



DEEPAK K JAIN & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountant

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2024, and the statement of Profit and Loss, and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2024, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In My opinion and to the best of My information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted My audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. My responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of My 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 My audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled My 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 My opinion.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and My auditors' report thereon. My 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 My audit of the financial statements, my 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 My 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.



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. 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 accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for My 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 but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial control



with reference to financial statement in place and 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 My auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify My opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of My auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 My 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 My independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **Annexure-I**, statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. 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 My knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of My audit.
 - b) In My opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from My examination of those books
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In My opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is



disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

- f) With respect to adequacy of Internal Financial Controls over the financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to My separate report in **Annexure II**. My report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
The provision of section 197(16) of Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in My opinion and to the best of My information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer to Note 32 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Refer note no. 36.

b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Refer note no. 36.

c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to My notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11 (e) as provided under (A) and (B) above contain any material misstatement.



- v. The company has neither declared nor paid any dividends during the year under audit.
- vi. Based on My examination, the company, has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility wherein the accounting software have the audit trail feature enabled throughout the year except from 1st April, 2023 to 3rd April, 2024. Further, during the course of My audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the year ended March 31, 2024.

Place: UDAIPUR
Date: 26/07/2024
UDIN: 24449854BKFSEM4167



For Deepak K Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants

FRN: 029402C


CA Deepak Jain
(Proprietor)
M. No. 449854

Annexure I to the Independent Auditors' Report of MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

The Annexure referred to in My Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024, we report that:

1. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible assets.
 - b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, the Company has a regular Programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, Plant & Equipment are verified at least once in three years Pursuant to this program, Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the Management during the year. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of My examination of records of the company, the company is not holding any immovable property hence this clause is not applicable.
 - d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.
 - e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder
2. (a) The inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. In My opinion, the company not holding inventory for the year so this clause also not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of My examination of records of the company, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In My opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such bank or financial institutions are generally in agreement with the books of accounts of the company and no material deviations were observed.



3. The Company has not made investment in any other company during the year and has not provided or stood guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence, reporting under clause 3 is not applicable.
4. In My opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and securities.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
6. According to the information & explanation given to us, maintenance of Cost records is not mandatory for the company hence this clause is not applicable.
7. In respect of statutory dues:
 - a) In My opinion, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
 - b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2024 on account of disputes.
8. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
9. (a) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any financial institution or banks or lender.
 - (b) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (c) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, term loans availed by the company have been used for the purpose for which they were raised.
 - (d) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.



- (e) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associate companies.
- (f) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
10. (a) The Company has not raised money(s) by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable
11. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
13. In My opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. According to information & explanation given to us the requirement of having Internal Audit System is not applicable to the company.
15. In My opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors, and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
16. (a) According to information & explanation given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934



- (b) According to information & explanation given to The company has not conducted any NBFC business during the year, hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) The group does not have more than one CIC.
17. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by My audit
18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
19. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and My knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on My examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to My attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that My reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither, give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
20. According to information and explanation given to us and based on My examination of the records of the company, the provisions of Section 135 related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is not applicable on the company.
21. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

Place: UDAIPUR
Date: 26/07/2024
UDIN: 24449854BKFSEM4167



For Deepak K Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants

FRN: 029402C

CA Deepak Jain
(Proprietor)
M. No. 449854

ANNEXURE II TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED:

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

In conjunction with My audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024, I have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED** (hereinafter referred to as "the Company"), which is a company incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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



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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

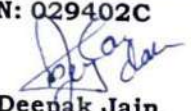
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: UDAIPUR
Date: 26/07/2024
UDIN: 24449854BKFSEM4167

For Deepak K Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 029402C

CA Deepak Jain
(Proprietor)
M. No. 449854



MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

BHERA JI BHUVANA, BYE PASS PASS SOON DER, C/O JAMNA LAL DANGI, Udaipur Shastri Circle S.O, UDAIPUR-313001

CIN : U24100RJ2021PTC073022

Balance Sheet

As on 31 March, 2024

(Rs. in Hundred)

