



Sanjay T. Tupe

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Sanjay & Snehal

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited

Report on the audit of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited ("the Company") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Ind AS and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and loss, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, 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.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained 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 the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



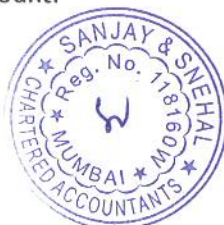
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. We are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. The provisions of the **Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016** ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.
- (A) As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.



- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and best of our information and according to the explanation given to us:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial positions.
 - The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts as at 31st March, 2020 for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **Sanjay & Snehal**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 118160W



Sanjay T. Tupe

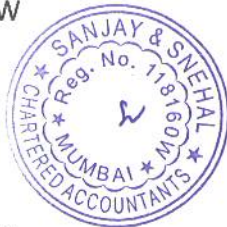
Partner

Membership No. 49623

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 20049623AAAAFQ1699

Date: 19th June 2020





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Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited.

Report on the Internal Financial Control with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statement under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of **Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited**. ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the guidance note on Audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the standards on Auditing to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those standards and the Guidance Note required that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if controls operated effectively in all material respects.



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

We believed that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system reference to standalone financial statements.

Meaning of internal financial controls over financial reporting

A Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting is a process designed to reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparations of Ind As Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that 1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accuracy and fairly reflect the transactions and disposition of assets of the Company; 2) provides reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Ind As Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and 3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind As Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

For **Sanjay & Snehal**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 118160W



Sanjay T. Tupe
Partner

Membership No. 49623

Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 20049623AAAAFQ1699

Date: 19th June 2020



Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020
CIN: U24299MH2019PTC331491

(Amount in Rupees)

	Note	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS		
I Non-current assets		
Financial Assets		
Other financial assets	4	3,000
Total non-current assets		3,000
II Current assets		
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5	24,01,749
Other current assets	6	4,49,546
Total current assets		28,51,295
TOTAL ASSETS		28,54,295
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
III Equity		
Equity Share capital	7	30,00,000
Other equity	7	(2,54,655)
Total equity		27,45,345
IV Current liabilities		
Other Current Liabilities	8	1,08,950
Total current liabilities		1,08,950
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		28,54,295
Company Information	1	
Basis of preparation of Financial Statements	2	
Significant accounting policies	3	
Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements	4 - 17	

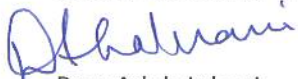
As per our attached report of even date

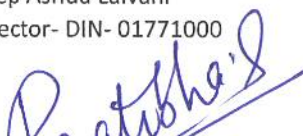
For Sanjay & Snehal
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118160W


Sanjay Tupe
Partner
Membership No. 49623
Place : Mumbai
Date: 19th June, 2020



For and on behalf of Board of Directors


Deep Ashda Lalvani
Director- DIN- 01771000


Pratibha Om Prakash Singh
Director- DIN: 08583022
Place : Mumbai
Date: 19th June, 2020

Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from 10th October 2019 to 31 March 2020

CIN: U24299MH2019PTC331491

(Amount in Rupees)

	Notes	Period ended 31 March 2020
Income		
Revenue from operations		-
Other Income		-
Total income		-
Expenses		
Other expenses	9	2,54,655
Total expenses		2,54,655
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		(2,54,655)
Exceptional items		-
Profit/(loss) before tax		(2,54,655)
Tax Expense:		
Current Tax		-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-
Deferred tax		-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(2,54,655)
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)		
A (i) Items that will be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss		-
(ii) Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss		-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss		-
(ii) Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss		-
Total other Comprehensive Income/(loss), net of tax		-
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the period and Other Comprehensive Income for the period		(2,54,655)
Earnings per equity share	10	
(1) Basic		(0.85)
(2) Diluted		(0.85)
Company Information	1	
Basis of preparation of Financial Statements	2	
Significant accounting policies	3	
Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements	4 - 17	

As per our attached report of even date


For Sanjay & Snehal
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118160W


Sanjay Tupe
Partner
Membership No. 49623
Place : Mumbai
Date: 19th June, 2020



For and on behalf of Board of Directors


Deep Ashda Lalvani
Director- DIN- 01771000


Pratibha Om Prakash Singh
Director- DIN: 08583022
Place : Mumbai
Date: 19th June, 2020

Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited

Statement of Change in Equity for the period from 10th Octber 2019 to 31 March 2020

CIN: U24299MH2019PTC331491

a) Equity share capital

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Issued during the year	3,00,000	30,00,000
As at March 31, 2020	3,00,000	30,00,000

b) Other equity


	Reserve and Surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
Profit or (loss) for the year	(2,54,655)	(2,54,655)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(2,54,655)	(2,54,655)
Balance at 31 March 2019		

