chief Executive Officer

Place : Mumbai

Date : 16 September, 2021

Abhishek Kabra

Director

DIN No : 06782685

Place : Mumbai

Date : 16 September, 2021

Nitin Agrawal

Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai

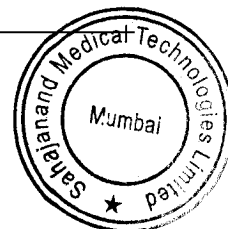
Date : 16 September, 2021

Flora Das

Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai

Date : 16 September, 2021



**Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited**  
(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021**  
(All amounts in rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

**1. General Information**

The standalone financial statements comprise financial statements of Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited) ('the Company' or "SMT") for the year ended 31 March, 2021. The company was incorporated and domiciled in India during the year 2001 under the companies Act, 2013 as a private limited company. The Company has converted from Private Limited Company to Public Limited Company pursuant to special resolution passed on the extra-ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on 27 April, 2021 and consequently the name of the Company has been changed to Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ltd. pursuant to a fresh certificate of incorporation by ROC on 07 May, 2021. The registered office and principal place of business of the company is situated at Sahajanand Estate, Wakhariawadi, Near Dabholi, Ved Road, Surat – 395 004. Gujarat, India.

The Company is primarily in the business of manufacturing Balloon Catheter, Cardiac Stents valves and occluder. It has manufacturing plant in India which is mainly involved in manufacturing minimally invasive coronary stent systems and its product portfolio includes drug eluting stents, bare metal stents, balloon catheters, inflation devices and accessories.

The standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 16 September, 2021.

**2.1. Summary of significant accounting policies**

**a) Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

**b) Basis of Accounting**

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

Fair value measurements are categorised as below, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- (i) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at measurement date;
- (ii) Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- (iii) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the valuation of assets or liabilities.

Above levels of fair value hierarchy are applied consistently and generally, there are no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy unless the circumstances change warranting such transfer.

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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.

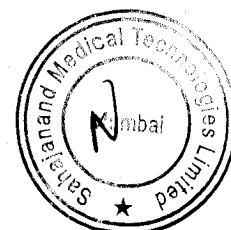
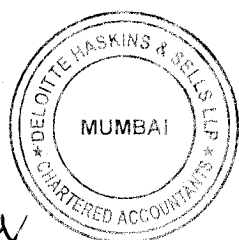
**c) Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the year. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates.

**d) Inventories**

Inventories including Work-in-Progress are valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower, cost being worked out on weighted average basis. Cost includes all charges for bringing the goods to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.



e) **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control over promised goods to the customer for an amount that reflects the consideration that the company expects to receive in exchange for those goods. The control of goods is transferred to the customer at the point in time depending upon agreed terms with customer. Control is considered to be transferred to the customer when the customer has ability to direct the use of such goods and obtain substantially all the benefits from it. Revenue is recognised net of trade discounts, rebates and other similar allowances. Revenue excludes indirect taxes which are collected on behalf of Government.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. Indicators that control has been transferred include, the establishment of the company's present right to receive payment for the goods sold, transfer of legal title to the customer, transfer of physical possession to the customer, transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods to the customer, and the acceptance of the goods by the customer. The revenue on consignment sales is recognised on satisfaction of the above conditions.

Contract liabilities, which is a company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has already received

consideration, relate mainly to advance. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

f) **Other Income**

**Dividend & Interest Income:**

Dividend Income is accounted when right to receive the dividend is established.

Interest Income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable

**Rental income:**

Rental income from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Assets are carried at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Costs comprise of all costs incurred to bring the assets to their location and working condition up to the date the assets are put to their intended use.

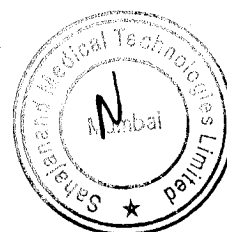
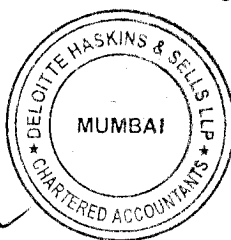
Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

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

When significant components of plant and equipment are replaced separately, the company depreciates them based on the useful lives of the components. Leasehold land is depreciated on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. All other assets are depreciated to their residual values on written-down value basis over their estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Description of the asset	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Building	60
Leasehold Building	16*
Electrical Installation	10
Plant and Machinery	15
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Office Equipment	5
Computers (End user device)	3
Computers (Servers and networks)	6
Vehicles (Other than Motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds)	8
Vehicles (Motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds)	10

\*Leasehold Building and Leasehold Improvements are amortised over the period of lease.



## h) Other Intangible Assets

Intangible assets purchased including acquired in business combination are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

The useful lives of intangible assets are as mentioned below:

Description of the asset	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Computer Software	3
Patents and Trademarks	3

Research costs are expensed as incurred. An intangible asset arising from development expenditure on an individual project is recognised only when the company can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the asset and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during the development. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually. Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future sales or use.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

## i) Financial Instrument

### Recognition and initial measurement

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 and financial liabilities are recognized by the Company when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial instrument are adjusted to fair value, except where the financial instrument is measured at Fair Value through profit or loss, in which case the transaction costs are immediately recognized in profit or loss.

### Financial assets

#### Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage. Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisitions), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to 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.

#### Financial assets at amortised cost

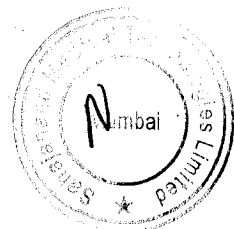
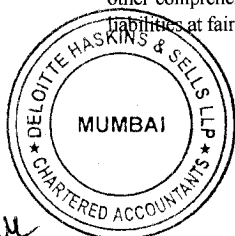
Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

#### Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

#### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.





**Financial liabilities and equity instruments**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

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.

**Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings, financial guarantee contracts and trade and other payables) are subsequent to initial recognition, measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method.

**Equity instruments**

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments recognised by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received net off direct issue cost.

**Derecognition of financial instruments**

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

**Fair value measurement**

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the financial statements 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 judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

**j) Foreign Currency Transactions****Initial Recognition**

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

**Subsequent Recognition**

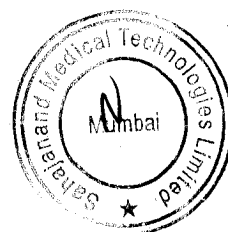
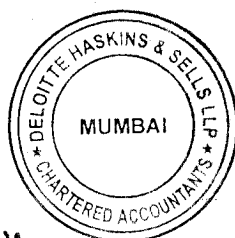
As at the reporting date, non-monetary items are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated at the end of accounting year. Exchange differences on translation of all other monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**k) Employee Benefits**

Employee benefits include provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund and compensated absences.

**Defined Contribution Plans:** Contribution towards provident fund and employees' state Insurance for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.



**Gratuity:** The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

The Company's liability towards gratuity is determined based on the present value of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets and the net liability or asset is recognized in the balance sheet. The net liability or asset represents the deficit or surplus in the plan (the surplus is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions). The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each year end. Defined benefit costs are composed of:

- i. service cost – recognized in profit or loss;
- ii. net interest on the net liability or asset - recognized in profit or loss;
- iii. remeasurement of the net liability or asset - recognized in other comprehensive income

**Other long-term employee benefits:** Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date.

#### l) Leases

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, to determine whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves:

- (a) the use of an identified asset,
- (b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
- (c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company at the inception of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) and low-value assets.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. 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 assets.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a Right-of-Use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss as described in the Note 2(n) below.

For lease liabilities at inception, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For short-term, and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments for such items as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term and are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Lease payments (other than short term and low value leases) have been classified as cash used in Financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Lease payments for short-term, and low value leases, have been classified as cash used in Operating activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

The Company has not given any assets given on lease to others.

#### m) Current and Deferred Tax

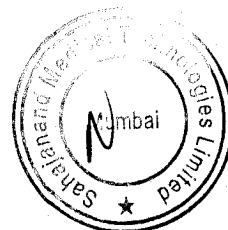
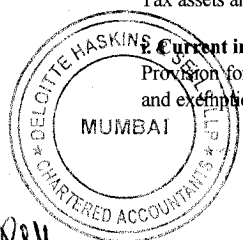
Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change during the year, in the deferred tax asset or liability. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity, in which case the related current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity, respectively.

Current and Deferred Taxes 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.

Tax assets and tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts.

##### 2. Current income tax

Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.



## ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

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 utilised.

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 income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability.

## n) Impairment of Assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined for the individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

## o) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

**Provisions:** Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation 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 there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. 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 reporting date. 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.

**Contingent Liabilities:** Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

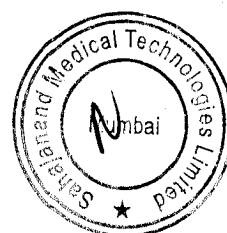
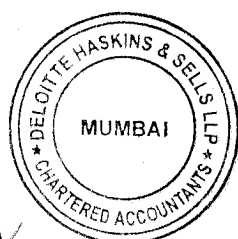
**Contingent Assets:** Contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

## p) Segment reporting

Operating segments are those components of the business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision making body for the purpose of performance assessment and to make decisions for resource allocation.

The reporting of segment information is the same as provided to the management for the purpose of performance assessment and resource allocation to the segments.

Segment accounting policies are in line with accounting policies of the company. Further company has not identified any segment other than geographical segment. Revenue and expenses have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Revenue and expenses, which relate to the company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, have been included under "Unallocated corporate expenses/income".



q) **Exceptional Items**

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense within the income statement from ordinary activities which are material and non-recurring and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company and to assist users of financial statements.

r) **Export Benefit**

Government grant receivable in the form of duty credit scrips is accrued as other Operational income in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the right to receive the credit is established and there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of export proceeds.

s) **Key Sources of Estimation**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires that the management of the Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income and expenses of the period, the reported balances of assets and liabilities and the disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates include useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, future obligations in respect of retirement benefit plans, fair value measurement etc. Difference, if any, between the actual results and estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and/or key sources of estimation uncertainty that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

**Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at least once a year. The lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. Depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the Management.

**Employee benefit plan**

The present value of defined benefit obligations is determined on an actuarial basis using a number of underlying assumptions, including the discount rate and expected increase in salary costs. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of obligations.

**Impairment of financial assets**

The impairment provision for financial assets (other than trade receivables) are based on assumptions of risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company makes judgements about these assumptions for selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

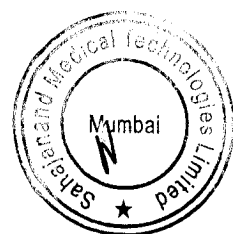
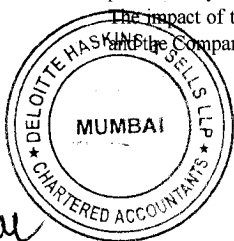
Trade receivables are stated at their nominal values as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts which are based on the aging of the receivable balances and historical experiences. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not be collectible.

**Income Taxes**

Provision of current and deferred tax liabilities is dependent on the management estimate of the allowability or otherwise of expenses incurred and other debits to profit or loss. Deferred tax assets (including MAT recoverable) are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

**Impact of COVID-19**

The management has assessed the potential impact of the COVID-19 on the financial statements of the Company. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information. Based on the assessment performed by the Company, and based on current estimates, the Company expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.



**t) Share-based payment arrangements**

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 35.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve. The amounts recorded in share options outstanding account are transferred to share capital and securities premium as appropriate upon exercise of stock options and transferred to general reserve on account of stock options not exercised by employees.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

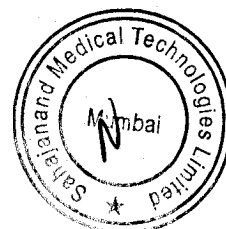
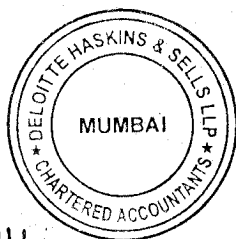
For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognised for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the year.

**u) Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

**v) Cash Flow Statement**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.



## 2.2 Recent Pronouncements

### Schedule III amendments

On 24 March 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from 1 April 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are as under:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing Schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a Company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in Name of Company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

### **Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss:**

Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of financial statements.

