



BHATT ANIL & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
M/s ENTECRES LABS PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Standalone Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **M/s ENTECRES LABS PRIVATE LIMITED** -("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information..

Management's Responsibility 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 Ind AS financial statements to give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act and other applicable authoritative pronouncements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and pronouncements require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view, in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2018, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

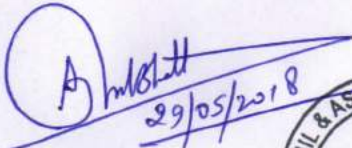
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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 Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
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 our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the 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, 2018, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 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 B";
 - (g) 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 to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position
 - 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

For Bhatt Anil & Associates

Chartered Accountants


29/05/2018

Anil Kumar Bhatt

(Prop.)

M.No. 502117

Place : New Delhi

Date:29/05/2018



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 3 of our report of even date)

Report on Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') of

M/s ENTECRES LABS PRIVATE LIMITED

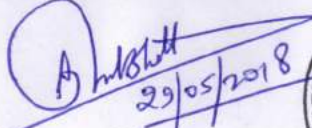
- i. a. The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of fixed assets.
b. The fixed assets are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the fixed assets has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
c. No immovable property is owned by the company.
- ii. The physical verification of inventory have been conducted at reasonable intervals by Management during the year. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not material.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iii) (a), (iii)(b) and (iii)(c) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder to the extent notified.
- vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under subsection (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.

- vii. a. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, Goods and service tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution/bank. Further the Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any government nor has it issued any debentures as at the balance sheet date.
- ix. The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- xi. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required under Ind AS 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

- xv. The Company has not entered into any noncash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company

For Bhatt Anil & Associates

Chartered Accountants


Anil Kumar Bhatt

(Prop.)

M.No. 502117

Place : New Delhi

Date: 29/05/2018



ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **M/s ENTECRES LABS PRIVATE LIMITED** as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended and as on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (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 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 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 Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act and the Guidance Note, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require 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 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the 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 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 controls over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, 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.

For Bhatt Anil & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Anil Kumar Bhatt

(Prop.)

M.No. 502117

Place : New Delhi

Date: 29/05/2018



ENTECRES LABS PRIVATE LIMITED
RZ D - 30 B, DABRI EXTENSION EAST NEW DELHI - 110045

CIN U73100DL2012PTC230786

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2018

Amount "Rs"

Particulars	Note	31.03.2018	31.03.2017	01.04.2016
ASSETS				
Non - Current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	"4"	2,109,973.18	2,294,041.68	1,005,811.18
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	"5"	181,430.00	29,595.00	-
Current Assets				
Inventories	"6"	1,265,984.00	1,017,820.09	836,846.63
Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivable	"7"	18,445,614.00	14,794,907.96	4,083,484.39
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	"8"	3,792,039.16	3,422,202.03	1,344,709.32
(iii) Loans	"9"	-	40,000.00	-
(iv) Others	"10"	59,000.00	89,000.00	89,000.00
Current Tax Assets (Net)		-	-	21,958.00
Other Current Assets	"11"	59,856.40	292,532.64	120,477.00
TOTAL ASSETS		25,913,896.74	21,980,099.40	7,502,286.52
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital	"12"	167,400.00	167,400.00	100,000.00
Other Equity	"13"	18,169,633.20	15,711,220.64	1,086,780.02
Liabilities				
Non - Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	"14"	1,036,790.57	719,319.00	5,000,000.00
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	"5"	-	-	11,171.00
Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Trade Payable	"15"	5,729,339.95	4,191,038.47	1,061,832.50
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	"16"	261,793.00	146,670.00	93,626.00
Other Current Liabilities	"17"	303,640.02	441,631.10	148,877.00
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		245,300.00	602,820.19	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		25,913,896.74	21,980,099.40	7,502,286.52
Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements	"1-29"	-	-	-

(As per our audit report of even date attached)

For Bhatt Anil & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Anil Kumar Bhatt
(Proprietor)
Date: 29/05/2018



For and on behalf of Board

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd.