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For Sanjay & Snehal
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 118160W

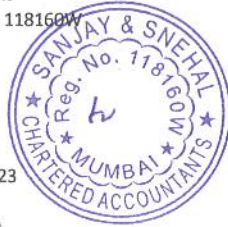

Sanjay Tupe

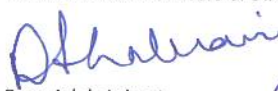
Partner


Membership No. 49623

Place : Mumbai

Date: 19th June, 2020




Deep Ashda Lalvani
Director- DIN- 01771000


Pratibha Om Prakash Singh
Director- DIN: 08583022
Place : Mumbai
Date: 19th June, 2020

Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited

CIN: U24299MH2019PTC331491

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

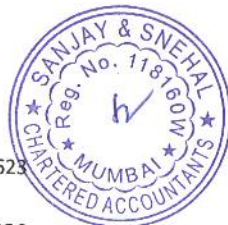
Particulars	Period ended 31-Mar-20 Rs.
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax	(2,54,655)
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(2,54,655)
Adjustments for changes in working capital:	
(Increase)/Decrease in other current asset	(4,49,546)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	1,08,950
Total Adjustments for changes in working capital	(5,95,251)
Taxes Paid	-
Net cash (used in) from operating activities (A)	(5,95,251)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Payment for security deposit	(3,000)
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(3,000)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Proceeds from issue of shares	30,00,000
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities (C)	30,00,000
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	24,01,749
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	24,01,749
Company Information	1
Basis of preparation of Financial Statements	2
Significant accounting policies	3
Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements	4 - 17

As per our attached report of even date

For Sanjay & Snehal
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118160W



Sanjay Tupe
Partner

Membership No. 49623
Place : Mumbai
Date: 19th June, 2020



For and on behalf of Board of Directors


Deep Ashda Lalvani
Director- DIN- 01771000


Pratibha Om Prakash Singh
Director- DIN: 08583022
Place : Mumbai
Date: 19th June, 2020

1 COMPANY INFORMATION

- (a) Anatomicals Ador India Pvt Ltd is a private limited company incorporated under the provision of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company was promoted & incorporated by M/s. Ador Multiproducts Ltd. holding 58% of the company and M/s. Anatomicals London Ltd. holding 38% of the company & incorporated on 10th October 2019 to carry on the business to sell Anatomical brand personal care products.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(a) Basis of preparation and compliance with Ind AS

- (i) In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company is preparing financials as per Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 (as amended) of the Act (collectively, "Ind AS").

(b) Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS which requires management to make estimates, assumptions and exercise judgement in applying the accounting policies that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the year.

The Management believes that these estimates are prudent and reasonable and are based upon the management's best knowledge of current events and actions. Actual results could differ from these estimates and differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known or materialised.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

Valuation of deferred tax assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. Significant judgement is involved in arriving at the deferred tax assets and liabilities, which is based on the Company's current operations and projections for the future.

(c) Basis of measurement

The Ind AS financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting.

Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

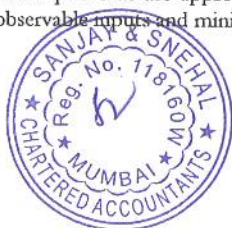
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

Fair value for measurement and /or disclosure purpose in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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



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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

(d) Functional and presentation currency

These Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared in Indian Rupee which is the Company's functional currency.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Income Recognition - Revenue recognition as per Ind AS 115.

(i) Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts, volume rebates, outgoing sales taxes and other indirect taxes excluding excise duty.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods sold are transferred to the customer which generally coincides with delivery.

(ii) Revenue from Services

In contract involving rendering of services, revenue is recognised using the proportionate completion method in line with agreements / arrangements with concerned parties and is net of goods and service tax. Revenue from services is recognised when the services are rendered in accordance with the specific terms of contract and when collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

(iii) Revenue from Contracts

Revenue from fixed price contracts is recognised using the percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is determined as a proportion of the cost incurred up to the reporting date of the total estimated contract costs. Proportionate completion is measured based upon the efforts incurred to date in relation to the total estimated efforts to complete the contract. The Company monitors estimates of total contract revenue and costs on a regular basis throughout the delivery period. The cumulative impact of any change in estimates of the contract value or cost is reflected in the period in which the changes become known. In the event that a loss is anticipated on a particular contract, provision is made for the estimated loss.