### **Ind AS amendments**

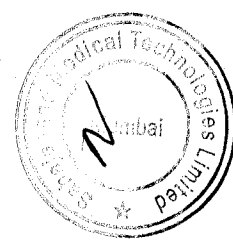
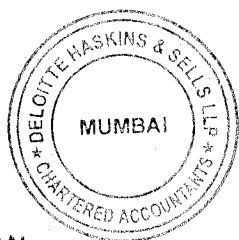
On 18 June, 2021, MCA through a notification has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021.

Key amendments relating to Ind AS which relate to the Company are mentioned below:

**Ind AS 116 – COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions:** The economic challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic have persisted longer than anticipated, and therefore the practical expedient relating to rent concessions arising as a consequence of COVID-19 has been modified. Accordingly, lessees are now exempted from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification, if the reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June, 2022. Earlier the practical expedient was allowed only for lease payments originally due on or before 30 June, 2021. A lessee should apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April, 2021. The Company does not expect any impact on its financial statements due to this amendment.

**Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2** This amendment relates to 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2 (Amendments to Ind AS 104, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 116)' which addresses issues that might affect financial reporting after the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including its replacement with alternative benchmark rates. Some of the key amendments arising from the interest rate benchmark are: Ind AS 109: New guidance has been included on changes in the basis for determining the contractual cashflows as a result of interest rate benchmark reform. An entity should apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April, 2021. Ind AS 107: Additional disclosures related to nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed from financial instruments subject to interest rate benchmark reform and how the entity manages these risks. An entity should apply the amendments when it applies amendments to Ind AS 109, Ind AS 104 or Ind AS 116. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

**Amendments to Ind AS consequential to Conceptual Framework under Ind AS:** The amendments relating to Ind AS 102, Share-based Payment; Ind AS 103, Business Combinations; Ind AS 106, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources; Ind AS 114, Regulatory Deferral Accounts; Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements; Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors; Ind AS 34, Interim Financial Reporting; Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets, are consequential due to changes in the Conceptual Framework under Ind AS, made in August 2020. The revised Conceptual Framework introduced some new concepts and clarifications along with revision in definitions and changes in recognition criteria of assets and liabilities under Ind AS. The Company does not expect the consequential amendments to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

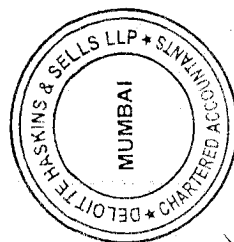
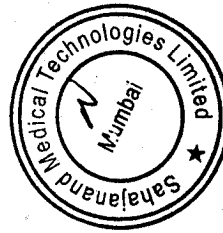


**Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited**  
*(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)*  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021**

Note 3(A): Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)											(Rs. in lacs)
Particulars	Building	Leasehold Improvements	Leasehold building	Leasehold land	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Electrical Installations	Total
<b>Cost</b>											
Balance as at 01 April, 2019	2.79	83.96	396.97	595.45	3,513.36	164.30	193.59	261.90	336.80	36.60	5,585.72
Additions	-	-	-	-	747.76	29.96	175.11	17.13	90.40	-	1,060.36
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-	-	595.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	595.45
Disposals	-	-	-	-	339.29	6.36	-	-	13.44	-	359.09
<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2020</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>83.96</b>	<b>396.97</b>	-	<b>3,921.83</b>	<b>187.90</b>	<b>368.70</b>	<b>279.03</b>	<b>413.76</b>	<b>36.60</b>	<b>5,691.54</b>
Additions	-	-	-	-	233.36	6.33	51.72	45.19	-	-	336.60
Disposals	2.79	-	-	-	33.75	7.98	31.42	7.36	14.13	-	97.43
<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83.96</b>	<b>396.97</b>	-	<b>4,121.44</b>	<b>186.25</b>	<b>389.00</b>	<b>316.86</b>	<b>399.63</b>	<b>36.60</b>	<b>5,930.71</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>											
Balance as at 01 April, 2019	0.19	12.77	38.35	57.53	796.93	55.74	65.08	57.55	44.30	12.32	1,140.76
Charge for the year	0.09	4.90	26.34	-	763.56	45.09	104.44	55.56	97.09	6.09	1,103.16
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-	-	57.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.53
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	286.16	5.74	-	-	12.77	-	304.67
<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2020</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>17.67</b>	<b>64.69</b>	-	<b>1,274.33</b>	<b>95.09</b>	<b>169.52</b>	<b>113.11</b>	<b>128.62</b>	<b>18.41</b>	<b>1,881.72</b>
Charge for the year	0.08	5.11	25.64	-	698.86	35.43	115.87	51.71	87.39	4.47	1,024.56
Eliminated on disposal of assets	0.36	-	-	-	21.47	6.07	27.14	5.50	7.05	-	67.59
<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22.78</b>	<b>90.33</b>	-	<b>1,951.72</b>	<b>124.45</b>	<b>258.25</b>	<b>159.32</b>	<b>208.96</b>	<b>22.88</b>	<b>2,838.69</b>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>											
As at 01 April, 2019	2.60	71.19	358.62	537.92	2,716.43	108.56	128.51	204.35	292.50	24.28	4,444.96
As at 31 March, 2020	2.51	66.29	332.28	-	2,647.50	92.81	199.18	165.92	285.14	18.19	3,809.82
<b>As at 31 March, 2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61.18</b>	<b>306.64</b>	-	<b>2,169.72</b>	<b>61.80</b>	<b>130.75</b>	<b>157.54</b>	<b>190.67</b>	<b>13.72</b>	<b>3,092.02</b>

Footnote : Capital Work-in-Progress as on 31 March, 2021 is Rs. 553.58 lacs (31 March, 2020: Rs. 2,603.89 lacs; 01 April, 2019: Rs. 26.81 lacs)

Note 3(B) : Right-of-Use assets				Total
Particulars	Office Space	Leasehold land		
Balance as at 01 April, 2019	555.80	595.45	1,151.25	
Additions	60.63	-	60.63	
Disposals	-	-	-	
<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2020</b>	<b>616.43</b>	<b>595.45</b>	<b>1,211.88</b>	
Additions	137.19	-	137.19	
Disposals	252.16	-	252.16	
Modification	50.08	-	50.08	
<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2021</b>	<b>451.38</b>	<b>595.45</b>	<b>1,046.83</b>	
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>				
Balance as at 01 April, 2019	-	57.53	57.53	
Charge for the year	177.49	38.46	215.95	
Disposals	-	-	-	
<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2020</b>	<b>177.49</b>	<b>95.99</b>	<b>273.48</b>	
Charge for the year	135.44	38.46	173.90	
Disposals	137.51	-	137.51	
<b>Balance as at 31 March, 2021</b>	<b>175.42</b>	<b>134.45</b>	<b>309.87</b>	
<b>Net carrying amount</b>				
As at 01 April, 2019	555.80	537.92	1,093.72	
As at 31 March, 2020	438.94	499.46	938.40	
<b>As at 31 March, 2021</b>	<b>275.96</b>	<b>461.00</b>	<b>736.96</b>	



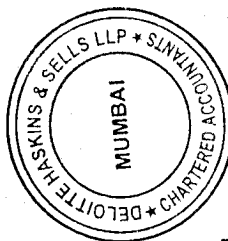
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Note 3(C) : Intangible assets

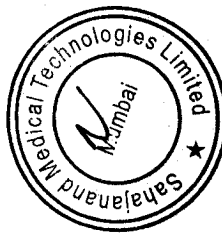
Particulars	Computer Software	Patents and trademark	Total
<b>Cost</b>			
Balance as at 01 April, 2019	172.40	1.81	174.21
Additions	75.30	-	75.30
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	247.70	1.81	249.51
Additions	95.26	-	95.26
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	342.96	1.81	344.77
<b>Accumulated Amortisation</b>			
Balance as at 01 April, 2019	67.23	0.74	67.97
Charge for the year	49.40	0.37	49.77
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	116.63	1.11	117.74
Charge for the year	80.31	0.37	80.68
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	196.94	1.48	198.42
<b>Net carrying amount</b>			
As at 01 April, 2019	105.17	1.07	106.24
As at 31 March, 2020	131.07	0.70	131.77
As at 31 March, 2021	146.02	0.33	146.35

Footnote:

- (a) All the intangible assets are acquired externally during the year.  
(b) Details of capital assets pledged have been disclosed in Note No. 15



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*(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)*

**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021**

**Note 4 : Non current investments (unquoted)**

(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
0.42	0.42	0.42
7,172.85	-	-
1.00	1.00	-
74.40	74.40	74.40
<b>7,248.67</b>	<b>75.82</b>	<b>74.82</b>

**Disclosure of interest in other entities (as required by Ind AS 27)**

The Company's direct subsidiaries are given below:

The Company's direct subsidiaries are given below:				% Holding		
No	Name of Entity	Country of Incorporation /Principal Place of Business	Relationship	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
1	Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Ltd	Ireland	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%
2	SMT Cardiovascular Pvt. Ltd	India	Subsidiary	100%	100%	-
3	Vascular Concepts Ltd. (Acquired with effect from 22 May, 2020)	India	Subsidiary	100%	-	-

#### Note 5 : Loans

(A) Loans- Non Current

**Unsecured and considered good**

(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
-	54.12	106.96
9,128.39	2,740.64	-
<b>9,128.39</b>	<b>2,794.76</b>	<b>106.96</b>

**(B) Loans- Current**

**Unsecured and considered good**

As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
78.36	148.15	197.58
54.64	26.84	76.97
-	5,531.14	-
<b>133.00</b>	<b>5,706.13</b>	<b>274.55</b>

#### Note 6: Other Financial Assets

**(A) Non Current Financial Assets**

(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
121.50	138.48	45.18
24.45	25.45	45.80
98.14	-	-
842.84	-	-
3.12	-	-
921.83	-	-
<b>2,011.88</b>	<b>163.93</b>	<b>90.98</b>

\*These are fixed deposits with maturity period of more than 1 year

**(B) Current Financial Assets**

### Security Deposits

<b>2,011.88</b>	<b>163.93</b>	<b>90.98</b>
227.31	215.70	283.90
52.27	15.34	15.34
(52.27)	(15.34)	(15.34)
<b>227.31</b>	<b>215.70</b>	<b>283.90</b>
-	268.34	-
81.90	99.39	350.72
280.33	649.59	236.71
624.30	-	-
16.24	-	-
2,848.53	70.85	-
<b>4,078.61</b>	<b>1,303.87</b>	<b>871.33</b>

Considered good

Considered doubtful

Less : Allowance for

### Interest Receivable on

Loan given to subsidiary

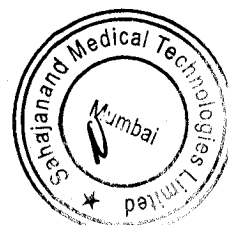
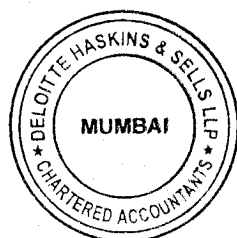
## Unsecured loan and deposits

## Export incentives receivable

Guarantee Commission Receivable

## Other Receivables

Other receivables from subsidiary company (unsecured and considered good)



**Note 7: Deferred Tax Assets (net)**

**(a) Analysis of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:**

	(Rs. in lacs)		
	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
Deferred tax assets (net)	819.96	807.71	623.49
	<u>819.96</u>	<u>807.71</u>	<u>623.49</u>

**(b) The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:**

	(Rs. in lacs)				
Particulars	As at 1 April, 2020	Charged / (credited) to statement of Profit and Loss*	(Charged) / credited to other comprehensive income	(Charged) / credited to Equity	As at 31 March, 2021
Difference between Book based and Tax based in respect of PPE and intangible assets	102.14	57.42	-	-	159.56
Allowances for Doubtful debts and security deposits	362.59	94.30	-	-	456.89
Employee Benefits	317.62	(114.94)	(14.40)	-	188.28
Deferred Tax on lease liabilities	20.54	(10.13)	-	-	10.41
Others	4.82	-	-	-	4.82
<b>Deferred Tax Assets (net)</b>	<b>807.71</b>	<b>26.65</b>	<b>(14.40)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>819.96</b>

\* This includes effect on deferred tax due to change in income tax rate from 29.12% to 25.17%, as the Company is in the process of opting for the new tax regime u/s 115BAA from FY 21-22 onwards.