Vivek Kumar
Director

Vivek Kumar
Director
DIN : 03480312

Bhargav Rami Reddy
Director

Bhargav Rami Reddy
Director
DIN : 03604266

ENTECRES LABS PRIVATE LIMITED
RZ D - 30 B, DABRI EXTENSION EAST NEW DELHI - 110045
CIN U73100DL2012PTC230786
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED

Amount "Rs"

Particulars	Note	31/03/2018	31/03/2017
I Revenue from operations	"18"	35,132,014.56	27,180,360.81
II Other Income	"19"	34,514.77	66,283.80
III Total Revenue(I+II)		35,166,529.33	27,246,644.61
IV Expenses:			
Cost of Material Consumed		9,194,555.62	7,049,221.51
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress		(248,163.91)	(180,973.46)
Employee benefit Expenses	"20"	8,588,050.29	5,608,474.16
Depreciation & Amortization expenses	"4"	915,919.00	561,471.00
Finance Expenses		88,390.02	163,774.00
Other Expenses	"21"	13,261,589.75	10,886,033.78
Total Expenses		31,800,340.77	24,088,000.99
V Profit before Exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		3,366,188.56	3,158,643.62
VI Exceptional items		-	-
VII Profit before tax (V-VI)		3,366,188.56	3,158,643.62
VIII Tax expenses :	"22"		
(1) Current tax		1,059,611.00	1,023,949.00
(2) Deferred tax		(151,835.00)	(40,766.00)
IX Profit (Loss) For the period(VII-VIII)		2,458,412.56	2,175,460.62
X Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period			
XI (IX+X)		2,458,412.56	2,175,460.62
XII Earning Per equity share (Basic and Diluted)	"23"	146.86	150.10
Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements	"1-29"		

(As per our audit report of even date attached)

For Bhatt Anil & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Anil Kumar Bhatt
(Proprietor)
Date: 29/05/2018



For and on behalf of Board

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd

Vivek Kumar
Director

Vivek Kumar
Director
DIN : 03480312

Bhargav Rami Reddy
Director

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Director
DIN.: 03604266

ENTECRES LABS PRIVATE LIMITED
RZ D - 30 B, DABRI EXTENSION EAST NEW DELHI-110045
CIN U73100DL2012PTC230786
CASH FLOW STATEMENT 2017-18

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31st	
		31/03/2018	31/03/2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit as per profit and loss account before tax and exceptional items		3,366,188.56	3,158,643.62
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to cash generated by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization expense		915,919.00	561,471.00
Interest income		(10,766.00)	(56,770.00)
Effect of exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities		(23,748.77)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Inventories		(248,163.91)	(180,973.46)
Trade receivables		(3,650,706.04)	(10,711,423.57)
Loans and advances		40,000.00	(40,000.00)
Other Current Assets		262,676.24	(150,097.64)
Liabilities and provisions		1,515,433.40	3,475,004.07
		2,166,832.48	(3,944,145.98)
Income taxes paid		(1,417,131.19)	(421,128.81)
NET CASH GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		749,701.29	(4,365,274.79)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment towards capital expenditure		(731,850.50)	(1,849,701.50)
Interest received		10,766.00	56,770.00
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(721,084.50)	(1,792,931.50)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of share capital		-	67,400.00
Security Premium		-	7,448,980.00
Long Term Borrowings		317,471.57	719,319.00
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		317,471.57	8,235,699.00
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		23,748.77	-
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		369,837.13	2,077,492.71
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		3,422,202.03	1,344,709.32
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD		3,792,039.16	3,422,202.03
Notes Forming Part of Financial Statement	"1-29"		

(As per our audit report of even date attached)
For Bhatt Anil & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Anil Kumar Bhatt
29/05/2018
Anil Kumar Bhatt
(Proprietor)
Date: 29/05/2018



For and on behalf of Board

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd.