(iv) Interest income

Interest income is to be accounted on accrual basis in time proportion. Interest income is recognised using effective rate of interest method.

(v) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised as and when the right to receive payment is established.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of Property, plant and equipment are shown at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, attributable borrowing cost and any other directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use. It also includes the present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning and removing of an asset and restoring the site after its use, if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

The Company provides depreciation on all assets on written down value basis over its useful life of asset which is in line with Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to the statements of profit and loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Major inspection and overhaul expenditure is capitalized if the recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.



Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within other income/other expenses in statement of profit and loss.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss, when the asset is derecognised.

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

(ii) Capital work in progress

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalised till the time asset is available for use for operating at normal levels. Revenue generated from production during the trial period is credited to capital work in progress.

(iii) Investment properties:

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not in use by the Company, is classified as investment property. Land held for a currently undetermined future use is also classified as an investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its acquisition cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs.

(iv) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the Written down value (WDV) method based on useful life as estimated by the Management and aligned to Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 in order to reflect the actual usage of assets. Depreciation on assets acquired under finance lease is spread over the lease period or useful life, whichever is shorter.

Assets in the course of development or construction and freehold land are not depreciated.

Other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset less its residual value. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a written down value basis over its expected useful life determined by the management and aligned to the schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 in order to reflect the actual usage of assets.

Major inspection and overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit derived from such costs. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the statement of profit and loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit.

When significant spare parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and changes in estimates, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

(c) Intangible assets

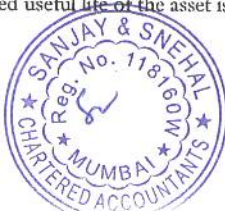
Intangible assets acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The Company currently does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful life. Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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

The Company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods: Computer Software/Website Development - 3 to 5 years.

Intangible assets are amortised on a Straight Line basis over their estimated useful lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly.



(d) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through statement of profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is described below -

Financial Assets - Derecognition

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

- (i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (ii) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on 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.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- (i) Financial assets measured as at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.



Financial liabilities - Recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (hereinafter referred as EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities - Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

(f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.



(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companies of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value except scrap and by products which are valued at net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- (a) Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in first out (FIFO) basis.
- (b) Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Obsolete inventories are identified and written down to net realisable value. Slow moving and defective inventories are identified and provided to net realisable value.

(j) Taxation

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except when it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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 utilized.



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

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

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

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

(k) Employee benefit schemes

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, performance incentives and compensated absences which are expected to occur in next twelve months. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

Compensated absences:

Compensated absences accruing to employees and which can be carried to future periods but where there are restrictions on availment or encashment or where the availment or encashment is not expected to occur wholly in the next twelve months, the liability on account of the benefit is determined actuarially using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly to statement of profit and loss.

(b) Post-employment benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as contribution to Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund, Employees' State Insurance Corporation and Labours Welfare Fund are charged as an expense to the Statement of Profit and Loss based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further defined obligations beyond the monthly contributions. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme which is a defined contribution plan.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan"). The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to employees who have completed five years or more of service at retirement, disability or termination of employment, being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the Company. The liability so provided is paid to the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Any shortfall in the value of assets over the defined benefit obligation is recognised as a liability with a corresponding charge to the statement of profit and loss.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets if any. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets if any. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss as past service cost.



Provident Fund

Eligible employees of the Company receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. Contributions to defined contribution schemes are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. The Company has no further defined obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

(l) Provision for liabilities and charges, Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS.

Provisions represent liabilities to the Company for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(m) Foreign currency transactions

In the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates on which such values were determined.

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate on the balance sheet date
- (b) Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the date of transaction)
- (c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income

When a foreign operation is sold, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to statement of profit and loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale. Fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

(n) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the for the period from 10th Octber 2019 to 31 March 2020

CIN: U24299MH2019PTC331491

4 Other financial assets- Non Current

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020
Security Deposit for Brand Registration	3,000
Total other financial assetss	3,000

5 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020
Balance with Banks - in current account	24,01,749
Cash on hand	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	24,01,749

6 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020
Advances to suppliers and others	4,20,788
Balances with statutory/government authorities	14,850
Prepaid Expenses	13,908
Total other current assets	4,49,546



Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the for the period from 10th Octber 2019 to 31 March 2020

CIN: U24299MH2019PTC331491

7 Equity share capital and other equity

Equity share capital

(Amount in Rupees)

Authorised share capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2020	5,00,000	50,00,000

Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend. During the year, no dividend declared to equity shareholders.