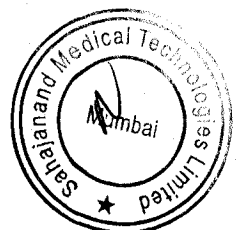
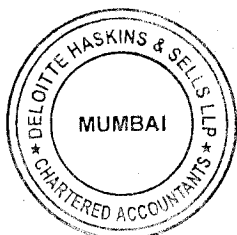
	(Rs. in lacs)				
Particulars	As at 1 April, 2019	Charged / (credited) to statement of Profit and Loss	(Charged) / credited to other comprehensive income	(Charged) / credited to Equity	As at 31 March, 2020
Difference between Book based and Tax based in respect of PPE and intangible assets	69.81	32.33	-	-	102.14
Allowances for Doubtful debts and security deposits	286.11	76.48	-	-	362.59
Employee Benefits	260.31	26.77	30.54	-	317.62
Transition impact of Ind AS 116	-	-	-	16.41	16.41
Deferred Tax on lease liabilities	-	4.13	-	-	4.13
Others	7.26	(2.44)	-	-	4.82
<b>Deferred Tax Assets (net)</b>	<b>623.49</b>	<b>137.27</b>	<b>30.54</b>	<b>16.41</b>	<b>807.71</b>

**(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate applicable in India**

		(Rs. in lacs)	
Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2021	For the year ended 31 March, 2020
(A)	Profit Before Tax	1,521.78	5,263.54
(B)	Corporate Tax Rate	29.12%	29.12%
(C)	Tax on accounting profit	<b>443.14</b>	<b>1,532.74</b>
	(I) Tax on expense not tax deductible:	1,317.64	94.39
	(II) Weighted deduction on R&D Expenditure	(2.54)	(174.66)
	(III) Effect of tax paid on foreign source income which is exempt from tax in India u/s 10AA	(251.88)	(407.06)
	(IV) effect on deferred tax due to change in income tax rate	128.76	-
	(V) Tax related to earlier period	932.94	-
	(VI) Tax effect on items which are not eligible for deduction	(11.73)	92.32
	<b>Total effect of Tax Adjustments (I) to (VI)</b>	<b>2,113.19</b>	<b>(395.01)</b>
(D)	<b>Tax Expense recognised during the year</b>	<b>2,556.33</b>	<b>1,137.74</b>

**(d) Reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows:**

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2021	For the year ended 31 March, 2020
<b>Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes</b>		
Current Tax	1,650.04	1,275.00
Deferred Tax credit	(26.65)	(137.27)
Tax related to earlier period	932.94	-
<b>Total tax expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	<b>2,556.33</b>	<b>1,137.73</b>
Tax credit on other comprehensive income	14.40	(30.54)
Deferred Tax credit recorded in Equity (due to transition to Ind AS 116)	-	16.41



**Note 8: Other assets****(A) Other assets - Non-current**

Indirect taxes recoverable (Net of allowances of INR 3,250.5 lacs; 31 March, 2020: Nil; 01 April, 2019: Nil)  
Capital advances

(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
179.51	2,295.89	1,413.68
438.74	1,623.15	590.47
<b>618.25</b>	<b>3,919.04</b>	<b>2,004.15</b>

**(B) Other assets - Current****Unsecured Considered good**

Advance to suppliers  
Prepaid expenses  
Advances to employees

As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
158.80	863.04	959.33
247.51	162.09	140.75
20.30	38.55	11.27
<b>426.61</b>	<b>1,063.68</b>	<b>1,111.35</b>

**Note 9: Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)**

Finished Goods (Refer footnote a)

(Including Goods-In-Transit 31 March, 2021: Rs.0.32 lacs; 31 March, 2020: Rs.129.52 lacs; 01 April, 2019: Rs. 290.86 lacs)

Raw material

(Including Goods-In-Transit 31 March, 2021: Rs.162.53 lacs; 31 March, 2020: Rs.63.52 lacs; 01 April, 2019: Rs.64.03 lacs)

Work-in-progress

Packing material

(Including Goods-In-Transit 31 March, 2021: Nil ; 31 March, 2020; Rs.21.29 lacs; 01 April, 2019: Nil)

Stores and spares

Stock in trade

(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
3,962.52	3,992.01	3,985.06
2,273.68	2,628.41	2,154.00
446.44	620.08	380.87
144.90	137.14	68.28
90.53	138.17	32.22
1,290.57	1,012.03	1,115.79
<b>8,208.64</b>	<b>8,527.84</b>	<b>7,736.22</b>

**Footnote:**

(i) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was Rs. 9,661.40 lacs (31 March, 2020: Rs. 9,995.96 lacs)

(ii) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes Rs.188.81 lacs (31 March, 2020: Rs. 193.92 lacs) in respect of write-down of inventory to net realisable value.

(iii) Inventories with a carrying amount of Rs.8,208.64 lacs (31 March, 2020: Rs.8,527.84 lacs; 01 April, 2019: Rs.7,736.22 lacs) have been pledged as security for certain of the Company's bank overdrafts/borrowings.

**Note 10: Trade Receivables****Unsecured**

Considered good

Considered doubtful

Less : Allowance for impairment

(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
19,433.98	22,882.30	16,450.97
1,640.73	1,221.65	923.53
<b>21,074.71</b>	<b>24,103.95</b>	<b>17,374.50</b>
(1,640.73)	(1,221.65)	(923.53)
<b>19,433.98</b>	<b>22,882.30</b>	<b>16,450.97</b>

**Footnote:**

(i) The average credit period on sales of goods is 180 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables. Before accepting any new customer, the Company performs detailed background check to assess the potential customer's credit quality. The credit quality of customer is reviewed on regular basis.

**(ii) Allowance for impairment**

Opening Balance

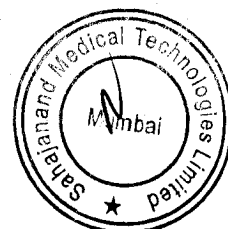
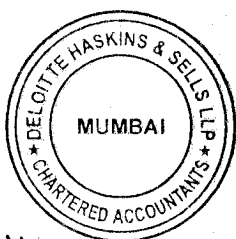
Add : Allowance during the year

Closing Balance

(Rs. in lacs)	
For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
(1,221.65)	(923.53)
(419.08)	(298.12)
<b>(1,640.73)</b>	<b>(1,221.65)</b>

(iii) No single customer contributed more than 10% or more of the company's total revenue for the year ended 31 March, 2021, 31 March, 2020 and 01 April, 2019

(iv) The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.



**Note 11: Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash on hand	
Cheques and drafts on hand	
Remittance-in-transit	
Balance with banks	
Current account	
EEFC accounts	
Other deposit having original maturity of 3 months or less	

(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
7.30	4.42	8.16
309.49	10.01	246.16
44.92	515.86	453.17
377.60	977.20	55.24
266.28	28.58	36.58
57.80	-	-
<b>1,063.39</b>	<b>1,536.07</b>	<b>799.31</b>

**Note 12: Other bank balances**

Other deposits having maturity of 3 to 12 months (refer footnote (i))

(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
2,182.14	4,427.49	16,418.92
<b>2,182.14</b>	<b>4,427.49</b>	<b>16,418.92</b>

**Footnote:**

(i) Includes Deposits of Nil (31 March, 2020: Rs. 2,000 lacs ; 01 April, 2019 Rs. 5,000 lacs), lien as collateral towards borrowings.

**Note 13: Equity share capital****Authorised**

10,00,00,000 (31 March, 2020: 10,00,00,000; 01 April, 2019: 10,00,00,000 ) equity shares of Re 1/- each

(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
889.04	889.04	889.04
<b>889.04</b>	<b>889.04</b>	<b>889.04</b>

**Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital**

8,89,04,343 (31 March, 2020: 8,89,04,343; 01 April, 2019: 8,89,04,343) Equity Shares of Re 1/- each fully paid-up

**13(a): Details of rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shareholders:**

The Company has one class of equity shares having a face value of Re. 1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

The rights, pledge, assignment, hypothecation or creation on any third party interest in the said shares are subject to rights and obligations by respective parties as specified in the Share Subscription and Purchase Agreement ("SSPA") dated 26 October, 2016 along with the amendment and supplemental agreement to SSPA.

The rights, pledge, assignment, hypothecation or creation on any third party interest in the said shares are subject to rights and obligations by respective parties as specified in the Share Subscription and Purchase Agreement ("SSPA") dated 19 December, 2017.

Samara Capital Markets Holdings Limited and NHPEA Sparkle Holding B. V (collectively known as "investors") have joint right to request the Company to buy back the shares held by them in case of certain conditions as mentioned in the Shareholder's agreement by issuing the buy back notice to the Company.

If the investors deliver a buy back notice to the Company, the Company shall not be obligated to buy back such shares and the decision shall be sole at the discretion of the Company. Investors shall not be entitled to legally enforce the Company to buy back its shares.

Accordingly the equity shares issued to such investors by the Company are not in the nature of liability and are classified as equity in consonance with Ind AS 32.

**13(b) Reconciliation of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:****Particulars**

Equity shares outstanding at the beginning

Add : Call made on Partly-Paid Shares issued during the previous years

Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year

(Rs. in lacs)			
Equity Shares for the year ended 31 March, 2021		Equity Shares for the year ended 31 March, 2020	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount
8,89,04,343	889.04	8,89,04,343	889.04
<b>8,89,04,343</b>	<b>889.04</b>	<b>8,89,04,343</b>	<b>889.04</b>

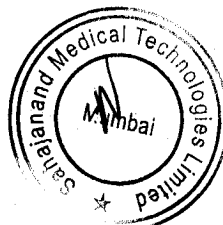
**13(c): Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

Sr. No.	Name of Shareholder	Equity Shares as at 31 March, 2021		Equity Shares as at 31 March, 2020		Equity Shares as at 01 April, 2019	
		No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
1.	Shree Hari Trust	3,14,43,581	35.37%	3,12,25,431	35.12%	3,12,25,431	35.12%
2.	Samara Capital Markets Holdings Limited	3,25,30,259	36.59%	3,25,30,259	36.59%	3,25,30,259	36.59%
3.	NHPEA Sparkle Holding B. V	1,63,96,803	18.44%	1,63,96,803	18.44%	1,63,96,803	18.44%

**Note 14: Other Equity****Reserves & Surplus**

Securities premium
Retained earnings
Share Option Outstanding Reserve
General reserve

(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
26,253.32	26,253.32	26,253.32
15,632.77	15,568.82	11,557.95
-	1,055.70	966.04
184.95	184.95	184.95
<b>42,071.04</b>	<b>43,062.79</b>	<b>38,962.26</b>



**Particulars**
**(a) Securities premium**

Opening Balance	26,253.32	26,253.32	18,465.30
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-	7,918.02
Less: Share issue expenses	-	-	(130.00)
Closing Balance	<b>26,253.32</b>	<b>26,253.32</b>	<b>26,253.32</b>

**(b) General Reserve**

Opening and Closing Balance	184.95	184.95	184.95
	<b>184.95</b>	<b>184.95</b>	<b>184.95</b>

**(c) Retained earnings**

Opening balance	15,568.82	11,557.95	8,451.22
Adjustment on account of transition to Ind AS 116 (net of taxes) (Refer Note No. 40)	-	(39.48)	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1,034.55)	4,125.81	3,123.47
Transfer from Share Option Outstanding Reserve	1,055.70	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	42.80	(75.46)	(16.74)
Closing Balance	<b>15,632.77</b>	<b>15,568.82</b>	<b>11,557.95</b>

**(d) Share Option Outstanding Reserve**

Opening balance	1,055.70	966.04	-
Additions during the year	-	89.66	966.04
Transfer to Retained Earnings on lapse of employee stock options (Refer Note no. 35)	(1,055.70)	-	-
Closing Balance	-	<b>1,055.70</b>	<b>966.04</b>

**Nature and purpose of reserves:**

- (a) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (b) The General reserve is a free reserve which is used from time to time to transfer profits from / to retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss.
- (c) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company.
- (d) The share options outstanding reserve account is used to record the fair value of equity-settled share-based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in share options outstanding account are transferred to securities premium upon exercise of stock options and transferred to retained earnings on account of stock options not exercised by employees.