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ENTECRES LABS PRIVATE LIMITED
RZ D - 30 B, DABRI EXTENSION EAST NEW DELHI-110045
CIN U73100DL2012PTC230786

Statement of change in Equity as at 31March, 2018

A Equity share Capital	Amount (Rs)
As at 01.04.2016	100,000.00
Add:Share issued	67,400.00
As at 31.03.2017	167,400.00
Increase During the year	-
As at 31.03.2018	167,400.00

B Other Equity

Particular	Reserve and surplus	
	Security Premium	Retained Earnings
Balance as at 01.04.2016	-	1,086,780.02
Profit for the year	-	2,175,460.62
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Tax Adjustment on other Comprehensive income	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	2,175,460.62
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners :	12,448,980.00	-
Balance as at 31.03.2017	12,448,980.00	3,262,240.64
Profit for the year	-	2,458,412.56
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Tax Adjustment on other Comprehensive income	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	2,458,412.56
Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners :	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2018	12,448,980.00	5,720,653.20

(As per our audit report of even date attached)
For Bhatt Anil & Associates
Chartered Accountants


Anil Kumar Bhatt
(Proprietor)
Date: 29/05/2018



For and on behalf of Board

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd.


Vivek Kumar
Director
DIN : 03480312


Bhargav Rami Reddy
Director
DIN : 03604266

ENTECRES Labs Pvt. Ltd.

Corp Off: House No. RZ D-30B, Dabri Extension, New Delhi-110045

Email – info@entecreslabs.com, URL: www.entecreslabs.com, Tel: 011-45522986

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Company Overview

Entecres Labs Private Limited (referred to as "the Company" hereinafter) was incorporated under Companies Act 1956 with its registered office at RZD -30B Dabri Extension East New Delhi 110045. The Company is engaged in manufacturing/trading of hand on science, robotics kits and rendering services of training to students.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, with April 1, 2016 as the transition date. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. As the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS has not resulted into change of balances as on transition date therefore no Reconciliation is required.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These Financial statements were approved for by Board of Directors on 29/05/2018.

Standard issued but not yet effective

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this on the financial statements and the impact is not material.

Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Retrospective approach - Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8- Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach) The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018.

The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2018 by using the cumulative catch-up transition method and accordingly comparatives for the year ending or ended March 31, 2018 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 is expected to be insignificant.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The Company has applied following accounting policies to all periods presented in the Ind AS Financial Statement:

a. Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized at the fair value of the consideration that can be reliably measured and net of returns, trade discounts, volume based incentives, and Goods and Service tax and other taxes as may be applicable, when all significant risk and rewards in the ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer and it is probable that the future economic benefit will flow to the entity as per the terms of the contract, which usually co-exists with the delivery of the goods.

Service Income

Revenue from services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For Fixed price contracts, revenue is recognized based on actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of total services to be provided (percentage of completion method)

Interest Income is recognized on time proportionate method using effective interest method.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

On transition date to Ind AS the entity has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property plant and equipment recognized as at 01 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized is derecognized 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.

c. Depreciation:

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 based on technical estimates), as follows:

The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

- | | | |
|------|------------------------|------------|
| i. | Plant and Machinery | : 15 Years |
| ii. | Computers | : 3 Years |
| iii. | Furniture and fixtures | : 10 Years |
| iv. | Vehicles | : 8 Years |
| v. | Office equipments | : 5 Years |

Individual items of assets costing upto Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition

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

Initial Recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset, except in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, the Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in Statement of Profit and Loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Debt Instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortized cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through Profit or Loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows to one or more recipient.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortized cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition

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

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 amortized 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 recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition

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.

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 capitalized 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 groups 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized. 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 recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

h. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

- i. 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.

- ii. 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.

i. 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 recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized 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.

Sales/Value added taxes/ Goods and Service Tax paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses:
Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of Sales/Value added taxes/GST paid, except:

- i. When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- ii. When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included, the net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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 recognized as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

j. Employee Benefit Schemes

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 recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

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. EPFO administer such fund and The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the such fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to such fund as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution

already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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

l. 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.

