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')

Opinion

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 2024, Consolidated Statements of profit and loss, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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

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.

Other information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information.



Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

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 consolidated 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.

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the financial statements of one subsidiary company, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 144.43 million and net assets of Rs. 110.90 million as at 31 March 2024 and total revenues of Rs. 230.25 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 2024 and the consolidated result of its operations and the consolidated cash flow and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2024, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS").

The accompanying consolidated financial information has been prepared both in Indian rupees and Euro. The financial information in Euro is prepared solely 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 Manoj Kumar Sharma & Associates

HARMA

THANE

Chartered Accountants

Manoj Kumar Sharma

M. No.: 155859 FRN: 137265W

Place: Thane

Date: 25 April 2024

UDIN: 24155859BKEYVX5158

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2024

	Notes	As at 31 March 2024 In EURO	As at 31 March 2024 In INR	As at 31 March 2023 In EURO	As at 31 March 2023 In INR
I. ASSETS					
(1) Non-current assets					
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	982,857	88,671,219	339,373	30,410,416
(b) Goodwill		3,170,110	286,000,390	3,170,110	284,065,989
(c) Other Intangible assets	3A	2,304,705	207,925,403	2,734,886	245,066,535
Total non-current assets	**	6,457,672	582,597,012	6,244,369	559,542,940
(2) Current Assets					
(a) Inventories	4	556,506	50,206,766	572,410	51,292,265
(b) Financial Assets	·		10,200,700	372,410	31,494,403
(i) Trade receivables	5	426,647	38,491,188	492,626	44,143,073
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	685,714	61,863,564	695,533	62,324,999
(d) Other current assets	7	68,259	6,158,179	49,305	4,418,142
Total current assets		1,737,126	156,719,697	1,809,874	162,178,477
Total source	-				
Total assets	==	8,194,798	739,316,709	8,054,243	721,721,417
H. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES(1) Equity(a) Equity share capital(b) Other equity	8	4,276,837	351,695,526	2,000,000	149,854,930
1.1 Other Reserves	9	(4,383,083)	(361,280,536)	(4,966,022)	(412,077,560)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	•	(106,246)	(9,585,010)	(2,966,022)	(262,222,630)
Total equity		(106,246)	(9,585,010)	(2,966,022)	(262,222,630)
(2) Non current liabilities (a) Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	10	6,454,146	582,278,830	9,869,132	880,793,673
(ii) Lease Liabilities		616,848	55,650,642	-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	682,922	61,611,697	795,676	71,298,586
Total non current liabilities	_	7,753,916	699,541,169	10,664,807	952,092,259
(3) Current liabilities (a) Financial liabilities					
(i) Lease Liabilities		181,342	16,360,286	117,008	10,484,784
(ii) Trade payables	11	164,764	14,864,614	60,008	5,377,179
(b) Other current liabilities	12	201,022	18,135,650	178,443	15,989,825
Total Current liabilities		547,128	49,360,550	355,459	31,851,788
Total liabilities The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial	al etatament:	8,194,798	739,316,709	8,054,243	721,721,417
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the manch	a statements.				

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Manoj Kumar Sharma & Associates

AMAAL

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 137265W

Manoj Kumar Sharma

Proprietor M.No.: 155859

Place: Thane
Date: 25/04/2024

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

Mukund Kabra Director

Director

Place : Chino, CA

Place: Thane
Date: 25/04/2024

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V. Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2023
		In Euro	In INR	In Euro	In INR
Revenue					
Revenue from operations	13	2,563,873	230,245,304	2,869,802	240,268,679
Other income	14	98,185	8,817,354	90,281	7,558,628
Total revenue		2,662,058	239,062,658	2,960,083	247,827,308
Expenses					
Cost of materials consumed	15	733,696	65,871,550	816,235	68,189,368
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	16	13,233	862,735	(189,763)	(18,749,690)
Employee benefit expense	17	1,173,172	105,355,192	1,106,423	92,633,187
Finance costs	18	312,845	28,094,663	604,336	50,596,849
Depreciation and amortization expense	19	654,294	58,757,974	755,070	63,216,832
Other expenses	20	765,405	68,736,162	478,577	40,067,911
Total expenses		3,652,645	327,678,276	3,570,878	295,954,456
Profit before exceptional items and tax Exceptional items		(99 0, 587)	(88,615,618)	(610,795)	(48,127,149)
Profit before extraordinary items and tax Extraordinary items		(990,587)	(88,615,618)	(610,795)	(48,127,149)
Profit before tax		(990,587)	(88,615,618)	(610,795)	(48,127,149)
Tax expense					
Current tax	23	-	-	_	_
Deferred tax (credit)/ charge		(112,754)	(10,125,716)	(112,755)	(9,440,179)
Tax adjustment for earlier years		-	-	- '	-
Total tax expense		(112,754)	(10,125,716)	(112,755)	(9,440,179)
Profit/(Loss) for the period		(877,833)	(78,489,902)	(498,040)	(38,686,969)
Total comprehensive income for the period		(877,833)	(78,489,902)	(498,040)	(38,686,969)
Earnings per equity share	22				
Basic		(0.21)	(18.54)	(0.25)	(19.34)
Diluted		(0.21)	(18.54)	(0.25)	(19.34)
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The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Manoj Kumar Sharma & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 137265W