**Note 15: Borrowings**
**(a) Borrowings - Non Current (Secured)**

	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
Term Loans			
From Banks (Refer footnote (i) below)	-	-	31.55
From Others (Refer footnote (ii) below)	-	57.40	114.80
Vehicle loans			
From Banks (Refer footnote (iii) below)	35.33	92.75	186.42
<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<b>35.33</b>	<b>150.15</b>	<b>332.77</b>
Less : Current Maturities of Long-Term Borrowings	(35.33)	(114.82)	(176.18)
	<b>-</b>	<b>35.33</b>	<b>156.59</b>

**Footnote :**

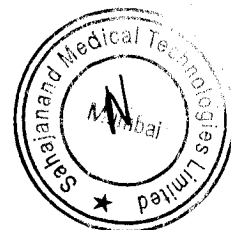
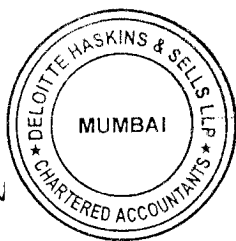
- (i) Loan is taken from Indusind Bank at the interest rate of 11.30%. The Loan was Repayable in 60 equal half - yearly instalments beginning from 16 November, 2014. The Loan was secured against mortgage of immovable property owned by by Director of Company Mr. Dhirajlal Kotadia situated at 'Sahajanand Estate', Ved road, Surat and hypothecation of movable fixed and current assets of the Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ltd, India on pari-passu basis. Of the loan amount Nil (31 March, 2020 : Nil; 01 April, 2019 : INR 31.55 lacs), is repayable within 1 year and the same has been included in current maturities of long-term borrowings.
- (ii) Loan is taken from Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council is secured by hypothecation of any/all equipment, apparatus machineries, machineries spares, tools and other accessories, goods and/or other movable property, present and future, including those acquired / to be acquired pertaining to Balloon Catheter Manufacturing. The loan was carrying a simple interest of 5% with repayments in 10 half yearly instalments starting from 27 August, 2016. Of the loan amount Nil (31 March, 2020 : INR 57.40 lacs; 01 April, 2019 : INR 57.40 lacs), is repayable within 1 year and the same has been included in current maturities of long-term borrowings.
- (iii) The vehicle loans are secured by mortgage against vehicles and are repayable in 36 monthly instalments. These loans carries an interest ranging from 8.70% to 9.85%. Of the loan amount, Rs. 35.33 millions (31 March, 2020 : Rs. 57.42 lacs; 01 April, 2019 : Rs. 87.23 lacs ), is repayable within 1 year and the same has been included in current maturities of long-term borrowings.

**(b) Borrowings - Current (Secured)**
**Working capital loans**

Cash credits facility repayable on demand (Refer footnote (i) below)	428.15	3,523.62	5,692.03
Working capital loans repayable based on respective tenure (Refer footnote (ii) below)	2,200.00	3,700.00	-
	<b>2,628.15</b>	<b>7,223.62</b>	<b>5,692.03</b>

**Footnote:**

- (i) The cash credit facility availed by Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ltd., India is secured by fixed and floating charge on all present and future assets of Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ltd, India on pari passu basis.
- (ii) Includes INR 220.00 million (31 March 2020: INR 370 million ; 01 April, 2019 Nil) towards loan taken by Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ltd, India. The loan is secured by fixed and floating charge on all present and future assets of Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ltd, India. on pari passu basis.



**(c) Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities**

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
Borrowings at the beginning of the period/year (current and non-current borrowings)	7,373.76	6,024.81
Repayments of non-current borrowings	(114.81)	(182.64)
Proceeds from current borrowings	-	1,531.59
Repayments of current borrowings	(4,595.47)	-
<b>Borrowings at the end of the year (current and non-current borrowings)</b>	<b>2,663.48</b>	<b>7,373.76</b>

**Note 16: Trade Payables**

Due on account of goods purchased and services received  
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 29)  
total outstanding dues of creditors others than micro enterprises and small enterprise

	(Rs. in lacs)		
	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
	79.07	80.12	17.57
	8,980.73	6,627.79	2,735.88
	<b>9,059.80</b>	<b>6,707.91</b>	<b>2,753.45</b>

**Note 17: Other financial liabilities****(A) Lease Liabilities- Non-Current**

Lease Liabilities (Refer Note No. 40)

**(B) Lease Liabilities- Current**

Lease Liabilities (Refer Note No. 40)

**(C) Other financial liabilities - Non-current**

Deposits from others- Secured\*

Leave Encashment Payable

\* Secured by inventory held on consignment basis.

**(D) Other financial liabilities- Current**

Capital Creditors

Guarantee commission liabilities

Other Payables towards purchase of investment

Other Payable to subsidiary company

Current maturities of long term borrowings

Interest accrued but not due on borrowings

Employee related liabilities

Leave Encashment Payable

	(Rs. in lacs)		
	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
	217.80	312.42	-
	<b>217.80</b>	<b>312.42</b>	<b>-</b>
	99.53	196.49	-
	<b>99.53</b>	<b>196.49</b>	<b>-</b>
	113.65	73.25	30.75
	230.36	166.78	153.38
	<b>344.01</b>	<b>240.03</b>	<b>184.13</b>
	48.27	120.40	58.17
	1,229.10	-	-
	61.92	-	-
	50.00	-	-
	35.33	114.82	176.18
	0.68	9.11	6.44
	811.22	747.96	759.17
	282.19	227.16	107.02
	<b>2,518.71</b>	<b>1,219.45</b>	<b>1,106.98</b>

**Note 18: Provision****(A) Provision - Non-Current**

Provision for gratuity

**(B) Provision - Current**

Provision for claims from customers\*

Provision for leave encashment

	(Rs. in lacs)		
	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
	-	199.37	104.90
	<b>-</b>	<b>199.37</b>	<b>104.90</b>
	-	-	15.85
	64.41	67.94	45.25
	<b>64.41</b>	<b>67.94</b>	<b>61.10</b>

**\*Movement:**

Balance at the beginning of the year

Less: Provision utilised during the year

Less: Provision reversed during the year

Balance at the end of the year

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
	-	15.85
	-	(1.18)
	-	(14.67)
	-	-

**Nature of Provision:**

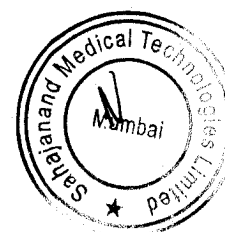
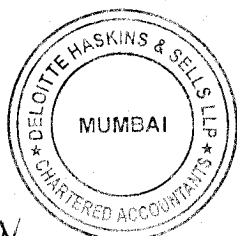
The provision is for anticipated claims for product assurance given to the customer which is made on the basis of management expectation taking into account historical experience. The expected timing of any resulting outflow of economic benefits ranges for a period of twelve months.

**Note 19: Other current liabilities**

Advance received from customers

Statutory dues

	(Rs. in lacs)		
	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
	18.03	110.75	946.25
	169.22	220.34	157.42
	<b>187.25</b>	<b>331.09</b>	<b>1,103.67</b>



**Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited***(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)***Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021****Note 20: Revenue From Operations**

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
Sale of Products	39,975.20	42,306.60
Other operating Income (Export Incentive)	297.35	626.72
	<b>40,272.55</b>	<b>42,933.32</b>

Note: The Company derives its revenue from the transfer of goods point in time which is consistent with the revenue information disclosed in segment reporting. Further, disaggregated revenue is also disclosed in segment reporting (refer note 32 for segment reporting).

**Note 21: Other Income**

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
Interest Income on on financial instruments measured at amortised cost:		
Bank deposits	135.38	653.73
Loans to Parties	567.91	283.43
Provision no longer required written back	-	14.67
Gain on termination of lease asset	38.31	-
Net Profit on sale on Property, Plant and Equipment	32.69	-
Net exchange gain	91.44	327.48
Commission on Corporate Guarantee	307.28	-
Others	1.95	29.10
	<b>1,174.96</b>	<b>1,308.41</b>

**Note 22: Cost of materials consumed**

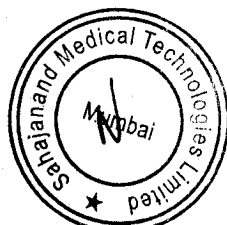
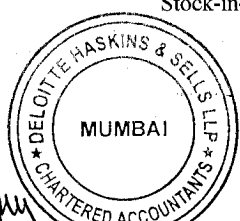
	(Rs. in lacs)	
	For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
Inventory at the beginning of the year	2,903.71	2,254.50
Add: Purchases	7,551.22	8,572.60
	<b>10,454.93</b>	<b>10,827.10</b>
Less : Inventory at the end of the year	(2,509.11)	(2,903.71)
	<b>7,945.82</b>	<b>7,923.39</b>
Less: Expenditure incurred for US FDA activities which are classified separately (Refer Note No. 27 A)	(291.42)	(480.67)
	<b>7,654.40</b>	<b>7,442.72</b>

**Note 23: Purchase of Stock-in-trade**

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
Cardiac Accessories	2,082.40	2,695.64
	<b>2,082.40</b>	<b>2,695.64</b>

**Note 24: Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress [Increase / (Decrease)]**

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Finished goods	3,962.52	3,992.01
Work-in-progress	446.44	620.08
Stock-in-trade	1,290.57	1,012.03
(A)	<b>5,699.53</b>	<b>5,624.12</b>
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Finished goods	3,992.01	3,985.06
Work-in-progress	620.08	380.87
Stock-in-trade	1,012.03	1,115.79
(B)	<b>5,624.12</b>	<b>5,481.72</b>
(B) - (A)	<b>(75.41)</b>	<b>(142.40)</b>



**Note 25: Employee Benefit Expenses**

Salaries, wages and bonus  
Share based payment expenses  
Contribution provident and other funds  
Gratuity expense  
Staff welfare expenses

Less : Regrouped under USFDA expenses (Refer Note No. 27 A)

(Rs. in lacs)	
For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
6,309.03	6,916.09
-	89.66
150.19	141.34
143.16	96.45
531.13	759.29
<b>7,133.51</b>	<b>8,002.83</b>
(57.24)	(62.96)
<b>7,076.27</b>	<b>7,939.87</b>

**Note 26: Finance Costs**

Interest expense on borrowings  
Interest on lease liability  
Interest on delayed payment of taxes  
Other borrowing costs

(Rs. in lacs)	
For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
437.50	413.21
37.13	52.33
138.69	1.40
51.36	203.69
<b>664.68</b>	<b>670.63</b>

**Note 27: Other expenses****27 (A): Expenses for USFDA approval \***

Consumption and Overheads  
Clinical Trial expenses  
Technical Advisory fees  
Travelling expenses  
**Total 27 (A)**

(Rs. in lacs)	
For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
395.71	638.14
848.35	381.54
130.70	36.05
-	45.52
<b>1,374.76</b>	<b>1,101.25</b>

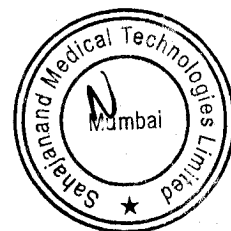
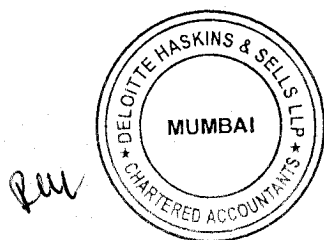
\* The above expenses are development and other related expenses in relation to the filing for approval to the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) for one of the drug eluting stent product of the Company.