All exchange differences are included in the statement of profit and loss except any exchange differences on monetary items designated as an effective hedging instrument of the currency risk of designated forecasted sales or purchases, which are recognized in the other comprehensive income

m. 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

n. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method as set out in Ind AS -7 "Statement of Cash Flows", whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

o. Research and development

Revenue expenditure towards research and development is charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year it is incurred. Capital expenditure on research and development related to property, plant and equipments is included in the cost of related property, plant and equipments.

p. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contains lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straightline basis over the lease term.

q. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the "Board of Directors". The Company has identified 'STEM Programme' as its only primary reportable segment, which primarily includes products science and robotic kits

ENTECRES LABS PRIVATE LIMITED
PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AS ON 31ST MARCH 2018

Note - 4
(As per Companies Act)

PARTICULARS	RATE	GROSS BLOCK		DEPRECIATION		WDV	
		AS ON	ADD/SALE	AS ON	FOR THE	AS ON	AS ON
		01.04.2017		31.03.2018	YEAR	31.03.2018	31.03.2017
Computer	0.6316	323,333.00	-	323,333.00	95,051.00	267,891.64	150,492.36
(Previous Year)		227,758.00	95,575.00	323,333.00	110,880.00	172,840.64	165,797.36
Car	0.3123	1,333,269.00	608,454.00	1,941,723.00	419,867.00	510,388.14	1,242,747.86
(Previous Year)		84,000.00	1,249,269.00	1,333,269.00	40,559.00	90,521.14	34,037.86
Plant and Machinery	0.181	151,863.00	24,865.00	176,728.00	25,368.00	51,501.26	125,729.74
(Previous Year)		84,250.00	67,613.00	151,863.00	15,314.00	26,133.26	73,430.74
Tools and Dies	0.6316	572,911.00	-	572,911.00	201,668.00	455,282.00	319,297.00
(Previous Year)		339,420.00	233,491.00	572,911.00	210,416.00	253,614.00	296,222.00
Office Equipments	0.4507	297,688.00	47,844.00	345,532.00	91,226.00	219,353.82	169,560.18
(Previous Year)		176,916.00	120,772.00	297,688.00	91,332.00	128,127.82	140,120.18
Furniture and fittings	0.2589	398,689.50	50,687.50	449,377.00	82,739.00	195,213.96	286,214.54
(Previous Year)		315,708.00	82,981.50	398,689.50	92,970.00	112,474.96	296,203.04
Total		3,077,753.50	731,850.50	3,809,604.00	915,919.00	1,699,630.82	2,294,041.68
Total of Previous Year		1,228,052.00	1,849,701.50	3,077,753.50	561,471.00	783,711.82	1,005,811.18

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd.

Vivek Kumar
Director

[Signature]
Director

ENTECRES LABS PRIVATE LIMITED
RZ D - 30 B, DABRI EXTENSION EAST NEW DELHI-110045
CIN U73100DL2012PTC230786

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

	31/03/2018	31/03/2017	01/04/2016
5 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY) {NET}			
Timing Difference Between Book and Tax Dep.	137,559.00	29,595.00	(11,171.00)
Trade Receivables	43,871.00	-	-
	<u>181,430.00</u>	<u>29,595.00</u>	<u>(11,171.00)</u>
Movement in Deferred Tax Asset/(Deferred Tax Liabilities)			
Opening Balance	29,595.00	(11,171.00)	2,726.00
Charged/ Credited			-
-to statement of Profit and loss account	151,835.00	40,766.00	(13,897.00)
-to Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Closing DTA/(DTL)	<u>181,430.00</u>	<u>29,595.00</u>	<u>(11,171.00)</u>
6 INVENTORISES			
Raw Material	317,579.00	215,730.00	209,375.13
Work in Progress	190,523.00	163,973.00	150,702.00
Finished Goods	757,882.00	638,117.09	476,769.50
	<u>1,265,984.00</u>	<u>1,017,820.09</u>	<u>836,846.63</u>
7 TRADE RECEIVABLES			
(unsecured and considered good)			
Trade Receivables	18,614,349.00	14,794,907.96	4,083,484.39
Less : Provision for Doubtful debts	168,735.00	-	-
	<u>18,445,614.00</u>	<u>14,794,907.96</u>	<u>4,083,484.39</u>
8 FINANCIAL ASSETS -CURRENT: CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS			
a.Cash in Hand	38,206.00 x	22,204.31	2,793.25
b.Current A/c with Bank	3,753,833.16 x	3,399,997.72	1,341,916.07
	<u>3,792,039.16</u>	<u>3,422,202.03</u>	<u>1,344,709.32</u>
9 FINANCIAL ASSETS -CURRENT: LOANS			
(at amortised cost)			
Staff Loan	-	40,000.00	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>40,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>
10 FINANCIAL ASSETS -CURRENT: OTHERS			
(at amortised cost)			
Security Deposit	59,000.00	89,000.00	89,000.00
	<u>59,000.00</u>	<u>89,000.00</u>	<u>89,000.00</u>