Manoj Kumar Sharma

Proprietor M.No.: 155859 Place: Thane

Place: Thane
Date: 25/04/2024

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

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Mukund Kabra Director Rasika Rathi Director

Place : Thane

Place : Chino, CA

Date: 25/04/2024

Cash flows from operating activities	EURO For the year ended 31 March 2024	INR For the year ended 31 March 2024	EURO For the year ended 31 March 2023	INR For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profit before tax	(990,587)	(88,615,618)	(610.705)	/40 100 110
Adjustments for non-cash transactions	(770,307)	(00,013,010)	(610,795)	(48,127,149)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	654,294	58,757,974	755,070	62.217.022
Employee stock options amortisation expenses	26,364	2,367,614	755,070	63,216,832
Repayment of long term borrowing through issue of equity shares*	(3,711,245)	(333,283,473)	-	-
Issue of equity shares to settle repayment of long term borrowing*	3,711,245	333,283,473		-
Unrealised foreign exchange loss/ (gain)	45,025	4,043,440	(47,300)	(2.060.000)
	(264,904)	(23,446,590)	96,975	(3,960,099)
Items considered separately	(2013/01)	(20,440,570)	20,273	11,129,584
Interest expenses	267,820	24,051,223	604,336	50 504 040
	2,916	604,633	701,311	50,596,849
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,710	004,033	701,311	61,726,433
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	104,756	9,407,438	36,839	2.004.004
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	15,904	1,428,198	•	3,084,276
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	65,979	5,925,163	(190,407)	(15,941,483)
Decrease in other current assets	(18,954)	(1,702,103)	(204,666)	(17,135,237)
(Decrease) in other current liabilities	22,581	2,027,859	16,005	1,340,006
Cash generated from operating activities	193,182	17,691,188	45,246 404,328	3,788,138 36,862,134
Income taxes paid		,	,	0 0,002,104
Net cash generated from operating activities	*			-
the cash generated from operating activities	193,182	17,691,188	404,328	36,862,134
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of tangible assets	(22.00%)	(2.127.014)		
Purchase of intangible assets	(23,807)	(2,137,914)	(87,259)	(7,305,586)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,718)	(244,095)	(2,598)	(217,513)
activities	(26,525)	(2,382,009)	(89,857)	(7,523,099)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from issue of share capital				
(Payment)/ Proceeds from non-current borrowings	-	-	(4,231)	(354,263)
Interest paid	(16,587)	(1,489,536)	(18,459)	(1,545,445)
Lease liability paid	(159,889)	(14,358,636)	(260,820)	(21,836,689)
Net cash used in financing activities	(176,476)	(15,848,172)	(283,510)	(23,736,396)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(0.810)	(530,000)		
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	(9,819)	(538,993)	30,961	5,602,639
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents held	695,533	62,324,999	664,572	56,262,638
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	-	77,558	-	459,721
, and the same of the year	685,714	61,863,564	695,533	62,324,999
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents				
Cash in hand #	0	34	164	14 (0 2
Balance with banks:	Ū.	34	104	14,683
Current account	685,714	61,863,530	695,369	60.210.217
•	685,714	61,863,564	695,533	62,310,316
efer note no. 26	000,717	01,000,004	בכה, העם	62,324,999

^{*} Refer note no. 26

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 Manoj Kumar Sharma & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 137265W

Manoj Kumar Sharma

Proprietor M.No.: 155859 Place: Thane

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

Mukund Kabra Director

Director

Place : Chino, CA

Place: Thane Place Date: 25/04/2024

[#] Figures are below Euro 1.00, hence disclosed as Euro 0

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V. Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

(a) Equity share capital (refer note 8)

Balance at the beginning of the year Changes in equity share capital during the year Balance at the end of the year

As at 31 Ma	arch 2024	As at 31 March 2023			
No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount		
4,276,837	351,695,526	2,000,000	149,854,930		
	-		-		
4,276,837	351,695,526	2,000,000	149,854,930		

(b) Other equity (refer note 9)

De Carlos		Reserves & Surplus				
Particulars	Securities Premium	Capital Contribution	Foreign currency	Retained carnings		
Balance at 1 April 2022	-	-	32,039,355	(390,833,434)	(358,794,079)	
Profit for the year	-			(38,686,969)	(38,686,969)	
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	(14,596,512)		(14,596,512)	
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(14,596,512)	(38,686,969)	(53,283,481)	
Balance at 31 March 2023	-	-	17,442,843	(429,520,403)	(412,077,560)	
Profit for the year	-	*		(78,489,902)	(78,489,902)	
Other comprehensive income for the year	-		(240,288)	-	(240,288)	
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	-	(240,288)	(78,489,902)	(78,730,191)	
Add: Premium on issue of shares	127,159,600	-	-	-	127,159,600	
Add: Addition for the year		2,367,614	-	<u></u>	2,367,614	
Balance at 31 March 2024	127,159,600	2,367,614	17,202,555	(508,010,306)	(361,280,536)	

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

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As per our attached Report of even date

For Manoj Kumar Sharma & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 137265W

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

Manoj Kumar Sharma

Proprietor M.No.: 155859

Place: Thane
Date: 25/04/2024

Mukund Kabra Rasika Rathi

Director

Director

Place: Thane Place: Chino, CA

Date: 25/04/2024

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 consolidated financial statements

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) eard with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016.