Issued share capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Issued during the period	3,00,000	30,00,000
As at 31 March 2020	3,00,000	30,00,000

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 March 2019	
	Number of Shares held	% of Holding
Ador Multiproducts Ltd.	1,74,000	58%
Anatomical London Ltd.	1,14,000	38%

As on the date of the Balance Sheet:

- (a) The Company has not issued any equity share as fully paid pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash.
- (b) The Company has not issued any fully paid bonus share.
- (c) The Company also did not buy back any equity share.

Issue/conversion of equity shares: As on the date of the Balance Sheet, the Company has not issued securities like convertible preference shares, convertible debentures etc., which are convertible in to equity/preference shares.

Other equity

	As at 31 March 2020
Reserves and surplus	
Retained earnings	(2,54,655)
Total	(2,54,655)

Retained earnings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020
Transaction during the year -	
Net Loss for the year	(2,54,655)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-
Closing balance	(2,54,655)

Nature and Purpose - Retained earnings pertain to the accumulated earnings / losses made by the company.



Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the for the period from 10th Octber 2019 to 31 March 2020

CIN: U24299MH2019PTC331491

8 Other current liabilities

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020
Statutory Dues payable	4,500
Outstanding Expenses	54,450
Other payable	50,000
Total other current liabilities	1,08,950



Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the for the period from 10th October 2019 to 31 March 2020

CIN: U24299MH2019PTC331491

(Amount in Rupees)

9 Other expenses

Particulars	For the Period ended 31 March 2020
Legal and professional	82,500
Payments to auditors (refer note 7 (a) below)	35,000
Miscellaneous expense	1,37,155
Total other expenses	2,54,655

9 (a) Auditors' remuneration

Particulars	For the Period ended 31 March 2020
Audit Fees	35,000
Total auditor's remuneration	35,000

10 Earning per shares

Particulars	For the Period ended 31 March 2020
Net profit/(loss) after tax for the year	(2,54,655)
Weighted number of ordinary shares for basic EPS	3,00,000
Nominal value of ordinary share (in Rs. per share)	10
Basic and Diluted earnings for ordinary shares (in Rs. per share)	(0.85)



Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2020

11 Related Party Disclosures :

A Names of related parties and description of relation:

i) Enterprise where control exists

a. Holding Company

Ador Multiproducts Ltd.

ii) Other related parties where control exists

1908 Eventures Pvt. Ltd.

ii) Key management personnel (KMP)

Deep Lalvani

Gary Michael Marshall

Pratibha Om Prakash Singh

iii) Relatives of Key Management Personnel

None

B Transactions with related parties for the year are as follows:

Transaction during the year	Holding Company	Key management personnel (KMP)	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Other related parties
Advance paid for goods Ador Multi Products Ltd.	3,02,788.00	-	-	-
Initial deposits with bank for opening an account.	50,000.00			
Reimbursement of expenses 1908 E-ventures Pvt. Ltd.				64,042.00
Outstanding at the end of the F.Y. 19-20				800.00

12 Micro and Small enterprise

There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to whom the Company owes dues which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31 March 2020.

13 Leases

The Company does not have any assets given or taken on lease

14 This being the first period of operations therefore comparative figures are not applicable to the entity.



Anatomicals Ador India Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2020

15 Financial Instruments

21 (A): Category-wise classification of Financial Instrument

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2020	
		Carrying value	Fair value
A. Financial Assets			
(i) Measured at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	24,01,749	24,01,749
Other non current financial assets	4	3,000	3,000
Sub-total		24,04,749	24,04,749
(ii) Measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Sub-total		-	-
Total financial assets		24,04,749	24,04,749

Note:

1. Short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.
2. The carrying amounts of cash and bank balances, non-current financial assets and other current financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.



16 Financial risk management

The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of borrowings and other payables. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of cash and cash equivalents and other receivables. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks.

A. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as other receivables.

Credit risk management

Bank balances are held with only high rated banks and majority of other security deposits are placed majorly with government agencies/public sector undertakings.

B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. For the Company, liquidity risk arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk management

The Company has an established liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents.

C Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk on their receivables, payables which are held in USD or EURO. The fluctuation in the exchange rate of INR relative to USD / EURO may not have a material impact on the company's assets and liabilities.

(ii) Price Risk

The company is not exposed to any price risk since it has not invested in to any mutual fund.

17 Capital management

Risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

As per our attached report of even date

For Sanjay & Snehal
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118160W

Sanjay Tupe
Partner

Membership No. 49623

Place : Mumbai

Date: 19th June, 2020



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Deep Ashda Lavani
Director- DIN- 01771000

Pratibha Om Prakash Singh
Director- DIN- 08583022

Place : Mumbai

Date: 19th June, 2020