**27 (B): Business Combination Cost**

Acquisition cost in relation to business combination

**Total 27 (B)**

(Rs. in lacs)	
For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
90.49	-
<b>90.49</b>	<b>-</b>





27 (C): Other expenses

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
Testing expenses	1,547.06	1,498.60
Clinical Trial expenses	4,776.73	6,483.78
Technical Advisory fees	503.01	365.23
Power and fuel	209.41	208.45
Freight and Forwarding Expenses	327.73	318.63
Travelling expenses	281.53	1,360.81
Sales and Marketing Expense	3,567.23	887.44
Advertisement expense	11.31	4.33
Conference expense	1,383.18	3,037.38
Other marketing expense	45.93	43.95
Marketing Consultancy Expenses	315.10	262.04
Rent	183.74	189.95
Rates and taxes	160.46	35.58
Commission & brokerage	125.89	221.48
Insurance	69.01	59.98
Repairs and maintenance		
Buildings	0.57	4.33
Plant and Machinery	207.13	150.97
Others	308.61	310.95
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities (Refer Note 37)	114.83	88.00
Legal and professional fees	902.53	1,231.76
Payment to auditors		
for statutory audit	92.00	47.00
for certification	11.74	13.03
for other services	8.09	3.03
Printing and stationery	6.65	21.35
Loss on sale on Property, Plant and Equipment	-	4.88
Donation	245.81	404.82
Bad Debts	-	12.81
Allowance for Doubtful debt	419.08	298.12
Miscellaneous expenses	454.25	427.40
	<b>16,278.61</b>	<b>17,996.07</b>
Less : Regrouped under USFDA expenses (Refer Note No. 27 A)	(47.05)	(94.47)
<b>Total 27 (C)</b>	<b>16,231.56</b>	<b>17,901.61</b>
<b>Grand Total 27 (A) + 27 (B) + 27 (C)</b>	<b>17,696.81</b>	<b>19,002.85</b>

Footnote:

Details of CSR expenditure:

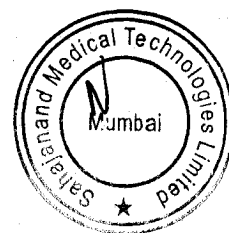
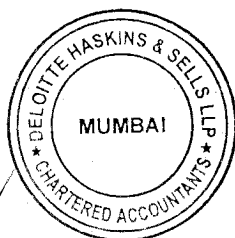
Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year

Amount spent during the period:

(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset

(ii) On purpose other than above

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
	110.18	79.21
	-	-
	114.83	88.00



**Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited**  
(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)  
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021

**Note 28: Contingent Liabilities and Commitments**

**Contingent Liabilities**

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt  
- Income Tax Matters  
- Commercial Matters  
- Corporate Guarantee (Refer footnote i)  
- Bank Guarantee

(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
229.85	47.10	47.10
26.88	26.88	26.88
40,970.08	-	-
-	1,142.94	1,075.25
<b>41,226.81</b>	<b>1,216.92</b>	<b>1,149.23</b>

**Footnotes:**

- The company has given corporate guarantee in favour of various banks relating to loan obtained by Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited and SMT Cardiovascular Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiaries).
- The Company has given letter of support to certain subsidiaries during the year.
- The Company has received summons from the GST Authorities and based on the information provided by them for certain vendors who had not deposited the GST taxes to the Authorities for the services rendered to the Company. Accordingly, the Company has paid and provided for Rs. 469.47 lacs of GST (as disclosed in Note 44(b) as Exceptional items), interest of Rs. 137.84 lacs (as disclosed in Note 26 under Finance Costs) and penalty of Rs. 70.42 lacs (as disclosed in Note 27 (c) under Other Expenses) in relation to the same. The Company does not expect any further outflow of resources with respect to this matter based on current assessment.

**Commitments**

(a) Capital commitments (Total value)  
Less: Capital advance  
**Total**

(b) Other commitments  
(The Company has entered into agreement with European cardiovascular research institute to conduct clinical trial of the product "Supraflex", the cancellation of which will entail monetary compensation of EURO 147,677.)

(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
161.65	913.34	1,609.00
31.41	268.25	590.47
<b>130.24</b>	<b>645.09</b>	<b>1,018.53</b>
127.04	122.65	114.75
<b>257.28</b>	<b>767.74</b>	<b>1,133.28</b>

**Note 29: Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

(a) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

(b) The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:

- The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier
- Interest on (i) above
- Payment made to suppliers (inclusive of interest as per MSMED Act, 2006) beyond appointed day during the year
- Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments
- Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years
- Amount of Interest payable remaining unpaid

(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
62.16	75.42	15.19
12.21	2.32	0.83
334.44	96.24	96.33
-	-	-
4.70	2.38	1.55
16.91	4.70	2.38

**Note 30: Earnings per share**

**Earning per share has been computed as under:**

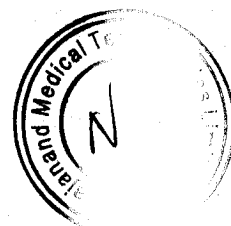
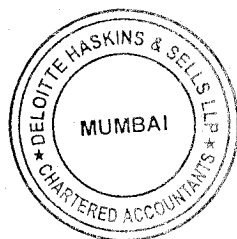
Profit/(Loss) for the year  
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (in lacs)  
Face value per share (Rs.)  
Earnings per share (Rs.) - Basic

(Rs. in lacs)	
For the year ended 31 March, 2021	For the year ended 31 March, 2020
(1,034.55)	4,125.81
889.04	889.04
1.00	1.00
<b>(1.16)</b>	<b>4.64</b>

**Earning per share has been computed as under:**

Profit/(Loss) for the year  
Weighted average number of equity shares as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year (in lacs)  
Face value per share (Rs.)  
Earnings per share (Rs.) - Diluted

(Rs. in lacs)	
For the year ended 31 March, 2021	For the year ended 31 March, 2020
(1,034.55)	4,125.81
889.04	911.60
1.00	1.00
<b>(1.16)</b>	<b>4.53</b>



**Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited**  
(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)  
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021

**Note 31 - Related party transactions**

**(a) Names of related parties and nature of relationship\* :**

(I) Persons having direct or indirect control over the Company:

Mr. Dhirajlal Kotadia (Chairman)  
Mr. Bhargav Kotadia (Managing Director)  
Mrs. Sharada Kotadia  
Mr. Dhirajkumar Vasoya (Director) (Upto 01 June, 2021)  
Mr. Hariyadan Pandya (Director) (Upto 01 June, 2021)  
Mr. Arjun Saigal (Director) (Upto 01 June, 2021)  
Mr. Mohit Jhavar (Director) (Upto 01 June, 2021)  
Mr. Abhishek Kabra (Director)  
Mr. Gautam Gode (Director) (Upto 16 September, 2021)  
Mr. Jose Carlo (Director)  
Mr. Ganesh Sabat (Director) (Upto 20 July, 2021)

(II) Enterprise having substantial interest over the Company:

Samara Capital Markets Holdings Limited  
NHPEA Sparkle Holdings B.V.  
Shree Hari Trust

(III) Subsidiaries of the Company:

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland  
SMT Cardiovascular Pvt Ltd, India  
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Iberia SL, Spain  
SMT Germany GmbH, Germany  
SMT Switzerland AG  
SMT Polonia SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA  
SMT CIS LLC (Russia)  
SMT Importadora E Distribuidora De Produtos Hospitalares Ltda. (formerly known as Zarek Distribuidora De Produtos Hospitalares Eireli Av.)  
SMT France SAS  
Vascular Concepts Limited (India) (w.e.f. 22 May, 2020)  
Vascular Innovations (Thailand) (w.e.f. 22 May, 2020)  
SMT USA Limited (w.e.f. 21 July, 2020)

(IV) Enterprises under common control:

Sahajanand Technologies Private Limited, India  
Sahajanand Life Sciences Private Limited, India  
Suayu Health Care Resorts Pvt. Ltd., India

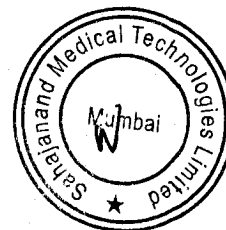
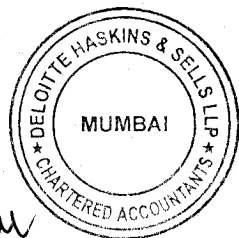
(V) Enterprise controlled by the relative of Key Managerial Personnel:

STPL Enterprise, India  
(Controlled by Mrs. Naynaben Vasoya - Wife of Mr. Dhirajkumar Vasoya)

(VI) Key Management Personnel and their relatives:

Mr. Bhargav Kotadia (Managing Director)  
Mr. Ganesh Sabat (Director)  
Mr. Jose Carlo (Director)  
Mr. Ashish Agrawal (upto 31 January, 2021)  
Mr. Nitin Agrawal (w.e.f. 05 April, 2021)  
Ms. Flora Das

\* Related parties with whom the company has transactions during the period



**(b) Transactions with related parties:****Sale of Finished Goods**

	For the Year ended 31 March, 2021	(Rs. in lacs) For the Year ended 31 March, 2020
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	3,668.19	2,120.63
SMT Germany GmbH	1,306.56	478.05
SMT Importadora E Distribuidora De Produtos Hospitalares Ltda. (formerly known as Zarek Distribuidora De Produtos Hospitalares Eireli Av.)	1,265.54	517.63

**Interest on Loan Given**

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	518.25	268.34
SMT Cardiovascular Private Limited, India	43.93	-
Vascular Concepts Limited	1.26	-

**Purchase of Trading Goods**

Vascular Concepts Limited	0.36	-
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**Purchase of Capital Goods**

Sahajanand Technologies Private Limited, India	198.65	236.94
Sahajanand Life Sciences Private Limited, India	-	3.80
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	81.47	32.12

**Transfer of Capital Assets**

SMT Cardiovascular Private Limited, India	2,527.66	-
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**Guarantee given on behalf of subsidiary company**

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	29,596.07	-
SMT Cardiovascular Private Limited, India	10,000.00	-

**Guarantee Commission Income**

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	232.28	-
SMT Cardiovascular Private Limited, India	75.00	-

**Testing Expenses**

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	1,174.50	1,176.75
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**Clinical Trial Expenses (Reimbursement)**

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	573.63	-
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**Other Expenses**

Sahajanand Technologies Private Limited	5.72	5.08
Sahajanand Life Sciences Private Limited, India	3.44	0.49
Mr. Dhirajkumar Vasoya	56.64	28.32
Mr. Dhirajlal Kotadia	84.46	129.69

**Reimbursement of expenses (claimed on related party)**

Sahajanand Technologies Private Limited, India	23.64	44.04
Sahajanand Life Sciences Private Limited, India	5.36	8.67
SMT Cardiovascular Private Limited, India	49.22	70.85

**Reimbursement of expenses (claimed by related party)**

Mr. Bhargav Kotadia	0.01	1.53
Mr. Ganesh Sabat	15.30	-
Mr. Ashish Agrawal	5.82	10.97
Ms. Flora Das	3.71	5.04

**Processing charges paid on behalf of subsidiary company**

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	250.02	-
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**Compensation to Key Management Personnel (Refer note below)**

Mr. Ganesh Sabat	155.39	391.79
Mr. Bhargav Kotadia	82.80	156.00
Mr. Jose Callo	177.11	255.66
Mr. Ashish Agrawal	38.46	69.73
Ms. Flora Das	20.13	19.98

**Investments made during the year**

SMT Cardiovascular Private Limited, India	-	1.00
Vascular Concepts Limited	7,172.85	-

**Unsecured Loan given during the year**

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	-	7,798.91
SMT Cardiovascular Private Limited, India	560.00	-
Vascular Concepts Limited	150.00	-

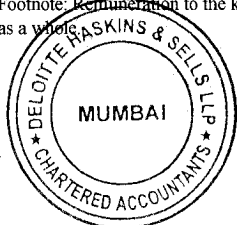
**Unsecured Loan repaid during the year**

Vascular Concepts Limited	150.00	-
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**Other Payable during the year**

Vascular Concepts Limited	111.92	-
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Footnote: Remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave encashment, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole.