Functional and presentation currency

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

Basis of measuremen

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.

24 Hee 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 2024 are as follows:

a. Revenue from contracts with customers

The Management applied judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers such as identifying performance obligations, estimating relative standalone selling price of items not sold separately, and determining timing of satisfaction of performance obligations for revenue from research and development contracts.

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. 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 measurements, 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.

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 Material accounting policies:

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

a. Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of services:

The Company offers various services ranging from enzyme identification, enzyme optimisation, enzyme and process development, scale-up and production ender fixed price contracts.

Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. This is determined based on the actual labour hours spent relative to the total expected labour hours.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Revenue from sale of products:

The Company is engaged in selling proprietary enzymes.

Revenues related to sale of products is recognized at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer based on an overall assessment of the existence of a right to payment, the allocation of ownership rights, the transfer of physical possession, the transfer of risk and rewards, and acceptance by the customer. In case of product sales undertaken by the Company, sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are either delivered to pre-agreed location or shipped from the warehouse, as agreed in the contract, the risk and rewards has transferred, the entity has right to payment and has transferred legal title to a customer. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated trade discounts.

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

- 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:

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

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 determined 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

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 espected 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

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 effective from April 1 2019 using modified retrospective approach.

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

- (i) the contact involves the use of an identified asset
- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee, the Company recognises a right of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in substance fixed payments;

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Company has used number of practical expedients when applying Ind AS 116: - Shortterm leases, leases of low-value assets and single discount rate. The Company has elected not to recognise right of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and lease of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.

The Company's leases mainly comprise office premises. The Company's leases land and buildings for warehouse facilities

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.

1. 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
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principals to the principal amount outstanding.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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 EVOCI – 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 FVFPL. 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 EVTPL.

iii Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at EVTPL

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 derecognised in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOC

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

Equity investments at EVOC

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 transaction 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 hability is mittally 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 habilities 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.

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 an

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 Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from 1 April 2024.



3 Property, Plant and Equipment

				(In INR)
Gross block	Plant and	Office	Right of use	Total
-	equipment	equipment	of assets	
Balance as at 01 April 2022	96,908,968	73,762,177	87,001,393	257,672,538
Additions	7,695,515	123,547		7,819,062
- Foreign exchange fluctuation	656,547	30,669	259,802	947,018
Balance as at 31 March 2023	105,261,030	73,916,393	87,261,195	266,438,618
Additions	263,030	1,884,743	75,879,593	78,027,366
- Foreign exchange fluctuation	117,247	1,053	(2,895)	115,405
Balance as at 31 March 2024	105,641,307	75,802,189	163,137,893	344,581,389
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Balance as at 01 April 2022	77,828,150	72,058,650	59,297,543	209,184,343
Depreciation and amortization	6,524,470	980,126	19,339,264	26,843,859
Balance as at 31 March 2023	84,352,620	73,038,776	78,636,806	236,028,202
Depreciation and amortization	5,450,411	1,067,589	13,363,968	19,881,968
Balance as at 31 March 2024	89,803,031	74,106,365	92,000,774	255,910,170
N				
Net block				
Balance as at 31 March 2023	20,908,410	877,617	8,624,389	30,410,416
Balance as at 31 March 2024	15,838,276	1,695,824	71,137,119	88,671,219



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

3A Intangible assets

					(In INR)
Rights &	Computer	Developed	Tradename	Customer	Total
licences	software	technology		relationship	
232,768,917	4,042,324	284,849,494	28,286,719	87,231,653	637,179,107
₩	-	_	_	· · ·	-
621,995	153	10,277,281	284,935	2,159,983	13,344,347
233,390,911	4,042,477	295,126,775	28,571,654	89,391,636	650,523,454
-	-	-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
104,695	174,216	1,199,981	20,639	235,342	1,734,873
233,495,607	4,216,693	296,326,756	28,592,293	89,626,977	652,258,327
220,527,295	4,039,699	86,226,053	18,520,558	39,770,341	369,083,946
4,641,524	-	18,932,580		. ,	36,372,972
225,168,819	4,039,699	105,158,633			405,456,919
4,815,813	24,165	20,307,609	4,361,894		38,876,006
229,984,632	4,063,865	125,466,242	26,949,002	57,869,184	444,332,924
	10-0000				
8,222,092	2,778	189,968,142	5,984,546	40,888,977	245,066,535
3,510,975	152,829	170,860,514	1,643,291	31,757,793	207,925,403
	232,768,917 621,995 233,390,911 104,695 233,495,607 220,527,295 4,641,524 225,168,819 4,815,813 229,984,632 8,222,092	licences software 232,768,917 4,042,324	licences software technology 232,768,917 4,042,324 284,849,494 621,995 153 10,277,281 233,390,911 4,042,477 295,126,775 104,695 174,216 1,199,981 233,495,607 4,216,693 296,326,756 220,527,295 4,039,699 86,226,053 4,641,524 - 18,932,580 225,168,819 4,039,699 105,158,633 4,815,813 24,165 20,307,609 229,984,632 4,063,865 125,466,242 8,222,092 2,778 189,968,142	licences software technology 232,768,917 4,042,324 284,849,494 28,286,719 621,995 153 10,277,281 284,935 233,390,911 4,042,477 295,126,775 28,571,654 104,695 174,216 1,199,981 20,639 233,495,607 4,216,693 296,326,756 28,592,293 220,527,295 4,039,699 86,226,053 18,520,558 4,641,524 - 18,932,580 4,066,550 225,168,819 4,039,699 105,158,633 22,587,108 4,815,813 24,165 20,307,609 4,361,894 229,984,632 4,063,865 125,466,242 26,949,002 8,222,092 2,778 189,968,142 5,984,546	licences software technology relationship 232,768,917 4,042,324 284,849,494 28,286,719 87,231,653 - - - - - - 621,995 153 10,277,281 284,935 2,159,983 233,390,911 4,042,477 295,126,775 28,571,654 89,391,636 - - - - - 104,695 174,216 1,199,981 20,639 235,342 233,495,607 4,216,693 296,326,756 28,592,293 89,626,977 220,527,295 4,039,699 86,226,053 18,520,558 39,770,341 4,641,524 - 18,932,580 4,066,550 8,732,318 225,168,819 4,039,699 105,158,633 22,587,108 48,502,659 4,815,813 24,165 20,307,609 4,361,894 9,366,525 229,984,632 4,063,865 125,466,242 26,949,002 57,869,184 8,222,092 2,778 189,968,142 5,984,546