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd
Vivek Kumar
 Director
S. M. Singh
 Director

11 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS
(Unsecured considered good)

Advance to Suppliers	55,903.40	258,760.22	120,477.00
Prepaid Exp.	-	27,671.42	-
Imprest A/c	3,953.00	6,101.00	-
	59,856.40	292,532.64	120,477.00

12 Equity Share Capital

Authorised Equity Share Capital

	Number of Shares	Amount (Rs)
As at April 1 2016	10,000.00	100,000.00
Increase During the Year	20,000.00	200,000.00
As at March 31 2017	30,000.00	300,000.00
Increase During the Year	-	-
As at March 31 2018	30,000.00	300,000.00

Issued Subscribed and Paid up:

Movement in Equity Share Capital

As at April 1 2016	10,000.00	100,000.00
Add: Preferential Right Issue	1,160.00	11,600.00
Add: Private Placement	5,580.00	55,800.00
As at March 31 2017	16,740.00	167,400.00
Increase During the Year	-	-
As at March 31 2018	16,740.00	167,400.00

Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Shares:

i) In respect of every Ordinary share (whether fully paid or partly paid), voting right shall be in the same proportion as the capital paid up

ii) The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Further, the Board of Directors may also announce an interim dividend.

iii) In the event of liquidation, the shareholders of Ordinary shares are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholdings.

Number of Ordinary shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent of the issued share capital

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
	% of Share capital	No. of Shares	% of Share capital	No. of Shares	% of Share capital	No. of Shares
Vivek Kumar	49.46	8,280.00	49.46	8,280.00	77.00	7,700.00
Bhargav Rami Reddy	17.20	2,880.00	17.20	2,880.00	23.00	2,300.00
Informed Technologies India Limited	27.96	4,680.00	27.96	4,680.00	-	-
Gautam Khandelwal	5.38	900.00	5.38	900.00	-	-
	100.00	16,740.00	100.00	16,740.00	100.00	10,000.00

13 OTHER EQUITY

Security Premium Account	12,448,980.00	12,448,980.00	-
Retained Earning	5,720,653.20	3,262,240.64	1,086,780.02
	18,169,633.20	15,711,220.64	1,086,780.02

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd

Vivek Kumar
Director

A. M. S.
Director

14 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES-NON CURRENT :BORROWINGS

Informed Technologies Limited	-	-	5,000,000.00
Kotak Mahindra Car Loan	554,490.57	719,319.00	-
Bank of Baroda Car Loan	482,300.00	-	-
	<u>1,036,790.57</u>	<u>719,319.00</u>	<u>5,000,000.00</u>

15 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES -CURRENT : TRADE PAYABLE

Trade Creditors	1,671,705.07	1,164,621.40	137,163.00
Audit Fee Payable	54,000.00	47,100.00	30,000.00
Commission Payable	1,295,914.00	1,054,051.00	-
Imprest Account	102,064.78	550.00	456,109.50
Professional Fee Payable	30,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00
Salary Payable	2,557,775.10	1,843,306.00	417,488.00
Electricity and Water Exp. Payable	17,881.00	56,410.07	6,072.00
	<u>5,729,339.95</u>	<u>4,191,038.47</u>	<u>1,061,832.50</u>