Particular	Notes	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	87	137
Right of Use		-	-
Financial Assets			
Investments		-	-
Other Non current Financial Assets		-	-
Other non-current assets		-	-
Total non-current assets		87	137
Current assets			
Inventories		-	-
Financial Assets			
Investment		-	-
Trade receivables		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,526	1,577
Other Financial Assets		-	-
Other Current assets		-	-
Total current assets		1,526	1,577
TOTAL ASSETS		1,613	1,714
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	4		
Share Capital		2,000	2,000
Other Equity		(587)	(386)
Total equity		1,413	1,614
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		-	-
Long Term Borrowings		-	-
Provisions		-	-
Deferred Tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		-	-
Short Term Borrowings		-	-
Trade Payables		-	-
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-
Provisions		-	-
Other Current liabilities	5	200	100
Total current liabilities		200	100
Total Liabilities		200	100
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,613	1,714
Significant accounting policies	1		

Other notes on accounts from No. 8 To 14 are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For Deepak K Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 029402C

CA Deepak Jain
Proprietor
M.NO: 449854

Place: Udaipur
Date: 26/07/2024
UDIN: 24449854BKFSEM4167



For and behalf of the Board of

MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100RJ2021PTC073022

(Narendra Kumar
Shrimali)
Managing Director
DIN: 09034181

(Ganpat Lal Nyati)
C.E.O
DIN: 09608005

MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

BHARAJI BHUVANA, BYE PASS PASS SOON DER, C/O JAMNA LAL DANGI, Udaipur Shastri Circle S.O, UDAIPUR-313001

CIN : U24100RJ2021PTC073022

Statement of Profit and Loss

As on 31 March, 2024

(Rs. in Hundred)

Particular	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
INCOME			
Revenue From Operations		-	-
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Cost Of Materials Consumed		-	-
Changes In Inventories Of Finished Goods & Work-in Progress		-	-
Employee Benefits Expense		-	-
Finance Costs	6	39	1
Depreciation And Amortisation Expense	2	50	21
Other Expenses	7	112	198
TOTAL EXPENSES		201	220
Profit Before Exceptional Items And Income Tax		(201)	(220)
Exceptional Items			
Profit Before Tax		(201)	(220)
Current Tax		-	-
Earlier Year Excess Provision Written Back		-	-
Deferred Tax (credit) / Charge		-	-
Income Tax Expense		-	-
Profit For The Year		(201)	(220)
Other Comprehensive Income Net Of Taxes			
Items That Will Not Be Reclassified Subsequently To Profit Or Loss			
Remeasurement Of The Net Defined Benefit Liability / Asset		-	-
Net Other Comprehensive Income Not To Be Reclassified Subsequently To Profit Or Loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income For The Year		(201)	(220)
Earnings Per Share:			
Equity Shares Of Par Value ₹10 Each			
Basic		20,000	20,000
Diluted		(0.01)	(0.01)
Significant accounting policies	1		

Other notes on accounts from No. 8 To 14 are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For Deepak K Jain & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 029402C

CA Deepak Jain

Proprietor

M.NO: 449854

Place: Udaipur

Date: 26/07/2024

UDIN: 24449854BKFSEM4167



For and behalf of the Board of

MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U24100RJ2021PTC073022

(Narendra Kumar
Shrimali)

Managing Director
DIN: 09034181

(Ganpat Lal Nyati)

C.E.O
DIN: 09608005

MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

BHERA JI BHUVANA, BYE PASS PASS SOON DER, C/O JAMNA LAL DANGI, Udaipur Shastri Circle S.O, UDAIPUR-313001

CIN : U24100RJ2021PTC073022

Notes on Financial Statements

As on 31 March, 2024

2 Property, plant and equipment**Reconciliation of carrying amount**

(Rs. in Hundred)

Particular	COMPUTERS	BUILDING	FURNITURE & FIXTURES	PLANT & MACHINERY	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	VEHICLES	Total
Gross Carrying Amount							
Balance at 1 April 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	158	-	-	-	-	-	158
Disposals	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Balance at 31 March 2023	158	-	-	-	-	-	158
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	158	-	-	-	-	-	158
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at 1 April 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	21	-	-	-	-	-	21
Balance at 31 March 2023	21	-	-	-	-	-	21
Depreciation for the year	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
Balance at 31 March 2024	71	-	-	-	-	-	71
Carrying amount (net)							
As at 01 April 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	137	-	-	-	-	-	137
As at 31 March 2024	87	-	-	-	-	-	87



MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

BHERA JI BHUVANA, BYE PASS PASS SOON DER, C/O JAMNA LAL DANGI, Udaipur Shastri Circle S.O, UDAIPUR-313001
CIN : U24100RJ2021PTC073022

Notes on Financial Statements

As on 31 March, 2024

3 Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in Hundred)

Particular	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	1,518	1,530
Balances with Bank		
In Current Account	8	47
months or less		
Total	1,526	1,577