(Rs. in lacs)

## (c) Closing Balances :

**Trade Receivable**

	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	1,210.11	2,572.22	1,899.49
SMT Germany GmbH	755.35	503.60	-
SMT Importadora E Distribuidora De Produtos Hospitalares Ltda. (formerly known as Zarek Distribuidora De Produtos Hospitalares Eireli Av.)	330.10	357.75	-

**Trade Payable**

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	1,796.26	143.72	-
Sahajanand Technologies Private Limited, India	-	0.98	-

**Other Payables**

Mr. Dhirajlal Kotadia	30.41	15.20	-
Mr. Dhirajkumar Vasoya	-	10.20	-
STPL Enterprise, India	-	-	-
Mr. Bhargav Kotadia	-	1.53	-

**Other Receivables**

Sahajanand Technologies Private Limited, India	-	169.79	-
Sahajanand Life Sciences Private Limited, India	-	1.33	-
SMT Cardiovascular Private Limited, India	2,598.51	70.85	-
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	250.02	-	-

**Receivables for Gurantee Commission**

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	1,161.38	-	-
SMT Cardiovascular Private Limited, India	384.75	-	-

**Other Current Liabilities**

Mr. Ganesh Sabat	-	86.43	174.17
Mr. Ashish Agrawal	13.34	6.69	3.20
Ms. Flora Das	4.62	3.69	2.42

**Unsecured Loan outstanding (current and non-current)**

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	8,568.39	8,271.78	-
SMT Cardiovascular Private Limited, India	560.00	-	-

**Accrued Interest outstanding on unsecured loan**

Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited, Ireland	804.27	268.34	-
SMT Cardiovascular Private Limited, India	40.64	-	-

**Other Payable**

Vascular Concepts Limited	111.92	-	-
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**Note: 32 Segment Reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

The board of directors of the Company has been identified as CODM. CODM evaluates the Company's performance, allocates resources based on analysis of various performance indicators of the segments as disclosed below and takes strategic decisions. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. (CODM).

**Primary segment:**

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is revaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Company has only one reportable business segment "Interventional Devices".

**Secondary segments (By geography):**

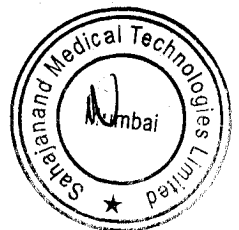
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2021		
	India	Outside India	Total
Revenue from location of customers	25,703.78	14,271.42	39,975.20
Carrying amount of segment non-current assets *	5,147.16	-	5,147.16

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2020		
	India	Outside India	Total
Revenue from location of customers	29,530.42	12,776.18	42,306.60
Carrying amount of segment non-current assets *	11,402.92	-	11,402.92

No single customer contributes more than 10% or more of the Company's total revenue for the years ended 31 March, 2021 and 31 March, 2020.

\* Non-current assets exclude financial assets and deferred tax assets.



**Note 33: Financial Risk Management**

**Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategy. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Board. The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, market risks and credit risk. The key risks and mitigating actions are also placed before the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a adverse change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, receivables, payables and loans.

The Company manages the risk through the Finance department that provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Finance department activities are designed to:

- protect the Company's financial results and position from financial risks
- maintain market risks within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns; and
- protect the Company's financial investments, while maximising returns.

The Finance department provides funding for the Company's operations. In addition to guidelines and exposure limits, a system of authorities and extensive independent reporting covers all major areas of activity.

**(A) Management of Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. A material and sustained shortfall in our cash flow could undermine the Company's credit rating and impair investor confidence.

The Company maintained a cautious funding strategy, with a positive cash balance for major part of the year ended 31 March, 2021 and for the year ended 31 March, 2020. This was the result of existing business model of the company and funding arrangement from the investing partners.

The Company's board of directors regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated by the operating entities, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in liquid mutual funds/fixed deposits while ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

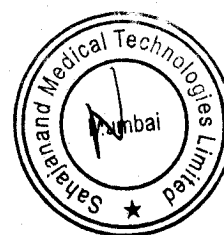
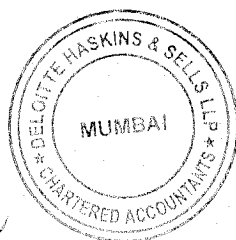
**Exposure to liquidity risk**

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

**Maturity patterns of other financial liabilities**

(Rs. in lacs)			
As at 31 March, 2021	0-12 months	Beyond 12 months	Total
Trade Payable	9,059.80	-	9,059.80
Payable related to Capital goods	48.27	-	48.27
Other Financial Liabilities	2,435.11	344.01	2,779.12
Short-Term Borrowings	2,628.15	-	2,628.15
Long-Term Borrowings	35.33	-	35.33
Lease Liabilities	125.68	253.23	378.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,332.34</b>	<b>597.24</b>	<b>14,929.58</b>

(Rs. in lacs)			
As at 31 March, 2020	0-12 months	Beyond 12 months	Total
Trade Payable	6,707.91	-	6,707.91
Payable related to Capital goods	120.40	-	120.40
Other Financial Liabilities	984.23	240.03	1,224.26
Short-Term Borrowings	7,223.62	-	7,223.62
Long-Term Borrowings	114.82	35.33	150.15
Lease Liabilities	234.95	344.57	579.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,385.93</b>	<b>619.93</b>	<b>16,005.86</b>



	(Rs. in lacs)		
As at 01 April, 2019	0-12 months	Beyond 12 months	Total
Trade Payable	2,753.45	-	2,753.45
Payable related to Capital goods	58.17	-	58.17
Other Financial Liability	872.62	184.13	1,056.75
Short-Term Borrowings	5,692.03	-	5,692.03
Long-Term Borrowings	176.18	156.59	332.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,552.45</b>	<b>340.72</b>	<b>9,893.17</b>

#### (B) Management of Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations.

##### Trade receivables:

The company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

##### Other financial assets:

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks, Loans, Security deposits and other financial assets. The Company has concentrated its main activities with a limited number of counter-parties (bank) which have secure credit ratings, to reduce this risk. Individual risk limits are set for each counter-party based on financial position, credit rating and past experience. Credit limits and concentration of exposures are actively monitored by the Company's Finance department.

#### (C) Management of Market Risk

The Company's size and operations result in it being exposed to the following market risks that arise from its use of financial instruments:

- Foreign currency risk;
- Price risk; and

The above risks may affect the Company's income and expenses, or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of the Company's management of market risk is to maintain this risk within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns. The Company's exposure to, and management of, these risks is explained below.

##### (I) Foreign Currency Risk:

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures on account of sale and procurement of goods and services, primarily with respect to US Dollar and EURO.

The Company's management regular review the currency risk. However at this stage the company has not entered into any forward exchange contracts or other arrangements to cover this risk as the risk is not material.

##### Unhedged foreign currency exposure:

##### Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposures as at the reporting date:

As at 31 March, 2021	Amount in USD (in Lacs)	Amount in INR (in Lacs)	Amount in EUR (in Lacs)	Amount in INR (in Lacs)
Trade payables	(8.54)	(627.88)	(49.05)	(4,219.78)
Capital Creditors	(0.01)	(1.08)	-	-
Loans (including interest receivable)	-	-	108.95	9,372.66
Trade Receivables	14.57	1,071.55	22.85	1,965.45

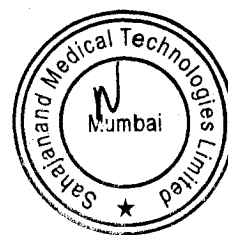
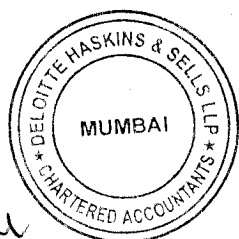
As at 31 March, 2020	Amount in USD (in Lacs)	Amount in INR (in Lacs)	Amount in EUR (in Lacs)	Amount in INR (in Lacs)
Trade payables	(1.62)	(121.94)	(34.89)	(2,897.23)
Capital Creditors	(0.11)	(8.43)	(0.12)	(10.07)
Loans (including interest receivable)	-	-	102.97	8,551.87
Trade Receivables	18.99	1,431.34	39.91	3,314.71

As at 01 April, 2019	Amount in USD (in Lacs)	Amount in INR (in Lacs)	Amount in EUR (in Lacs)	Amount in INR (in Lacs)
Trade payables	(0.52)	(35.74)	(15.78)	(1,226.14)
Trade Receivables	11.03	763.27	23.94	1,859.86

##### Foreign Currency Risk Sensitivity

A change of 1% in foreign currency would have following impact on profit before tax:

Currency	31 March, 2021		31 March, 2020		01 April, 2019	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
United States Dollar	4.43	(4.43)	13.01	(13.01)	7.28	(7.28)
Euro	71.18	(71.18)	89.59	(89.59)	6.34	(6.34)
<b>Increase / (decrease) in profit</b>	<b>75.61</b>	<b>(75.61)</b>	<b>102.60</b>	<b>(102.60)</b>	<b>13.62</b>	<b>(13.62)</b>



**(II) Pricing Risk:**

There is no material impact of pricing risk on the financial statements and the operations of the Company.

**Financial Instrument by category**

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

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

1. Fair value of trade receivables, cash, loans, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.
2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

**Categorization of financial assets and liabilities**

(Rs. in lacs)			
As at 31 March, 2021			
	Non-Current	Current	Total
<b>Financial Assets measured at amortised cost</b>			
Investments*	0.42	-	0.42
Trade receivables	-	19,433.98	19,433.98
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,063.39	1,063.39
Loans	9,128.39	133.00	9,261.39
Others financial asset	2,011.88	4,078.61	6,090.49
Other Bank Balances	-	2,182.14	2,182.14
	<b>11,140.69</b>	<b>26,891.12</b>	<b>38,031.81</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities at amortised cost</b>			
Trade payables	-	9,059.80	9,059.80
Borrowings	-	2,628.15	2,628.15
Other financial liabilities	344.01	2,518.71	2,862.72
Lease Liabilities	217.80	99.53	317.33
	<b>561.81</b>	<b>14,306.19</b>	<b>14,868.00</b>

\*Above excludes investment in subsidiaries of Rs. 7,248.25 lacs which are measured at cost

(Rs. in lacs)			
As at 31 March, 2020			
	Non-Current	Current	Total
<b>Financial Assets measured at amortised cost</b>			
Investments*	0.42	-	0.42
Trade receivables	-	22,882.30	22,882.30
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,536.07	1,536.07
Loans	2,794.76	5,706.13	8,500.89
Others financial asset	163.93	1,303.87	1,467.80
Other Bank Balances	-	4,427.49	4,427.49
	<b>2,959.11</b>	<b>35,855.86</b>	<b>38,814.97</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities at amortised cost</b>			
Trade payables	-	6,707.91	6,707.91
Borrowings	35.33	7,223.62	7,258.95
Other financial liabilities	240.03	1,219.45	1,459.48
Lease Liabilities	312.42	196.49	508.91
	<b>587.78</b>	<b>15,347.47</b>	<b>15,935.25</b>

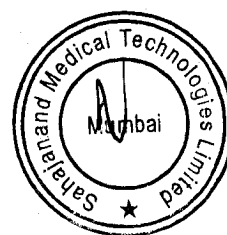
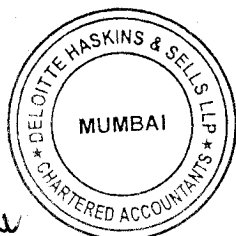
\*Above excludes investment in subsidiaries of Rs. 75.40 lacs which are measured at cost

(Rs. in lacs)			
As at 01 April, 2019			
	Non-Current	Current	Total
<b>Financial Assets measured at amortised cost</b>			
Investments*	0.42	-	0.42
Trade receivables	-	16,450.97	16,450.97
Cash and cash equivalents	-	799.31	799.31
Loans	106.96	274.55	381.51
Security Deposits	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Others financial asset	90.98	871.33	962.31
Other Bank Balances	-	16,418.92	16,418.92
	<b>198.36</b>	<b>34,815.08</b>	<b>35,013.44</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities at amortised cost</b>			
Trade payables	-	2,753.45	2,753.45
Borrowings	156.59	5,692.03	5,848.62
Other financial liabilities	184.13	1,106.98	1,291.11
	<b>340.72</b>	<b>9,552.46</b>	<b>9,893.18</b>

\*Above excludes investment in subsidiaries of Rs. 74.40 lacs which are measured at cost

**(III) 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 changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to variable rate borrowings from financial institutions. The Company's fixed rate borrowings from are carried at amortised cost and are not subject to interest rate risk since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flow will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.





Particulars	(Rs. in lacs)		
	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
Fixed rate borrowings	35.33	150.14	332.77
Variable rate borrowings	2,628.15	7,223.62	5,692.03
<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<b>2,663.48</b>	<b>7,373.76</b>	<b>6,024.80</b>

#### Interest rate sensitivity - variable rate borrowings

The below table mentions the impact of increase or decrease in the interest rates of variable rate borrowings on statement of profit and loss.