16 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES -CURRENT : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Kotak Mahindra Bank loan maturing during one year	160,406.00	146,670.00	-
Bank of Baroda loan maturing during one year	101,387.00	-	-
Interest Payable	-	-	93,626.00
	<u>261,793.00</u>	<u>146,670.00</u>	<u>93,626.00</u>

17 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Advance From Customers	79,171.00	80,657.74	137,049.00
Vat/GST Payable	82,612.02	94,479.36	-
TDS Payable	87,233.00	211,975.00	11,828.00
EPF Payable	45,982.00	47,090.00	-
ESIC Payable	8,642.00	7,429.00	-
	<u>303,640.02</u>	<u>441,631.10</u>	<u>148,877.00</u>

18 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Sale of Products	22,216,310.68	18,541,460.44	
Sale of Services	12,915,703.88	8,638,900.37	
	<u>35,132,014.56</u>	<u>27,180,360.81</u>	

19 OTHER INCOME

Interest	10,766.00	56,770.00	
Discount Received	-	6,213.80	
Scrap Sale	-	3,300.00	
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Gain	23,748.77	-	
	<u>34,514.77</u>	<u>66,283.80</u>	

20 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

Director Remuneration	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	
Salary & Wages	6,072,503.00	3,266,451.00	
Defined Contribution Plan Expenses	354,885.00	298,902.00	
Medical Insurance	-	37,400.00	
Staff Welfare	360,662.29	205,721.16	
	<u>8,588,050.29</u>	<u>5,608,474.16</u>	

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd

Vishal Kumar
DirectorD. M. R. S.
Director

21 OTHER EXPENSES

Advertisement Expenses	27,550.00	44,172.00
Audit Fee	60,000.00	50,000.00
Bank Charges	33,141.91	13,190.52
Bad/ Doubtful Debt Allowance	168,735.00	-
Business Promotion	224,550.00	389,577.80
Commission	1,364,120.00	1,109,528.00
Conveyance	652,387.35	533,330.24
Discount Allowed	1,526,410.00	8,239.70
Exhibition Charges	-	52,788.00
Electricity and Water Expenses	273,623.30	191,335.00
Festival Expenses	110,582.00	120,893.00
Job Work	1,834,554.00	956,069.64
Misc Expenses	18,380.02	105,091.26
Insurance	27,671.42	2,515.58
Interest on TDS	11,599.00	277.00
Interest on VAT/Service Tax	17,161.69	400.60
Office Expenses	243,415.81	224,027.00
Postage, Courier and Freight	1,987,831.75	1,927,445.00
Preliminary Exp.	-	-
Printing & Stationary	165,600.50	105,621.50
Professional Fee	396,438.00	607,317.00
Rent	1,021,020.00	952,000.00
Repair and Maintenance	286,411.00	557,347.00
Research and Development Exp.	436,313.00	186,828.75
Service Charges Paid	-	-
Short & Excess	1,419.62	623.06
Telephone	102,143.89	119,812.00
Tour and Travel Expenses	2,185,394.20	2,578,558.65
Web Site Expenses	85,136.29	49,045.48
	13,261,589.75	10,886,033.78

22 INCOME TAX EXPENSES**a. Income Tax Expense**

Current Tax		
Current Tax on Profit for the year	1,036,863.00	1,023,949.00
Adjustment on current tax of Prior Period	22,748.00	-
Total Current Tax Expenses	1,059,611.00	1,023,949.00
Deferred Tax	(151,835.00)	(40,766.00)
Income tax Expenses	907,776.00	983,183.00

b. Reconciliation of Tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's Tax Rate

Profit Before Income Tax Expense	3,366,188.56	3,158,643.62
Tax at the Indian Tax rate of 25.75% (2016-17 29.87%)	866,794.00	943,487.00
Tax effect of items which are not deductible in calculating taxable income:		
Interest on Income Tax	16,218.00	39,696.00
Other Item	2,016.00	-
Adjustment for Current tax of prior period	22,748.00	-
	907,776.00	983,183.00

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd.