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MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

BHERA JI BHUVANA, BYE PASS PASS SOON DER, C/O JAMNA LAL DANGI, Udaipur Shastri Circle S.O, UDAIPUR-313001

CIN : U24100RJ2021PTC073022

Notes on Financial Statements

As on 31 March, 2024

4 Share Capital

Particular	As on March 31, 2024		As on March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorized Share capital				
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each	20,000	2,000	20,000	2,000
	20,000	2,000	20,000	2,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up Share Capital				
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each	20,000	2,000	20,000	2,000
Total	20,000	2,000	20,000	2,000

Other Equity

Particular	As on March 31, 2024			
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Money Received against Share	Total
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	(386)	-	(386)
Add: Total Comprehensive Income for the year				
Add: Amount received during the year		(201)	-	(201)
Total	-	(587)	-	(587)

Particular	As on March 31, 2023			
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Money Received against Share warrant	Total
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	(166)		(166)
Add: Total Comprehensive Income for the year				
Add: Amount received during the year		(220)	-	(220)
Total	-	(386)	-	(386)



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MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

BHERA JI BHUVANA, BYE PASS PASS SOON DER, C/O JAMNA LAL DANGI, Udaipur Shastri Circle S.O, UDAIPUR-313001
CIN : U24100RJ2021PTC073022

Notes on Financial Statements

As on 31 March, 2024

5 Other current liabilities

(Rs. in Hundred)

Particular	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023
Statutory liabilities	-	-
Audit Fees Payable	200	100
Advance from Customers	-	-
Total	200	100

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of 2023



MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

BHERA JI BHUVANA, BYE PASS PASS SOON DER, C/O JAMNA LAL DANGI, Udaipur Shastri Circle S.O, UDAIPUR-313001

CIN : U24100RJ2021PTC073022

Notes on Financial Statements

As on 31 March, 2024

6 Finance costs

Particular	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Interest expenses	-	-
Interest on Lease Liabilities	-	-
Bank Charges	39	1
Other bank charges	-	-
Total	39	1



MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

BHERA JI BHUVANA, BYE PASS PASS SOON DER, C/O JAMNA LAL DANGI, Udaipur Shastri Circle S.O, UDAIPUR-313001
CIN : U24100RJ2021PTC073022

Notes on Financial Statements

As on 31 March, 2024

7 Other expense

(Rs. in Hundred)

Particular	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Advertisements and Sales Promotion Expense	-	42
Office Expenses	-	10
Remuneration to Auditors	100	100
Roc Exp.	12	46
Total	112	198



NOTES TO ACCOUNTS :**8. Contingent Liabilities (IndAS37)****Contingent Liabilities Not Provided For :-31/03/2024**

- a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account NIL
- b) Claims against company not acknowledged as debts NIL

8. The company is not yet started its operational activities. However, the Management is of the opinion that, they are in discussion with various pharmaceutical companies to acquire the distributorship and start trading activities.

9. Related Party Disclosure (Ind AS 24)

Disclosure requirements as per (Ind AS 24) "Related Party Disclosure" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

I. List of Related Parties :**a. Key Managerial Personnel**

- Mr. Narendra Kumar Shrimali - Director
- Mrs. Shruti Devpura - Director –resigned on 18-11-2023
- Mr. Ganpat Lal Nyati - Director – appointed on 18-11-2023

- b. Deep Diamond India Limited - Holding Company

II. Particulars of transactions during the year with Related Parties: None**10. Auditors' Remuneration**

Particulars	31/3/2024	31/03/2023
As Auditor		
Audit Fees	10,000	10,000
Total	10,000	10,000

11. Foreign Exchange Earning and Outgo is Rs. NIL

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12. Earnings Per Share (Ind AS 33)

As per (Ind AS 33) "Earning Per Share" issued by Institute of Chartered Accountant of India the Company gives following disclosure for the year.

Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Share

	Unit	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
a) Net Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	Rs.	(20111)	(21977)
b) Weighted average number of equity shares	No.	20000	20000
c) Nominal Value Per Share	Rs.	10	10
d) Earning Per Share	Rs.	(0.01)	-(0.01)

13. Ratio Analysis:

This being a first year of operation of the Company and the Company is not yet commence its operation analysis on ratio parameters is not possible.