	As at 31 March 2024 In Euro	As at 31 March 2024 In INR	As at 31 March 2023 In Euro	As at 31 March 2023 In INR
4 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)				
Raw materials and packing materials	27,184	2,452,482	29,855	2,675,246
Finished goods	529,322	47,754,284	542,555	48,617,019
	556,506	50,206,766	572,410	51,292,265
5 Trade receivables				
Unsecured				
- Considered good - Considered doubtful	426,647	38,491,188	492,626	44,143,073
Less: Provision for:	426,647	38,491,188	492,626	44,143,073
- Doubtful Trade Receivables	-		-	
	426,647	38,491,188	492,626	44,143,073
	426,647	38,491,188	492,626	44,143,073
Trade Receivables ageing schedule-				(In Euro)

Trade Receivables ageing schedule-						(In Euro)
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2024			***************************************			
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	426,647		,	-	.]	426,647
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-			,		-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired			_			_
Total	426,647		-	-		426,647
As at March 31, 2023						
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	490,996		1,630	-		492,626
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	^		-			*
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	~	-			_	
Total	490,996		1,630	-	-	492,626

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2024					7	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	38,491,188		.	_	_	38,491,188
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-		-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired		-	-	-		_
Total	38,491,188	-	-	-		38,491,188
As at March 31, 2023						
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	43,997,012	_	146,060			44,143,073
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-		=	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired		-		-		_
Total	43,997,012	-	146,060			44,143,073



PT		As at 31 March 2024 In Euro	As at 31 March 2024 In INR	As at 31 March 2023 In Euro	As at 31 March 2023 In INR
6	Cash and cash equivalents				
	,				
	Balances with banks				
	- in current accounts	685,713	61,863,530	695,369	62,310,316
	Cash on hand #	0	34	164	14,683
		685,714	61,863,564	695,533	62,324,999

[#] Figures are below Euro 1.00, hence disclosed as Euro 0



		As at 31 March 2024 In Euro	As at 31 March 2024 In INR	As at 31 March 2023 In Euro	As at 31 March 2023 In INR
7	Other current assets				
	Prepaid expenses	22,016	1,986,218	30,190	2,705,260
	Others	46,243	4,171,961	19,115	1,712,882
		68,259	6,158,179	49,305	4,418,142



8 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number	In INR	Number	In INR
Authorized				
Equity shares of Euro 1 each	4,276,837	351,695,526	2,000,000	149,854,930
	4,276,837	351,695,526	2,000,000	149,854,930
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up	***************************************		***************************************	
Equity shares of Euro 1 each	4,276,837	351,695,526	2,000,000	149,854,930
Total	4,276,837	351,695,525,96	2,000,000	149,854,930

a) Reconciliation of Equity share capital

	As at	As at 31 March 2024		
	31 March			2023
	Number	In INR	Number	In INR
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,000,000	149,854,930	2,000,000	149,854,930
Add : Issued during the year (Refer note 26)	2,276,837	201,840,596	•	*
Balance at the end of the year	4,276,837	351,695,526	2,000,000	149,854,930

b) Shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares

		As at 31 March 2024		nt h 2023
	Number	% of holding	Number	% of holding
Equity shares of Euro 1 each				
Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	4,276,837	100%	2,000,000	100%
	4,276,837	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.

d) Shareholding of promoters:

As at 31 March 2024

Promoter's name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	4,276,837	100%	114%

As at 31 March 2023

Promoter's name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	2,000,000	100%	Nil

As at 31 March 2022

Promoter's name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the
			year
Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	2,000,000	100%	Nil



