INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,
The Board of Directors
Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V., Netherlands

Independent Auditor's Report on Financial Statements of Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V., Netherlands ('the Company')

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.** ('the Company') and it's subsidiary Evoxx Technologies Gmbh, which comprise the Consolidated Balance sheet as at 31 March 2018, Consolidated Statements of profit and loss, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for period beginning from 11 July 2017 to 31 March 2018 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS'), as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') and notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA'), India, under the Companies Act, 2013; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as per Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. We conducted our audit in accordance Standards of Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the significant accounting estimates made by the Company's management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statement.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by other auditor in terms of their report referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

KISHAN SHARMA & CO.
Mumbai

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of 31 March 2018 and the consolidated results of its operations and the consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity for for period beginning from 11 July 2017 to 31 March 2018, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS').

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the financial statements of one subsidiary company, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 177.28 million and net assets of Rs. (66.51) million as at 31 March 2018, total revenues of Rs. 111.12 million and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 13.64 million for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditor whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the subsidiary company, and our report in terms of Section 143 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary company, is based solely on the report of the other auditor.

One subsidiary is located in Germany whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Germany and which have been audited by other auditor under German GAAP. The Company's management has converted the financial statement of this subsidiary from accounting principles generally accepted in Germany to accounting principles generally accepted in India (Ind AS). We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of subsidiary located in Germany is based on the report of other auditor and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Company and audited by us.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statement referred to above present fairly in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of 31 March 2018 and the consolidated result of its operations and the consolidated cash flow and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the period beginning from 11 July 2017 to 31 March 2018, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS").

Emphasis of Matter

The accompanying consolidated financial information in Euro is prepared for the purpose of filing Annual Performance Report with the Reserve Bank of India("RBI") as per guidelines prescribed by RBI and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. We have verified the arithmetic accuracy of the presentation of the financial information. We did not audit and do not express an opinion on such information, and our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

For Kishan Sharma & Company
Chartered Accountants

Kishan Sharma
M. No.: 40174
FRN: 118575W
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 May 2018

KISHAN SHARMA & CO.
Mumbai

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.
Consolidated Balance Sheet
As at 31 March 2018

	Notes	As at 31 March 2018 In EURO	As at 31 March 2018 In INR
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	686,616	55,356,492
(b) Goodwill		3,170,110	255,581,279
(c) Other Intangible assets	3A	4,901,746	395,189,548
Total non-current assets		8,758,472	706,127,319
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	4	225,765	18,201,708
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	5	502,889	40,544,052
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	177,694	14,326,051
(iv) Loans	7	40,719	3,282,847
(d) Other current assets	8	231,207	18,640,391
Total current assets		1,178,274	94,995,050
Total assets		9,936,747	801,122,370
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	2,000,000	149,854,930
(b) Other equity			
1.1 Other Reserves	10	(1,319,886)	(63,565,661)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		680,114	86,289,269
Total equity		680,114	86,289,269
(2) Non current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	4,162,910	317,412,144
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	24	1,357,720	109,462,361
Total non current liabilities		5,520,630	426,874,505
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	3,082,106	235,240,039
(ii) Trade payables	12	49,704	4,007,251
(b) Other current liabilities	13	604,192	48,711,306
Total Current liabilities		3,736,003	287,958,596
Total liabilities		9,936,747	801,122,370

For Kishan Sharma & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 118575W

KISHAN SHARMA & CO. Mumbai

Kishan Sharma
Proprietor
M. No.: 40174
Place : Mumbai
Date : 17 May 2018

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.

P. C. Rathi
Director

Place : Thane
Date: 17 May 2018

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	Period ended 31 March 2018 In Euro	Period ended 31 March 2018 In INR
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	14	1,436,290	111,120,043
Other income	15	28,723	2,222,206
Total revenue		1,465,013	113,342,250
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	16	327,463	25,028,166
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	17	173,470	12,168,638
Employee benefit expense	18	1,085,228	83,959,763
Finance costs	19	275,539	52,774,352
Depreciation and amortization expense	20	386,579	29,908,121
Other expenses	21	629,422	48,695,900
Total expenses		2,877,701	252,534,940
Profit before exceptional items and tax		(1,412,688)	(139,192,690)
Exceptional items			-
Profit before extraordinary items and tax		(1,412,688)	(139,192,690)
Extraordinary items			
Profit before tax		(1,412,688)	(139,192,690)
Tax expense			
Current tax	24	-	-
Deferred tax (credit)/ charge		(92,802)	(7,301,953)
Tax adjustment for earlier years		-	-
Total tax expense		(92,802)	(7,301,953)
Profit/(Loss) for the period		(1,319,886)	(131,890,737)
Other comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		(1,319,886)	(131,890,737)
Earnings per equity share	23		
Basic		(0.66)	(65.95)
Diluted		(0.66)	(65.95)