14. Other Statutory Information

- I. The company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- II. As per information available, the company has no transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts and which are surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment or in search or survey or under any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- III. The company is not covered under the requirements of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, with respect to the CSR activities.
- IV. The company is no holding all the immovable properties in its own name as investment.
- V. The company do not hold any benami property and no proceedings has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act 1988 and rules made there under
- VI. The company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or any other lender during the year.
- VII. The company do not had any transactions during the year with the companies which are struck off under section 248 of the companies Act 2013 or section 560 of the companies Act 1956.



- VIII. The company does not have any charges which are required to be registered with ROC under the terms of the loans & liabilities.
- IX. As per the information & details available on records and the disclosure given by the management, the company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the companies Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules 2017.

As per our report of even date attached
Deepak K Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 029402C

CA Deepak Jain
Proprietor

M.No. 449854
UDIN: 24449854BKFSEM4167
Place: Udaipur
Date: 26/07/2024



For and Behalf of Board of
MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100RJ2021PTC073022

(Narendra Kumar Shrimali) (Ganpat Lal Nyati)
Director **Director**
(DIN - 09034181) (DIN- 09608005)

MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: -U24100RJ2021PTC073022

Notes to the IndAS Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31st March, 2024

Corporate information

(the Company) is a Private Limited Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable in India. The Company is engaged in the business distribution, sale, purchase and manufacture and wholesale and retail trade of all pharmaceutical products.

1. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Statement of compliance:

The financial statements of Microcure Biotech Private Limited (the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs in exercise of the powers conferred by section 133 read with sub-section (1) of section 210A of the Companies Act, 2013. In addition, the guidance notes/announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are also applied along with compliance with other statutory promulgations require a different treatment.

2.2 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IndAS prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017.

The IndAS Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities, which have been measured at fair value as described below:

2.3 Fair Value Measurement

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

- 1) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- 2) 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.



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MICROCURE BIOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: -U24100RJ2021PTC073022

FINANCIAL YEAR - 2023-24

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies:

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment

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.

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 de-recognition 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) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. The Company's income from operation is accounted for on accrual basis. Revenue from sales of Gold and Diamonds is recognized on delivery of the products, when all significant contractual obligations have been satisfied, the property in the goods is transferred for a price significant risks & rewards of ownership are transferred to the customers and no effective ownership is retained. Interest is recognized using the time-proportion method, based on rates implicit in the transaction.



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(iii) Taxation

Current Tax

A provision for current income tax is made on the taxable income using the applicable tax rates and tax laws.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax arising on account of timing differences and which are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods is recognized using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted. Deferred tax assets are not recognized unless there is a virtual certainty with respect to the reversal of the same in future.

Deferred Tax on Comprehensive Income

Deferred tax arising on account of difference between fair value and cost of Financial Assets, which are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods is recognized using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted. Deferred tax assets are not recognized unless there is a virtual certainty with respect to the reversal of the same in future.

(iv) Impairment of 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 units (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 Company's assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered as impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(v) Provisions and Contingencies

The company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that probably will not require an outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made.

(vi) Employee Benefits

The retirement benefits, Gratuity and Leave encashment benefits will be debited as and when paid.

(vii) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing Costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue. Borrowing costs consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(viii) Foreign Currency Transactions

a) Transactions in Foreign Currency are accounted at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of Transactions. Exchange fluctuations between the transaction date and the settlement date in respect of Revenue Transactions are recognized in Profit & Loss Account.

b) All export proceeds not realised at the yearend are restated at the rate prevailing at the year end. The exchange difference arising there from has been recognised as income / expenses in the Current Year's Profit & Loss A/c along with underlying transaction.



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c) The premium or discount arising at the inception of forward exchange contract is amortised as expense or income over the life of the contract. Exchange differences on such contracts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the exchange rates change. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of forward exchange contracts is recognised as income or as expense for the year. None of the forward exchange contracts are taken for trading or speculation purpose.

(ix) Cash flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any defects or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts and payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated.

(x) Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and Cash Equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash in hand and cash at bank including fixed deposit with original maturity period of three months and short term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

(xi) 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 conditions are accounted for as follows:

- 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 weighted average basis.
- 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.

(xii) Earnings Per Share(EPS)

Basic and diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.



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 basis, except for share based payment transactions that are within the scope of IndAS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IndAS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value, such as net realisable value in IndAS 2 or value in use in IndAS 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

Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

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.

2.4. Use of estimates and judgments:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IndAS requires that the management of the Company estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income and expenses of the period, the reported balances of assets and liabilities and the disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates include expected credit loss on loan books, fair value measurement etc. Difference, if any, between the actual results and estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known.



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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Deepak K Jain".