		As at 31 March 2024 In Euro	As at 31 March 2024 In INR	As at 31 March 2023 In Euro	As at 31 March 2023 In INR
9	Other Equity				
	Reserves and surplus				
	Securities premium account				
	Balance at the beginning of the year	_	-	-	and the same of th
	Add : Premium on issue of shares	1,434,408	127,159,600	-	_
	Balance at the end of the year	1,434,408	127,159,600	~	-
	Capital Contribution				
	Balance at the beginning of the year	-	<u>.</u>	-	•
	Add: Additions made during the year	26,364	2,367,614	-	-
]	Less: Deletions made during the year	· -	-	-	•
)	Balance at the end of the year	26,364	2,367,614		-
1	Retained earnings				
	Balance at the beginning of the year	(4,966,022)	(429,520,403)	(4,467,982)	(390,833,434)
	Add: Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	(877,833)	(78,489,902)	(498,040)	(38,686,969)
	Balance at the end of the year	(5,843,855)	(508,010,305)	(4,966,022)	(429,520,403)
(Other Comprehensive Income				
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve				
I	Balance at the beginning of the year		17,442,843		32,039,355
1	Add: Additions made during the year		(240,288)		(14,596,512)
I	Balance at the end of the year	-	17,202,555	NA CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTO	17,442,843
7	 Total	(4,383,083)	(361,280,536)	(4,966,022)	(412,077,560)



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

10 Borrowings

	As at 31 March 2024 Non- Current In Euro	As at 31 March 2024 Non- Current In INR	As at 31 March 2023 Non- Current In Euro	As at 31 March 2023 Non- Current In INR
Unsecured From related parties	6,454,146	582,278,830	9,869,132	880,793,673
	6,454,146	582,278,830	9,869,132	880,793,673

a) Terms of repayment of term loans and

Term loan from banks

Borrowings are taken from a related party: Advanced Enzymes USA, Inc. ("wholly owned subsidiary of the Parent", "AEU"). Rate of interest is 4% from AEU respectively.

(a) Term loans availed are secured by charge on equipments as specified in their respective loan agreements.

b) Loan repayable on demand

- (i) Related party loan taken from Advanced Enzyme USA, Inc. is repayable in twenty eight equal quarterly installments commencing from 30 June 2026.
- (ii) Refer note 26 for loan taken from taken from the Parent Company for the year ended 31 March 2023.



		As at 31 March 2024 In Euro	As at 31 March 2024 In INR	As at 31 March 2023 In Euro	As at 31 March 2023 In INR
11 Trade payables					
Total outstanding dues to other	rs	164,764	14,864,614	60,008	5,377,179
		164,764	14,864,614	60,008	5,377,179

Trade Payables ageing schedule-

	(In	Euro)
To	tal	

Particulars	Outstand	ing for following periods	from due date of paym	ent	Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2024			······································		
(i) MSME	_	_	-		_
(ii) Others	164,764		-		164,764
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	_	_		_	-
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	_	_	_	_	_
Total	164,764	-	*	-	164,764
As at March 31, 2023					
(i) MSME	_	_	_		_
(ii) Others	59,785	223	_	_	60,008
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME		- 1			00,000
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	_	-	_	_	_
Total	59,785	223	-	-	60,008

Trade Payables ageing schedule-

Trade Payables ageing schedule-					(In Euro)
Particulars	Outstand	Total			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2024					
(i) MSME	-	-	_	-	
(ii) Others	14,864,614	-	<u>.</u>	-	14,864,614
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	_	_	_	_	- 1,001,011
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	-	-	_	-	
Total	14,864,614	-	-	-	14,864,614
As at March 31, 2023					
(i) MSME	_		_	_	_
(ii) Others	5,357,209	19,969,95	_	_	5,377,179
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	· -	-	_	_	5,577,177
(iv)Disputed ducs - Others	_	-	<u>.</u>	_	_
Total	5,357,209	19,970	•	-	5,377,179



		As at 31 March 2024 In Euro	As at 31 March 2024 In INR	As at 31 March 2023 In Euro	As at 31 March 2023 In INR
12	Other current liabilities				
	Statutory dues				
	Other dues payable	17,379	1,567,855	16,303	1,460,906
	Provision for expenses	182,843	16,495,665	161,452	14,467,341
	Other current liabilities	800	72,130	687	61,577
		201,022	18,135,650	178,443	15,989,825



Notes to the	172	Ct. t	e		
Notes to the	rmanciai	Statements 1	tor the year	ended 31	March 2024