Vivek Kumar
DirectorA. Singh
Director

23 EARNING PER SHARE:

Profit After Tax	2,458,412.56	2,175,460.62
Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares for Basic EPS (Nos.)	16,740.00	14,493.00
Earning Per Share (Basic)	146.86	150.10
Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares for Diluted EPS (Nos.)	16,740.00	14,493.00
Earning Per Share (Diluted)	146.86	150.10

24 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**A. Related party and their relationship****a. Key Management Personnel**

Vivek Kumar

Bhargav Rami Reddy

b. Associates

Informed Technologies India Limited

B. Transactions with Related Parties

Director Remuneration	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00
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25 OPERATING LEASES

The Company has taken operating leases for factory and office premise. The Company has given refundable interest free security deposit under the lease agreements. These lease arrangements are cancellable. Description of significant operating lease arrangements in respect of premises are as follows:

Both agreements contain provision for renewal at the option of either party and also include escalation clause.

Both agreements provide for restriction on sub lease.

Lease payments recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss are shown as "Rent" under Other Expenses

26 DETAIL OF SBN

Details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 as provided in the Table below:

	SBNs	Other	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8-11-2016	-	19,419.00	19,419.00
(+) Permitted receipts	-	170,440.00	170,440.00
(-) Permitted payments	-	188,725.00	188,725.00
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	-	-	-
Closing cash in hand as on 30-12-2016	-	1,134.00	1,134.00

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd.

Vivek Kumar
Director

Director

27. Financial Risk Management

Inherent to the nature of the Company's business are a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, market risk and credit risk. Developing policies and processes to assess, monitor, manage and address these risks is the responsibility of the Company's Management. The Management oversees this risk management framework in the Company and intervenes as necessary to ensure there exists an appropriate level of safeguards against the key risks. Updates on compliance, exceptions and mitigating action are placed before the Board of Directors periodically. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes like major changes in ERP systems or go to market model, changes in organization structure, events denoting material change in the risk environment, etc. The Company's Management works closely with its other department to ensure there are appropriate policies and procedures governing the operations of the Company with a view to providing assurance that there is visibility into financial risks and that the business is being run in conformity with the stated risk objectives. Periodic reviews with concerned stakeholders provides an insight into risks to the business associated with currency movements, credit risks, commodity price fluctuations, etc. and necessary deliberations are undertaken to ensure there is an appropriate response to the developments.

A. MANAGEMENT OF LIQUIDITY RISK The Company follows a conservative policy of ensuring sufficient liquidity at all times through a strategy of profitable growth, efficient working capital management as well as prudent capital expenditure and dividend policies. The Company is approaching for overdraft facility with banks to support any temporary funding requirements. The Company is cognizant of reputational risks that are associated with the liquidity risk and the risk is factored into the overall business strategy.

The Company's treasury department regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated by the operating entities, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits and debt investments with appropriate maturities to optimise the cash returns on investments while ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows as at 31.03.2018 the Balance Sheet date.

	Carrying Amount	Payable on Demand	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Trade Payables	57,29,339.95	Nil	34,14,638.25	18,56,864.60	4,57,837.10	57,29,339.95

B. MANAGEMENT OF MARKET RISK

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

- currency risk;
- commodity price risk;

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

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd.