Particulars	(Rs. in lacs)		
	Impact on Profit or (Loss)		
	Year ended 31 March, 2021	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Interest Rate increase by 50bps*	(13.14)	(36.12)	(28.46)
Interest Rate decrease by 50bps*	13.14	36.12	28.46

\* holding all other variables constant

#### (D) FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

The Group had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	(Rs. in lacs)		
	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
Floating rate term loan/Fixed rate term loan	2,616.58	2,276.39	1,473.89
Expiring within one year	2,616.58	2,276.39	1,473.89
Expiring beyond one year	-	-	-

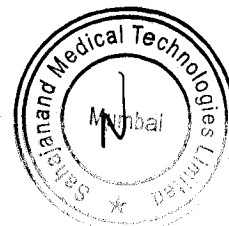
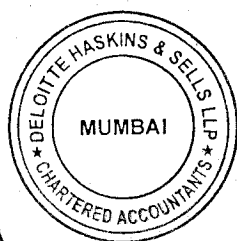
#### (E) CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, business strategies and future commitments. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	(Rs. in lacs)		
	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
Borrowings	2,663.48	7,373.76	6,024.80
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents	1,063.39	1,536.07	799.31
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>1,600.09</b>	<b>5,837.69</b>	<b>5,225.49</b>
Equity share capital	889.04	889.04	889.04
Other equity	42,071.04	43,062.79	38,962.26
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>42,960.08</b>	<b>43,951.83</b>	<b>39,851.30</b>
<b>Capital and net debt</b>	<b>44,560.17</b>	<b>49,789.52</b>	<b>45,076.79</b>
<b>Gearing Ratio</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>

In order to achieve this overall objective, the company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.



**Note 34: Employee benefits**

In accordance with Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits, specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 the following disclosures are made:

34.1 The Company recognised Rs. 135.81 lacs (Previous year: Rs.125.95 lacs) for Provident Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

**34.2 Defined benefit plans:**

The Company has an funded gratuity plan for qualifying employees. The benefit payable is calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested, it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting.

Actuarial gains and losses in respect of defined benefit plans are recognised in the financial statements through other comprehensive income.

**Interest risk**

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.

**Longevity risk**

The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

**Salary risk**

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The following table set out the unfunded status of the defined benefit schemes and the amount recognised in financial statements.

**Movement in defined benefits obligations**

	(Rs. in lacs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
Opening defined benefit liability / (asset)	690.22	479.96	368.80
Current service cost	132.22	90.68	71.25
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	46.47	36.43	28.35
<b>Total expense recognised in profit or loss</b>	<b>178.69</b>	<b>127.11</b>	<b>99.60</b>
<b>Amount recognized in OCI - Re-measurements during the period due to</b>			
Actuarial loss/(Gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(11.79)	97.70	21.67
Actuarial loss/(Gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	3.23	(19.00)	3.24
Actuarial loss/(Gain) arising on account of experience adjustment	(55.76)	19.13	(7.56)
<b>Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(64.32)</b>	<b>97.83</b>	<b>17.35</b>
Benefits Paid	(44.13)	(14.68)	(5.79)
<b>Closing defined benefit liability</b>	<b>760.46</b>	<b>690.22</b>	<b>479.96</b>

**Movement in fair value of plan assets**

	(Rs. in lacs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
Opening fair value of plan assets	490.85	375.06	287.48
Employer contributions	383.78	107.65	75.39
Interest on plan assets	35.21	30.98	24.71
<b>Total expense recognised in profit or loss</b>	<b>418.99</b>	<b>138.63</b>	<b>100.10</b>
<b>Amount recognized in OCI - Re-measurements during the period due to</b>			
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(7.12)	(8.17)	(6.73)
<b>Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(7.12)</b>	<b>(8.17)</b>	<b>(6.73)</b>
Benefits Paid	(44.13)	(14.67)	(5.79)
<b>Closing fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>858.59</b>	<b>490.85</b>	<b>375.06</b>

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations are as follows.

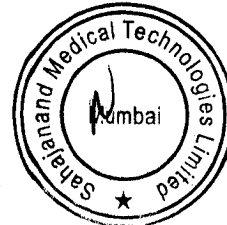
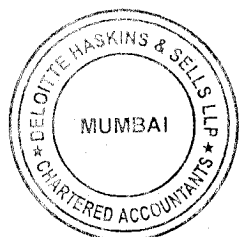
Discount rate	6.95%	6.85%	7.80%
Salary escalation	10% for 1 years and 7% thereafter	10% for 2 years and 7% thereafter	10% for 3 years and 7% thereafter

The other assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation are as follows:

Attrition rate	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
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The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations. The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment markets.

	(Rs. in lacs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	(760.46)	(690.22)	(479.96)
Fair value of plan assets	858.59	490.85	375.06
<b>Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>98.13</b>	<b>(199.37)</b>	<b>(104.90)</b>



## Sensitivity Analysis

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following tables summarize the impact on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points. These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

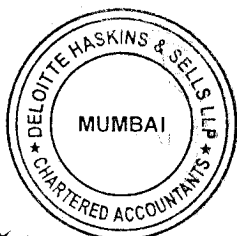
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021		As at 31 March, 2020		(Rs. in lacs)	
					As at 01 April, 2019	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Change in rate of discounting (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	61.41	(55.58)	59.66	(53.78)	34.54	(31.41)
Change in rate of salary increase (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	(45.25)	48.42	(53.79)	59.10	(25.17)	26.95

### Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years (Rs. in lacs)

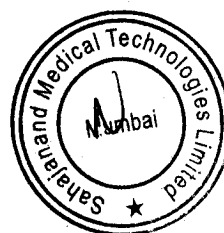
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
	2021	2020	2019
For 1st year (next annual reporting period)	34.45	23.61	25.72
Between 2 to 5 years	87.54	58.59	64.36
Between 6 to 9 years	95.79	88.87	140.45
For 10th year and beyond	2,414.25	2,343.17	1,537.22
<b>Total expected payments</b>	<b>2,632.03</b>	<b>2,514.24</b>	<b>1,767.75</b>

### Weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan:

	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 01 April, 2019
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan (in years)	15.35	16.54	13.72



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**Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited***(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)***Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021****Note 35 : Share-based payment arrangements:****A. Description of share-based payment arrangements****i. Share option plans (equity-settled)**

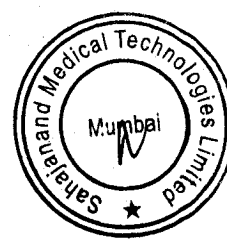
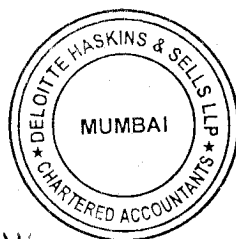
The Board of the Company had unanimously passed Resolution on 26 March, 2018, to grant options to the eligible employees of the company. Pursuant to these resolutions, SMT Employee Stock Option Plan, 2018 ("2018 Scheme") was introduced.

**SMT Employee Stock Option Plan, 2018 ("2018 Scheme")**

The fair value of the option is determined using a Black-Scholes options pricing model. The expected volatility is based on the historic volatility (calculated based on the weighted average remaining life of the share options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information. The measurement of fair value was not adjusted for any other feature of the option grant and no option grant was subject to a market condition.

**B. Information in respect of Options granted under the Company's Employee Stock Option Schemes**

S.No.	Particulars	Details
1	Date of Board / Shareholders' approval	01 May, 2018
2	Total number of Options :	23,00,000 options equivalent to ordinary shares of
3	Vesting Schedule	1 year from date of Grant of such Options
4	Pricing Formula	The Pricing Formula as determined by the Board of the Company, is applied for various calculations under the said scheme.
5	Maximum term of Options granted	1 year from the date of the Vesting of such Option
6	Variation in terms of Options	None
7	Method used for accounting of share-based payment plans:	The employee compensation cost has been calculated using the discounted cash flow method for Options issued under the Company's Employee Stock Option Schemes. The employee compensation cost as per fair value method for the financial year 2019-20 is Rs. 89.66 Lacs (2018-19: Rs. 966.04 Lacs)
8	Weighted average exercise prices and weighted average fair values of Options whose exercise price either equals or exceeds or is less than the market price of the stock:	Weighted average exercise price per Option - Re 1 Weighted average fair value per Option - Rs. 46.80
9	Mode of Settlement Accounting	Equity Settled Accounting
10	Contractual life of the options (Yrs)	1 year from the date of the Vesting of such Option
11	Methodology for determination of expected volatility	Determined based on volatility of comparable peer stocks



C. Activity in the options outstanding under the employee's stock option Scheme are as follows:

**Summary of the status of Options**

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021		As at 31 March, 2020		As at 01 April, 2019	
	No. of Options	Weighted average Exercise Prices (Rs.)	No. of Options	Weighted average Exercise Prices (Rs.)	No. of Options	Weighted average Exercise Prices (Rs.)
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	23,00,000	1.00	23,00,000	1.00	-	-
Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-	23,00,000	1.00
Options exercised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Option forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options lapsed during the year	(23,00,000)	1.00	-	-	-	-
Option outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	23,00,000	1.00	23,00,000	1.00
Options exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	23,00,000	1.00	-	-
Options vested but not exercised at the end of the year	-	-	-	-	-	-

Average share price on the date of exercise of the options are as under

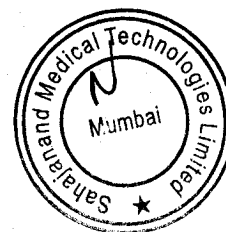
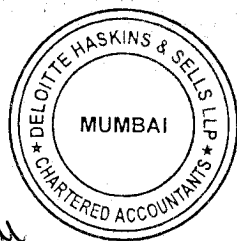
Date of exercise	Weighted average share price
NA	NA

**Information in respect of options outstanding as at 31 March, 2021**

Range of exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average remaining life
1.00	-	Nil

The fair values were calculated using a Black-Scholes Model and the significant assumptions made in this regard are as follows :

Scheme	
Grant Date	01 May, 2018
Risk free rate	6.92%
Expected life (Years)	1.5
Expected Volatility	39.49%
Expected Dividend yield	-
Exercise Price	1.00
Stock Price	Rs.46.80



## Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited

(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021

### Note 36 : Prior Year Adjustments:

In prior years, the SMT Employee Stock Option Plan, 2018 ("2018 Scheme") was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on 26 March, 2018. However, the same was not accounted in accordance with Ind AS 102 as a share based payment scheme in the earlier years. This has been identified during the current year and accordingly recognised with retrospective effect in the earlier years.

	(Rs. in lacs)		
	As at 01 April, 2019		
Impact on equity	As previously reported	Adjustments	Adjustment after giving effect of prior period items
Impact on Share Option Outstanding Reserve	-	966.04	966.04
Impact on Retained Earnings	12,523.99	(966.04)	11,557.95
Total effect on equity	39,851.30	-	39,851.30

	(Rs. in lacs)		
	As at 31 March, 2020		
Impact on equity	As previously reported	Adjustments	Adjustment after giving effect of prior period items
Impact on Share Option Outstanding Reserve	-	1,055.70	1,055.70
Impact on Retained Earnings	16,624.52	(1,055.70)	15,568.82
Total effect on equity	43,951.83	-	43,951.83

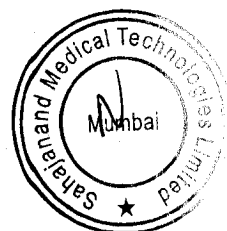
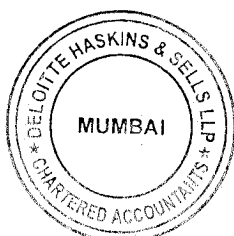
	(Rs. in lacs)		
	For the Year ended 31 March, 2019		
Impact on total comprehensive income for the year /profit for the year	As previously reported*	Adjustments	Adjustment after giving effect of prior period items
Increase in employee benefit expense*	5,744.45	966.04	6,710.49
Decrease in profit for the year	4,089.51	(966.04)	3,123.47
Impact on total comprehensive income for the year	4,072.76	(966.04)	3,106.72

	(Rs. in lacs)		
	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020		
Impact on total comprehensive income for the year /profit for the year	As previously reported*	Adjustments	Adjustment after giving effect of prior period items
Increase in employee benefit expense*	7,850.21	89.66	7,939.87
Increase / (decrease) in Tax expense	1,137.73	-	1,137.73
Decrease in profit for the year	4,215.48	(89.66)	4,125.81
Impact on total comprehensive income for the year	4,140.01	(89.66)	4,050.35

\*The previously reported number is adjusted for regrouping of employee cost of Rs. 672.63 lacs for the year ending 31 March, 2020 and Rs. 517.41 lacs for the year ending 31 March, 2019 from Research expenditure to conform to the current year classification.