		Year ended 31 March 2024 In Euro	Year ended 31 March 2024 In INR	Year ended 31 March 2023 In Euro	Year ended 31 March 2023 In INR
13	Revenue from contracts with customers				
13.1	Disaggregated revenue information				
	Sale of goods	877,170	78,773,082	1,109,287	92,872,919
	Sale of services	1,686,704	151,472,222	1,760,515	147,395,761
	Revenue from contracts with customers (Gross)	2,563,873	230,245,304	2,869,802	240,268,679
	Total revenue from contracts with customers	2,563,873	230,245,304	2,869,802	240,268,679
13.1 A	Disaggregated revenue information based on segment			-	
	Sale of goods				
	Human nutrition	180,250	16,187,116	554,775	46,447,433
	Bio-processing –	696,920	62,585,966	554,512	46,425,486
	=	877,170	78,773,082	1,109,287	92,872,919
13.2	Timing of revenue recognition				
	Revenue recognized at a point in time	2,563,873	230,245,304	2,869,802	240,268,679
	==	2,563,873	230,245,304	2,869,802	240,268,679
13,3	Contract balances The following table provides information about receivables, contract asset	ets and contract liabilities	from contracts with o	customers.	
	Trade receviables (Refer Note 5)	426,647	38,491,188	492,626	44,143,073
	Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of I revenue from operations.	5 to 30 days. Increase in o	overall trade receival	oles resulted from inc	crease in the
14	Other income				
	Interest income Not (rain) loss on forcion autreno attendant in a selection al tri				
	- Net (gain)/loss on foreign currency transactions and translations Miscellaneous income	98,185	8,817,354	47,300 42,981	3,960,099 3,598,530
	_	98,185	8,817,354	90,281	7,558,628
15	Cost of materials consumed				
	Opening stark				
	Opening stock	**			
	Raw materials and packing material	29,855	2,675,246	29,211	2,472,964
	Add: Purchases during the year	29,855	2,675,246	29,211	2,472,964
	Raw materials and components	731,025	65,648,786	816,879	68,391,650
	-	731,025	65,648,786	816,879	68,391,650
	Less: Closing stock				, ,
	Raw materials and packing material	27,184	2,452,482	29,855	2,675,246
		27,184	2,452,482	29,855	2,675,246
	=	733,696	65,871,550	816,235	68,189,368
6	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress				
	Opening stock				
	- Finished goods	542,555	48,617,019	352,792	29,867,330
	- Work-in-progress	-	40,017,017	332,792	29,807,330
	Clarica start.	542,555	48,617,019	352,792	29,867,330
	Closing stock				
	- Finished goods - Work-in-progress	529,322	47,754,284	542,555	48,617,019
	Differential excise duty on stocks	529,322	47,754,284	542,555	48,617,019
	_	13,233	862,735	(189,763)	(18,749,690)
	==	D M A	7a.	120,11001	(10,777,070)

	the Philanetal Statements for the year ended 51 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2024 In Euro	Year ended 31 March 2024 In INR	Year ended 31 March 2023 In Euro	Year ended 31 March 2023 In INR
17	Employee benefit expenses				
	Salaries, wages and bonus	948,789	85,204,766	921,703	77,167,856
	Contribution to provident and other defined contribution funds	198,019	17,782,812	184,720	15,465,331
	Employee stock compensation expense	26,364	2,367,614	~	
		1,173,172	105,355,192	1,106,423	92,633,187
18	Finance costs				
	Interest expenses	267,820	24,051,223	604,336	50,596,849
	Net (gain)/loss on foreign currency transactions and translations	45,025	4,043,440	-	
		312,845	28,094,663	604,336	50,596,849
19	Depreciation and amortization expense				
	Depreciation of tangible assets	72,581	6,518,000	89,636	7,504,596
	Amortization of intangible assets	432,900	38,876,006	434,444	36,372,972
	Depreciation of right to use of lease assets	148,813	13,363,968	230,991	19,339,264
		654,294	58,757,974	755,070	63,216,832
20	Other expenses				
•	Fravel, conveyance and car hire	24,588	2,208,117	31,080	2,602,114
	Sales promotion and advertisement	2,830	254,119	1,262	105,638
	Freight outward and forwarding	42,805	3,844,075	53,189	4,453,132
	Other selling and distribution expenses	887	79,684	2,303	192,854
	Rent (refer note 21)	117,458	10,548,191	-	-
	Repairs and maintenance others	64,017	5,748,918	41,609	3,483,593
	nsurance	49,655	4,459,166	42,257	3,537,898
	Legal and professional charges	225,235	20,226,895	163,669	13,702,863
	Advances/assets written off Bank Charges	107,240	9,630,551	95,693	8,011,736
	Commuting expenses	165	14,809	1,096	91,791
	Aiscellaneous expenses	5,698	511,745	6,251	523,384
ľ	писопанова схронаса	124,827	11,209,892	40,167	3,362,908
		765,405	68,736,162	478,577	40,067,911



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are stated in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

21 Leases

(a) Following are the carrying value of Right of Use Assets for the year ended March 31, 2024: Please refer note no. 3 for detailed presentation of fair value of Right of Use of Assets.

(b) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities-contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2024	Year Ended 31 March 2023
Less than one year	20,887,766	12,512,178
One to five years	61,432,367	122,212,170
More than five years	-	_
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 March	82,320,134	12,512,178
Discounted Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position at 31 March		,,
Current lease liability	16,360,286	10,484,784
Non-Current lease liability	55,650,642	

- (c) The Weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 7% p.a. for local currency borrowings has been applied for measuring the lease liability at the date of initial application.
- (d) The Company incurred Rs. 14,853,504 for the year ended 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023: Rs. 20,883,600) towards expenses relating to leases.
- (e) Total cash outflow for leases for year ended 31 March 2024 is Rs 14,358,636 (31 March 2023: Rs 21,836,689).
- (f) General Description of leasing agreements:
- Leased Assets: Leasehold office premises.
- Future Lease rentals are determined on the basis of agreed terms.
- At the expiry of lease terms, the Company has an option to return the assets or extend the term by giving notice in writing.
- Lease agreements are generally cancellable and are renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreed terms.