Vivek Kumar
Director

Director

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF RISK	MANAGEMENT POLICY	SENSITIVITY TO RISK
1. CURRENCY RISK		
<p>The Company is subject to the risk of changes in foreign currency values that impact revenue from exports. Balance sheets foreign currency denominated Receivables will also be impacted.</p> <p>As at March 31, 2018, the unhedged exposure to the Company on holding financial assets other than in its functional currency amounted to 1,41,25,904/- (March 31, 2017 : 1,11,23,390/-)</p>	<p>The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to USD, AED and SGD. The Company's business model incorporates assumptions on currency risks and ensures any exposure is covered through the normal business operations. This intent has been achieved in all years presented.</p>	<p>A 1% strengthening of the INR against key currencies to which the Company is exposed at year end would have led to approximately an additional 1.41lacs gain in the Statement of Profit and Loss (2016-17 : 1.12Lacs gain). A 1% weakening would have led to an equal but opposite effect.</p>
2. COMMODITY PRICE RISK		
<p>The Company is exposed to the risk of changes in commodity prices in relation to its purchase of its raw materials</p>	<p>The Company develops periodic financial forecasts based on commodity price forecasts by its Procurement group and appropriate actions including selling price changes and cost saving measures to reduce the impact of commodity price changes is considered as part of the financial model.</p>	<p>A 1% increase in commodity prices would have led to approximately an additional 91 thousand loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss (2016-17: 71 thousands loss). A 1% weakening in commodity prices would have led to an equal but opposite effect.</p>

C. MANAGEMENT OF CREDIT RISK

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

Trade Receivables:

Trade receivables are subject to credit limits, controls and approval processes. Due to a large customer base, the Company is not exposed to material concentration of credit risk. Basis the historical experience supported by the level of default, the credit risk in case of trade receivable is low and so trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets. Basis of provision for doubtful receivables is dependent on the customer ageing, customer category and historical experience of the Company. The gross carrying amount of trade receivables is 1,86,14,349 as at March 31, 2018 and 1,47,94,907.96 as at March 31, 2017

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd.

Vinod Kumar
Director

Director

Ageing analysis of Trade receivables and provision of doubtful debts as on 31.03.2018 is as follows :

	Less Than 90 Days 0.25%	91 to 180 Days 0.5%	>180 days 2%	Total
Ageing Gross Carrying Amount	8053435	4174417	6386497	18614349
Provision for Doubtful Debts	20133	20872	127730	168735
Carrying Amount of Trade Receivables (Net of Provisions)	8033302	4153545	6258767	18445614

Other financial assets

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents. Other Financial assets are not significant.

28. Capital Management

The Company's objective in managing its capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to our shareholders. The Company considers the following components of its Balance Sheet to be managed capital:

1) Share Capital, 2) Share Premium and 3) Retained Earnings.

The Company's capital structure is based on the Managements assessment of the balances of key elements to ensure strategic decisions and day to day activities. The capital structure of the Company is managed with a view of the overall macro economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital structure with a focus to mitigate all existing and potential risks to the Company, maintain shareholder, vendor and market confidence and sustain continuous growth and development of the Company.

The Company's focus is on keeping a strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as high financial flexibility without impacting the risk profile of the Company. In order, to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company will take appropriate steps as may be necessary. The Company does not have any debt or financial covenants.

29. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF Ind AS

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The accounting policies set out in notes have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, the comparative information presented in these financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017 and in the preparation of the opening Ind AS balance sheet at 1 April 2016 (the Company's date of transition).

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd.

Vivek Kumar
Director

preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Company is required to adjust the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('previous GAAP' or 'Indian GAAP'). **As the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS has not resulted into change of balances as on transition date therefore no Reconciliation is required.**

In preparing these Ind AS financial statements, the Company has availed certain optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101 from IGAAP to Ind AS, as explained below

1. Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the IGAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

2. Leases

Appendix C to Ind AS 17 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. In accordance with Ind AS 17, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. Ind AS 101 provides an option to make this assessment on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition to Ind AS, except where the effect is expected to be not material. The Company has elected to apply this exemption for such contracts/arrangements.

3. Estimates:

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with IGAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. IndAS estimates as at April 1, 2016 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with IGAAP.

4. Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS. Consequently, the Company has applied the above assessment based on facts and circumstances exist at the transition date.

Signature to Notes 1-29

For Bhatt Anil & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Anil Kumar Bhatt
(Prop.)
M.No.502117
Place : New Delhi
Date: 29/05/2018



For and on behalf of Board

For Entecres Labs Pvt. Ltd.

Vivek Kumar
(Director)
DIN: 03480312

Bhargav Rami Reddy
(Director)
DIN: 03604266