	For the Year ended 31 March, 2019		
Impact on Earnings per share	As previously reported	Adjustments	Adjustment after giving effect of prior period items
Basis EPS	4.89	(1.16)	3.73
Diluted EPS	4.60	(1.17)	3.43

	For the Year ended 31 March, 2020		
Impact on Earnings per share	As previously reported	Adjustments	Adjustment after giving effect of prior period items
Basis EPS	4.74	(0.10)	4.64
Diluted EPS	4.74	(0.21)	4.53



**Note 37: CSR Expenditure**

As per section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, amount required to be spend by to Company during the years ended 31 March, 2021, and 31 March, 2020 is Rs. 110.18 lacs and 79.21 lacs respectively, computed at 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years, on CSR. The company has incurred an amount of Rs. 114.83 lacs and 88.00 lacs during the years ended 31 March, 2021 and 31 March, 2020, respectively, towards CSR expenditure for the purpose other than construction/acquisition of any asset.

**Note 38: Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 20 Accounting for Government Grant and Disclosure of Government Assistance**

The company exports to qualify for various export benefits offered in the form of duty credit scrips under foreign trade policy framed by Department General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). Income accounted towards such export incentives and duty drawback amounts to Rs. 297.35 lacs (P.Y. 2019-20, Rs. 626.72 lacs)

**Note 39: Research & Development Expenses included in the statement of Profit and Loss**

Particulars	(Rs. in lacs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Testing expenses	1,406.51	1,432.65
Materials used for R&D	21.12	157.49
Clinical Trial expenses	4,776.73	6,483.78
Technical Advisory fees	503.01	365.23
Repairs and maintenance	48.17	56.14
Travelling expenses	4.82	63.94
Miscellaneous expenses	15.72	31.70
Salaries, wages and bonus	665.56	672.63
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>7,441.64</b>	<b>9,263.56</b>
USFDA	1,374.76	1,101.25
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>1,374.76</b>	<b>1,101.25</b>
<b>Grand Total (A) + (B)</b>	<b>8,816.40</b>	<b>10,364.81</b>

**Note 40: Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 116**

**Amounts recognised in Balance Sheet**

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020
Right-of-use assets	736.96	938.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>736.96</b>	<b>938.40</b>

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020
Lease Liabilities		
Current	99.53	196.49
Non-current	217.80	312.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>317.33</b>	<b>508.91</b>

**Movement of Right-of-Use assets**

Details of carrying amount of right-of-use assets and movement during the period is disclosed under Note 3 (B)

	(Rs. in lacs)	
	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020
Opening balance	508.91	611.70
Addition during Year	137.19	60.63
Finance Cost	37.13	52.33
Deletions	(152.96)	-
Modification	(50.08)	-
Lease Liability Payments	(162.86)	(215.75)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>317.33</b>	<b>508.91</b>

Refer note 2, the Company has benefited from a 5-6 month waiver of lease payments on buildings in India. The waiver of lease payments of Rs. 0.30 lacs has been accounted for as a negative variable lease payment in profit or loss. The company has derecognised the part of the lease liability that has been extinguished by the forgiveness of lease payments, consistent with the requirements of Ind AS 109.

**Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss**

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

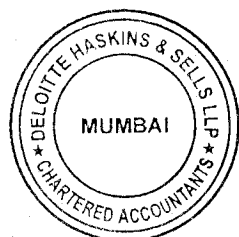
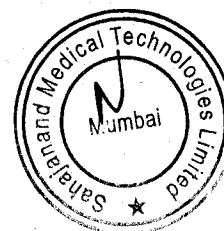
	Note	(Rs. In lacs)	
		31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	3	173.90	215.95
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	26	37.13	52.33
Expense relating to Short-term leases		190.94	195.55
Expense relating to Low- value leases		2.19	2.33
Gain on Termination of Lease	21	38.31	-

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 March, 2021 was Rs. 125.73 lacs (Principal portion) and Rs. 37.13 lacs (Interest portion).

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 March, 2020 was Rs. 163.42 lacs (Principal portion) and Rs. 52.33 lacs (Interest portion).

The undiscounted cash flow payable by the company is as follows:

	(Rs. In lacs)	
	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020
Not later than 1 year	125.68	234.95
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	238.24	344.57
Later than 5 years	14.99	-
<b>Total Lease Payments</b>	<b>378.91</b>	<b>579.52</b>



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**Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited**  
(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)  
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021

**Note 41 : Disclosure pursuant to section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013**

The details of loans, guarantees and investments under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 are as follows:

**A Details of Loans given by the company during the year are as follows:**

(Rs. in lacs)					
Name of the entity / individual	As at 01 April, 2020	Loans given during the year	Loan Repayment during the year	Foreign Currency Revaluation	As at 31 March, 2021
Kimaya Heart Institute and Research Centre LLP	25.00	-	25.00	-	-
Vijan Hospital & Research Centre	26.66	-	22.22	-	4.44
Sevasadan Lifeline Pvt. Ltd	42.50	-	17.50	-	25.00
Auspice Consultancy Solutions	4.00	-	3.50	-	0.50
Sunshine Cardiac Centre	21.73	-	18.32	-	3.41
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	8,271.78	-	-	296.61	8,568.39
SMT Cardiovascular Pvt. Ltd.	-	560.00	-	-	560.00
Vascular Concepts Ltd.	-	150.00	150.00	-	-
Dr. Navin Bisnuprasad Agrawal	82.37	-	37.37	-	45.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,474.04</b>	<b>710.00</b>	<b>273.91</b>	<b>296.61</b>	<b>9,206.74</b>

(Rs. in lacs)					
Name of the entity / individual	As at 01 April, 2019	Loans given during the year	Loan Repayment during the year	Foreign Currency Revaluation	As at 31 March, 2020
Kimaya Heart Institute and Research Centre LLP	-	25.00	-	-	25.00
Vijan Hospital & Research Centre	53.33	-	26.67	-	26.66
Sevasadan Lifeline Pvt. Ltd	65.00	-	22.50	-	42.50
Auspice Consultancy Solutions	9.50	-	5.50	-	4.00
Sunshine Cardiac Centre	41.71	-	19.98	-	21.73
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	-	7,798.91	-	472.87	8,271.78
Dr. Navin Bisnuprasad Agrawal	135.00	7.37	60.00	-	82.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>304.54</b>	<b>7,831.28</b>	<b>134.65</b>	<b>472.87</b>	<b>8,474.04</b>

Name of Entity	Purpose of utilization of loan given to the entities	Rate of Interest	Repayment Terms
Vijan Hospital & Research Centre	Business Loan	6.25%	The repayment of the loan will start after 3 months of commencement of business by the borrower with a minimum repayment of Rs. 2.22 lacs per month
Sevasadan Lifeline Pvt. Ltd	Business Loan	6.25%	The repayment of the loan will start immediately with a minimum repayment of Rs. 2.5 lacs per month
Auspice Consultancy Solutions	Business Loan	6.25%	The repayment of the loan will start after 6 months of commencement of business by the borrower with a minimum repayment of Rs. 0.5 lacs per month
Sunshine Cardiac Centre	Business Loan	6.25%	The repayment of the loan will start after 3 months of commencement of business by the borrower with a minimum repayment of Rs. 1.67 lacs per month
Dr. Navin Bisnuprasad Agrawal	Business Loan	6.25%	The repayment of the loan will start after 3 months of commencement of business by the borrower with a minimum repayment of Rs. 2.5 lacs per month
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	Acquisition & General Working Capital Purpose	6.00%	EUR 996 lacs loan is repayable within 3 years from date of disbursement
Kimaya Heart Institute and Research Centre LLP	Business Loan	6.25%	The repayment of the loan will start after 6 months of commencement of business by the borrower with a minimum repayment of Rs. 2.5 lacs per month
SMT Cardiovascular Pvt. Ltd.	Setting up of manufacturing plant	9.00%	Repayable within 3 years from date of disbursement
Vascular Concepts Ltd.	General Working Capital Purpose	9.00%	Already repaid during the year

**B Corporate Guarantee given by the Company in respect of loans as at 31 March, 2021 during the year are as follows:**

(Rs. in lacs)		
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
SMT Cardiovascular Pvt. Ltd.	10,000.00	-
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Limited	29,596.07	-

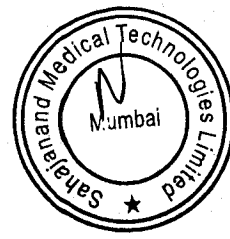
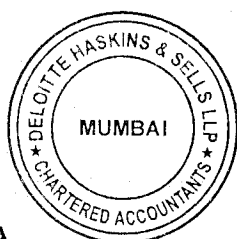
**C Refer Note No. 4 for Investments.**

**Note 42 : COVID-19 Impact**

The spread of COVID-19 has affected the business for FY 2020-21, which had no major impact of the Company's operation. The operations of the Company were not impacted significantly considering the operations of the Company were considered as an essential service by the respective government authorities. The Company had carried out a comprehensive assessment of possible impact on its business operations, financial assets, contractual obligations and its overall liquidity position, based on the internal and external sources of information and application of reasonable estimates. The Company does not foresee any significant incremental risk to the recoverability of its assets or in meeting its financial obligations over the foreseeable future. Since the situations are continuously evolving, the impact assessed may be different from the estimates made as at the date of approval of these financial statements and management will continue to monitor any material changes arising due to the impact of this pandemic on financial and operational performance of the Company and take necessary measures to address the situation.

**Note 43 : Impact on Code on Social Security, 2020**

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on 13 November, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.





Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited  
(Formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)

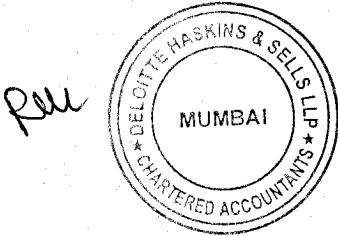
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2021

Note 44 : Exceptional Item

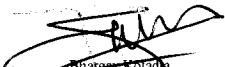
- a. Consequent upon the decision passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide Order dated 13 September, 2021, the refund of GST input tax credit on input services under the inverted duty structure may not be claimable and given the nature of the business, the likelihood of the utilisation of such assets is uncertain. Accordingly, the Company has made a provision of Rs. 2,781.03 lacs.
- b. GST Input Tax amount of Rs. 469.47 lacs for certain vendors who had not discharged the GST liability to the Authorities for the services rendered to the Company in earlier years, has been paid and provided for by the Company.
- c. During the FY 2020-21, the Company has suffered loss of Rs. 296.95 lacs on account of a phishing attack on the Company. The Loss, being exceptional in nature, has been classified under the exceptional items. The Management has carried out a detailed root cause analysis of the instance and taken necessary steps to strengthen the controls for the prevention of occurrence of such instances in future.

Note 45 : Reclassification note

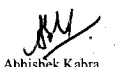
Unless otherwise stated, previous period's figures have been re-grouped / re-classified, to the extent necessary, to conform to current period's classifications (in addition to restatement done as per Note no. 36). All the numbers have been rounded off to nearest lacs.



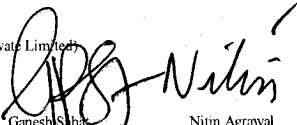
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited  
(formerly known as Sahajanand Medical Technologies Private Limited)

  
Bhargav Kotadia  
Managing Director  
DIN No : 06575042

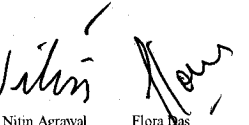
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 Sep, 2021

  
Abhishek Kabra  
Director  
DIN No : 06782685

Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 Sep, 2021

  
Ganesh Subbar  
CEO

Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 Sep, 2021

  
Nitin Agrawal  
CFO

Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 Sep, 2021

  
Flora Das  
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai  
Date : 16 Sep, 2021