22 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

i. Profit attributable to Equity holders		(In INR)
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Profit attributable to equity holders	(78,489,902)	(38,686,969)
ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Equity shares/Issued ordinary shares at April 1	2,000,000	2,000,000
Effect of fresh issue of shares for eash or other than eash	2,233,291	-,,
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for basic EPS	4,233,291	2,000,000
Effect of exercise of share options	_	
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for diluted EPS	4,233,291	2,000,000
Basic and Diluted earnings per share		
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Basic earnings per share	(18.54)	(19.34)
Diluted earnings per share	(18.54)	(19.34)



23 Income taxes

Profit before tax Tax effect of:

Temporary differences

Tax expense as per profit or loss

Tax expense		
(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss		(In INR)
	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current income tax	-	-
Changes in estimates related to prior period		-
		-
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Change in recognised deductible temporary differences	(10,125,716)	(9,440,179)
Deferred tax expense	(10,125,716)	(9,440,179)
Tax expense for the year	(10,125,716)	(9,440,179)
(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023



(38,686,969)

(9,440,179)

(9,440,179)

(78,489,902)

(10,125,716)

(10,125,716)

23 Income taxes (continued)

		31 March 2024						
	Net balance 1 April 2023	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Others	Net deferred tax asset/ liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability	
Deferred tax asset		***************************************						
Property, plant and equipment	55,608,593	10,125,716	-	425,371	66,159,680	66,159,680		
Other items	(126,907,179)	-	-	(864,199)	(127,771,377)	, ,	(127,771,377)	
Tax assets (Liabilities)	(71,298,586)	10,125,716	•	(438,827)	(61,611,697)	66,159,680	(127,771,377)	
Offsetting of deferred tax assets and liabilities					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(66,159,680)	66,159,680	
Net tax liabilities	(71,298,586)	10,125,716	*	(438,827)	(61,611,697)	-	(61,611,697)	
				31 March 202.	3			
	Net balance	Recognised in	Recognised	Others	Net deferred tax	Deferred tax	Deferred tox	

	31 March 2023							
	Net balance 1 April 2022	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Others	Net deferred tax asset/ liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability	
Deferred tax asset	***************************************				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Property, plant and equipment	42,992,419	9,440,179	-	3,175,994	55,608,593	55,608,593		
Other items	(119,899,976)	-		(7,007,203)	(126,907,179)	-	(126,907,179)	
Tax assets (Liabilities)	(76,907,557)	9,440,179		(3,831,209)	(71,298,586)	55,608,593	(126,907,179)	
Offsetting of deferred tax assets and liabilities					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(55,608,593)	55,608,593	
Net tax liabilities	(76,907,557)	9,440,179	*	(3,831,209)	(71,298,586)	-	(71,298,586)	



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are stated in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

24. Financial instruments

- 1. Financial instruments Fair values and risk management
- A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels are presented below. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

******		Carrei	na amount			P. /		(In I
Note No.	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total

.5	*		38,491,188	38,491,188	-	-		
6		-	61,863,564	61,863,564		-		
	-	-	100,354,752	100,354,752	-	-	-	
10	*		582 278 830	582 278 830				
					-	-	-	
11	_	_			•	~	•	
Profession		*		~~~~~~			*	
*********				7,1,1,1,1				
N-4-	Dirppi							
No.	FVIPI,	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	unobservable inputs	Total
							(Level 3)	
5			44.143.073	44 143 073				
6	~	-				_	-	
	*		106,468,072	106,468,072	_	-	-	
11	-	_	880 793 673	880 703 673				
	-	_			-	-	*	
12	-	_			•	-	*	
	No. 5 6 10 11 11 Note No. 5 6 11	No. 5 - 6	Note FVTPL FVTOCI	No. Section	Note No. FVTPL FVTOC1 Amortised Cost Total	Note No. FVTPL FVTOC1 Amortised Cost Total Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Note No. FVTPL FVTOC1 Amortised Cost Total Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Note No. FVTPL FVTOC1 Amortised Cost No. No. No. No. No. No. No. FVTPL FVTOC1 Amortised Cost No. No. No. No. No. FVTPL FVTOC1 Amortised Cost No. No.

B Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used:

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique
Non current financial assets / liabilities measured at amortised cost	Discounted cash flow technique: The valuation model considers present value of expected payments discounted using an appropriate discounting rate.

C. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- · Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are stated in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

There is no concentraion of risk for tarde receivables.

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

		31 March 2024					
	Carrying Amount	Weighted Average Loss Rate	Loss Allowance				
Not due	28,572,568	0.00%	-				
0-90 days	9,918,620	0.00%	-				
90-180 days	-	0.00%	· <u>-</u>				
180-270 days	-	0.00%	_				
270-360 days	-	0.00%	-				
More than 360 days	-	0.00%	_				
	38,491,188	·	-				

		31 March 2023		
	Carrying Amount	Weighted Average Loss Rate	Loss Allowance	
Not due 0-90 days	29,324,531 14,672,481	0.00% 0.00%	-	
90-180 days 180-270 days	14,072,461	0.00% 0.00% 0.00%		
270-360 days More than 360 days	-	0.00%	-	
oro unan 300 day.	146,061	0.00%	•	
	44,143,073	=	_	

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (e.g. timeliness of payments, available press information etc.) and applying experienced credit judgement.

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by geographic region is as follows:

	As at March 31		
Region	2024	2023	
USA	10,097,176	14,285,618	
Asia	7,404,134	11,282,624	
Europe	20,989,878	18,574,831	
Others	-	-	
	38,491,188	44,143,073	

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of INR 61,863,564/- at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: INR 62,324,999/-). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit ratings.