Significant accounting policies
Notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For Kishan Sharma & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 118575W

Kishan Sharma
Proprietor
M. No.: 40174
Place : Mumbai
Date : 17 May 2018

KISHAN SHARMA & CO.
Mumbai

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.

P. C. Rathi
Director

Place : Thane
Date: 17 May 2018

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2018

	EURO For the year ended 31 March 2018	INR For the year ended 31 March 2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(1,412,688)	(139,192,690)
Adjustments for non-cash transactions		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	386,579	29,908,121
	(1,026,109)	**(109,284,569)**
Items considered separately		
Interest income	(720)	(55,732)
Interest expenses	275,144	21,286,773
	(751,686)	**(88,053,529)**
Operating profit before working capital changes		
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(593,222)	(45,895,233)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	181,387	14,033,182
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(96,418)	(7,459,478)
(Increase) / decrease in short term loans and advances	(39,999)	(3,094,528)
(Increase) / decrease in other current assets	80,060	6,193,898
Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	(983,383)	(76,080,464)
Cash generated from operating activities	**(2,203,261)**	**(200,356,151)**
Income taxes paid		
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(2,203,261)**	**(200,356,151)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible assets	(7,534)	(291,253)
Purchase of non-current investments	(6,559,991)	(494,466,538)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(6,574,949)**	**(494,757,791)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital		
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	3,970,747	307,200,952
Proceeds from current borrowings	2,990,803	231,386,602
Interest paid	(6,514)	(503,973)
Dividends paid (including dividend tax)		
Net cash used in financing activities	**6,955,036**	**538,083,581**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,823,174)	(157,030,361)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Cash acquired on acquisition of evoxx including cash invested in AEEBV	2,000,868	150,817,629
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held	-	20,538,784
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**177,694**	**14,326,051**
*** Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents**		
Cash in hand	549	44,295
Balance with banks :		
Current account	177,144	14,281,756
	177,694	**14,326,051**

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

As per our attached Report of even date
For Kishan Sharma & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 118575W

Kishan Sharma
Proprietor
M. No.: 40174
Place : Mumbai
Date : 17 May 2018

KISHAN SHARMA & CO.
Mumbai

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.

P. C. Rathi
Director

Place : Thane
Date: 17 May 2018

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.
Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE)
for the year ended 31 March 2018

(a) Equity share capital (refer note 9)

	As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of Shares	**Amount**
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,000,000	149,854,930
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**2,000,000**	**149,854,930**

(b) Other equity (refer note 10)

Particulars	**Reserves & Surplus**	**Other Comprehensive Income**	**Total Equity**
	Retained earnings	**Foreign currency translation reserve**	
Balance at 11 July 2017	-	-	-
Profit for the year	(131,890,737)	68,325,075	(63,565,661)
Other comprehensive income for the year			-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(131,890,737)	68,325,075	(63,565,661)
Balance at 31 March 2018	**(131,890,737)**	**68,325,075**	**(63,565,661)**

For Kishan Sharma & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 118575W

Kishan Sharma
Proprietor
M. No.: 40174
Place : Mumbai
Date : 17 May 2018

KISHAN SHARMA & CO. Mumbai

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.

P. C. Rathi
Director

Place : Thane
Date: 17 May 2018

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

1 Overview of the Company

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V. ("the Company", "AEE BV") was incorporated on 11 July 2017. AEE BV is a wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes Technologies Ltd. ("the Parent"), an India corporation. AEE BV was formed to serve as a holding company to allow the Parent to own interests in Europe corporations.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Statement of compliance

The Financial statements of the Company comply with all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 are the first financials with comparatives, prepared under Ind AS. For all previous accounting years, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under companies (Accounting Standard) Rule, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (hereinafter referred to as 'Previous GAAP') used for its statutory reporting requirement in India.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of the Company under Ind AS.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value; and
- net defined benefit (asset)/ liability that are measured at fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

2A Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires use of judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March 2018 are as follows:

a. Property, plant and equipment

Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

b. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

c. Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilised business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilised.

Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values, which includes overseeing all significant fair value meaasurements, including Level 3 fair values by the management. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

Mumbai

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2B Significant accounting policies:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in the financial statements.

a. Revenue recognition

i. Sale of goods is recognized as revenue when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. Revenues are recognized when collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates

ii. Interest income is recognized on a time proportionate basis, taking into account the amount outstanding and the rates applicable.

b. Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

i. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly related to acquisition/construction and installation of the assets. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

ii. Subsequent expenditure related to an item of tangible assets are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the exisiting asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

iii. Capital work-in-progress includes fixed assets not ready for their intended use and related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

iv. The estimated useful life of assets are as follows:

Building	30-60 years
Plant and equipment	10-25 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer and data processing equipment	3 years

Depreciation on tangible assets other than plant and equipment has been provided on Written Down Value method and on plant and equipment on Straight Line Method. Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis, i.e. from the date on which asset is ready for use.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

v. An item of property, plant and equipment is eliminated from the financial statements on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Gains / losses arising from disposal are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

vi. The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the standalone financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as the deemed cost as at the transition date pursuant to the exemption under Ind AS 101

c. Impairment of Property, plant and equipments

KISHAN SHARMA & CO.
Mumbai

The carrying values of assets at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists.

If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognized for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets such reversal is not recognized.

d. Inventories

i. Stock in trade is valued at lower of cost and net reliasable value. Cost is determind on weighted average cost method, which is determined on their specific individual costs which includes only purchase cost.

e. Employee benefits

i. Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employees services are classified as short-term employee benefits. The short term employee benefits are accounted on undiscounted basis during the accounting period based on services rendered by employees.

f. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income tax law), deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period) and Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement.

Current tax

Current tax is computed and provided for in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

g. Deferred tax

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be 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 tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

h. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred on constructing or acquiring a qualifying asset are capitalized as cost of that asset until it is ready for its intended use. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue and recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

i. Provisions and contingencies

KISHAN SHARMA & CO.
Mumbai

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but will probably not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation of a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision disclosure is made.

j. Leases

At the inception of a lease, the lease arrangement is classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease,based on the substance of the lease arrangement.

Assets taken on finance lease
A finance lease is recognized as an asset and a liability at the commencement of the lease, at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Initial direct costs, if any, are also capitalized and, subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Assets taken on operating lease
Leases other than finance leases are operating leases, and the leased assets are not recognized on the Company's balance sheet. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

k. Cash and cash equivalents

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in the relevant Accounting Standard. For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. However, Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet for the purpose of presentation.

l. Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

m. Financial Instruments

a. Financial assets

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt instruments issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value. In the case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

ii. Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt investment or equity investment

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
– the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

– the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

– the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

KISHAN SHARMA & CO. Mumbai

– the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment- by- investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

iii Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

iv. Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transactionin which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

v. Impairment of financial assets

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

i. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities,deposits, and bank balance.

ii. Trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather,it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

b. Financial liabilities

i. Recognition and initial measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial liability is initially measured at fair value. In the case of financial liabilities which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition or issue of financial liability.

ii Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held- for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are

subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

KISHAN SHARMA & CO.
Mumbai

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

n. Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction net of tax from the proceeds. Par value of the equity share is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of the par value is classified as share premium.

o. Dividend Distribution to equity shareholders

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in other equity along with any tax thereon.

p. Foreign Currency Transactions

The Financial Statements of Company are presented in INR, which is also its functional currency. In preparing the Financial Statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are reported at the exchange rate ruling on the date of transaction.
Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss in the period in which they arise.

2C Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), on 28 March 2018, notified Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers and Appendix B to Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates as part of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018. These amendments will come into force from 1st April, 2018.

Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contract with Customers:

Ind AS 115 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including Ind AS 18, Revenue, Ind AS 11, Construction contracts and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of Ind AS 115 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

Identify the contract(s) with a customer, Identify the performance obligations in the contract, Determine the transaction price, Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Under Ind AS 115, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e., when "control" of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in Ind AS 115 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by Ind AS 115.

The Company has evaluated the effect of these amendments on the financial statement and the impact is not expected to be material.