Other than trade and other receivables, the Company has no other financial assets that are past due but not impaired.

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts are stated in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Financial instruments — Fair values and risk management iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Exposure to liquidity risk:

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

(In INR)

		Contractual cash flows				
31 March 2024	Carrying amount	Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Non- current borrowings	474,557,740	474,557,740	~	67,793,963	135.587.926	271,175,851
Interest on borrowings	107,721,090	107,721,090	-	15,388,727	30,777,454	61,554,908
Trade payable	14,864,614	14,864,614	14,864,614	-	-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

(In INR)

			Contractual cash flows			(111 11417)	
31 March 2023	Carrying amount	Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	
Non- current borrowings	719,418,454	719,418,454	-	107,912,768	287,767,382	323,738,305	
Interest on borrowings	164,930,743	164,930,743	-	24,739,611	65,972,297	74,218,834	
Trade payable	5,377,179	5,377,179	5,377,179	-	-	-	

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts are stated in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued) iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk. Thus, our exposure to market risk is a function of revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in our foreign currency revenues and costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are stated in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings issued at fixed rates exposes to fair value interest rate risk. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

		(In INR)
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Fixed-rate instruments		
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial liabilities - measured at amortised cost		
From related party	582,278,83	0 880,793,673
Equipment Loan	-	-
Floating-rate instruments		
Financial liabilities - measured at amortised cost		
From banks in foreign currency	-	
Total	582,278,83	0 880,793,673

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

The risk estimates provided assume a change of 25 basis points interest rate for the interest rate benchmark as applicable to the borrowings summarised above. This calculation assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date assuming that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

(All amounts are stated in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

25. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using adjusted net debt to equity ratio. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total debt less cash and bank balances.

		(In INR)
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non-current borrowings	582,278,830	880,793,673
Current borrowings	-	-
Gross debt	582,278,830	880,793,673
Less - Cash and cash equivalents	61,863,564	62,324,999
Adjusted net debt	520,415,265	818,468,674
Total equity	(9,585,010)	(262,222,630)
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	(54.29)	(3.12)



Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts are stated in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

26 Conversion of loan taken from the Parent into equity

Effective date 7 April 2023, loan taken by the Company from Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited ("AETL" or "the Parent Company") including the outstanding interest aggregating to Rs 329 million got converted into 2,276,837 fully paid up equity shares. The value per equity share is EUR 1.63 and the face value of EUR 1 per share. Pursuant to this conversion, the Parent Company now holds 4,276,837 equity share of the Company and the Parent Company continues to be 100% shareholder of the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are stated in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

27 Related Party Disclosures, as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) are given below:

A Relationships:

1 Holding Company

Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited

II Subsidiaries:

Evoxx Technologies GMBH, Germany (Wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes Europe B. V.)

III Fellow Subsidiaries

Advanced Bio- Agro Tech Limited

Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

JC Biotech Private Limited

Advanced Enzymes, USA Inc.

Advanced Enzymes (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

Cal India Food International, USA (subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes USA, Inc.)

Advanced Supplementary Technologies Corporation, USA (Wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes USA, Inc.)

Dynamic Enzymes Inc., USA (Wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes USA) (up to 31 March 2023)

Enzyme Innovation Inc., USA (Wholly owned subsidiary of Cal India Foods International)

Scitech Specialities Private Limited

Saiganesh Enzytech Solutions Private Limited (subsidiary of Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited w.e.f. 03 January 2023)

III Key Management Personnel

Mr. Mukund Madhusudan Kabra

Ms. Rasika Rathi

Mr. Kedar Desai (Up to 31 March 2024)

B. Nature of transactions:

The following transactions were carried out with the related parties mentioned in A above, in the ordinary course of business.

		31 March 2024 (in INR)	31 March 2023 (in INR)
i.	Interest on loan taken from Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	· ·	27,998,409
ii.	Interest on loan taken from Advanced Enzymes, USA Inc.	22,561,687	21,052,828
iii.	Sale of services to Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	90,998,263	78,944,093
iv.	Sale of goods to Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	2,192,827	-
V.	Sale of services to Cal India Food International, USA		1,641,854
vi.	Purchase of goods from Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	36,855,436	15,572,494
vii.	Reimbursement of expenses- for Employee stock compensation expense	2,367,614	•
С.	Balances due from/to the related parties:	As at 31 March 2024 (in INR)	As at 31 March 2023 (in INR)
i.	Borrowing:		
	from Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	-	249,409,675
	from Advanced Enzymes, USA Inc.	474,557,740	467,313,395
ii.	Interest payable:		
	to Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	-	79,590,522
	to Advanced Enzymes, USA Inc.	107,721,090	84,480,082
iii.	Trade receivable- Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	5,822,616	7,116,211
iv.	Trade payable- Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	14,615,284	4,301,165

28 Previous year amounts have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary.

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

For Manoj Kumar Sharma & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 137265W

Manoj Kumar Sharma

Proprietor M.No.: 155859

Place: Thane
Date: 25/04/2024

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

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Mukund Kabra Director Rasika Rathi Director

Place: Thane

Place: Chino, CA

Date: 25/04/2024