KISHAN SHARMA & CO. Mumbai

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Gross block	**Plant and equipment**	**Office equipment**	**Total**
On acquisition of Evoxx Tech.	**95,025,773**	**70,369,758**	**165,395,532**
Reversal on account of assets written off	3,044,661	792,575	3,837,236
Balance as at 31-Mar-2018	**98,070,434**	**71,162,333**	**169,232,768**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization			
On acquisition of Evoxx Tech.	**47,594,955**	**57,137,867**	**104,732,821**
Depreciation and amortization	6,093,845	3,049,608.44	**9,143,454**
Balance as at 31-Mar-2018	**53,688,800**	**60,187,475**	**113,876,275**
Net block			
Balance as at 31-Mar-2018	**44,381,634**	**10,974,858**	**55,356,492**

KISHAN SHARMA & CO. Mumbai.

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

3A Intangible assets

Gross block	Rights & licences	Computer software	Developed technology	Tradename	Customer relationship	Total
On acquisition of Evoxx Tech.	**228,589,893**	**3,736,316**	**255,675,731**	**25,627,874**	**78,617,272**	**592,247,087**
Additions	-	291,253	-	-	-	291,253
- Foreign exchange fluctuation	1,948,760	14,255	17,334,567	1,684,826	5,259,421	26,241,830
Balance as at 31-Mar-2018	**230,538,653**	**4,041,824**	**273,010,299**	**27,312,700**	**83,876,694**	**618,780,170**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization						
On acquisition of Evoxx Tech.	**199,395,979**	**3,714,180**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**203,110,159**
Depreciation and amortization	1,974,610	179,541	10,934,400.55	2,348,611.98	5,043,298.84	20,480,463
Balance as at 31-Mar-2018	**201,370,590**	**3,893,721**	**10,934,401**	**2,348,612**	**5,043,299**	**223,590,622**
Net block						
Balance as at 31-Mar-2018	**29,168,064**	**148,103**	**262,075,898**	**24,964,088**	**78,833,395**	**395,189,548**

KISHAN SHARMA & CO.
Mumbai

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

	As at 31 March 2018 In INR
4 Inventories	
(valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)	
Raw materials and packing materials	4,265,572
Finished goods	13,936,136
	18,201,708
5 Trade receivables	
Unsecured	
- Considered good	40,544,052
- Considered doubtful	-
	40,544,052
Less : Provision for:	
- Doubtful Trade Receivables	-
	40,544,052
	40,544,052

KISHAN SHARMA & CO.
Mumbai

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

	As at 31 March 2018 In INR
6 Cash and cash equivalents	
Balances with banks	
- in current accounts	14,281,756
Cash on hand	44,295
	14,326,051

KISHAN SHARMA & CO.
Mumbai

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

7 Current Loans

	As at 31 March 2018 In INR
Related parties	3,282,847
	3,282,847

KISHAN SHARMA & CO.
Mumbai

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

		As at 31 March 2018 In INR
8	**Other current assets**	
	Prepaid expenses	2,245,410
	Balance with sales tax authorities	88,470
	Others	16,306,512
		18,640,391

KISHAN SHARMA & CO.
Mumbai

9 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2018	
	Number	In INR
Authorized		
Equity shares of Euro 1 each	2,000,000	149,854,930
	2,000,000	149,854,930
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
Equity shares of Euro 1 each	2,000,000	149,854,930
Total	2,000,000	149,854,930

a) Reconciliation of Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2018	
	Number	In INR
Balance at the beginning of the year		
Add : Issued during the year	2,000,000	149,854,930
Balance at the end of the year	2,000,000	149,854,930

b) Shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares

	As at 31 March 2018	
	Number	% of holding
Equity shares of Euro 1 each		
Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	2,000,000	100%
	2,000,000	100%

c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Euro 1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. Any dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, in proportion to their shareholding.

KISHAN SHARMA & CO. Mumbai

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

		As at 31 March 2018 Rs. in million
10	**Other Equity**	
	Reserves and surplus	
	Retained earnings	
	Balance at the beginning of the year	-
	Add : Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	(131,890,737)
	Balance at the end of the year	(131,890,737)
	Other Comprehensive Income	
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	
	Balance at the beginning of the year	-
	Add : Additions made during the year	68,325,075
	Balance at the end of the year	68,325,075
	Total	(63,565,661)

KISHAN SHARMA & CO.
Mumbai