INDEPENDENT AUDITORS` REPORT

To the Members of
Suven Neurosciences Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Suven Neuro Sciences Inc.**, ("the Company"), which comprise Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 and the statements of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the years ended on that date and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Indian Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the Balance sheets of Suven Neuro Sciences Inc., as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, and the statements of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income) and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Indian Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Ram Associates

For Ram Associates

Date: April 29, 2022

Place: Hamilton, New Jersey

SUVEN NEUROSCIENCES, INC.
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
		USD	INR	USD	INR
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Other financials assets	3	-	-	-	-
Total Non-current assets		-	-	-	-
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	4	315,577	23,731,414	1,125,344	80,574,630
Total Current assets		**315,577**	**23,731,414**	**1,125,344**	**80,574,630**
TOTAL ASSETS		**315,577**	**23,731,414**	**1,125,344**	**80,574,630**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Equity share capital	5(a)	54,240,000	3,806,916,490	42,740,000	2,950,254,740
Reserves and Surplus	5(b)	(54,125,663)	(3,798,318,357)	(42,547,750)	(2,936,489,642)
Total Equity		**114,337**	**8,598,133**	**192,250**	**13,765,098**
Current liabilities					
Other financial Liabilities	6	189,101	14,220,429	917,216	65,672,668
Other current liabilities	7	12,139	912,853	15,878	1,136,865
Total Current liabilities		**201,240**	**15,133,282**	**933,094**	**66,809,532**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**201,240**	**15,133,282**	**933,094**	**66,809,532**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**315,577**	**23,731,414**	**1,125,344**	**80,574,630**

SUVEN NEUROSCIENCES, INC.

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March , 2022

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2021
		USD	INR	USD	INR
Income					
Revenue from operations	8	-	-	-	-
Other income	9	-	-	-	-
Total Income		-	-	-	-
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	10	480,262	35,568,366	436,655	32,425,118
Research & Development expenses	11	11,049,536	818,333,037	6,175,343	458,568,493
Other expenses	12	48,116	3,563,455	56,523	4197284
Total Expenses		**11,577,913**	**857,464,858**	**6,668,521**	**495,190,895**
Profit before tax		**(11,577,913)**	**(857,464,858)**	**(6,668,521)**	**(495,190,895)**
Tax expense					
Current tax	13	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax	13	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period		**(11,577,913)**	**(857,464,858)**	**(6,668,521)**	**(495,190,895)**
Other Comprehensive Income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Remeasurements gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-	-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income /(Loss) for the period, net of taxes		-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**(11,577,913)**	**(857,464,858)**	**(6,668,521)**	**(495,190,895)**
Earnings per Equity share (Par value of Re.1 each)					
Basic and Diluted (not annualised)		-	-	-	-

SUVEN NEUROSCIENCES, INC.

Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31st March , 2022

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2021
		USD	INR	USD	INR
A. Cash flow from operating activities					
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**(11,577,913)**	**(857,464,858)**	**(6,668,521)**	**(495,190,895)**
Adjustments :					
Depreciation and amortisation expense		-	-	-	-
Interest Income		-	-	-	-
Finance Cost		-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of Current Investment		-	-	-	-
Loss/(Profit) on disposal of Property,plant & equipment		-		-	
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(11,577,913)**	**(857,464,858)**	**(6,668,521)**	**(495,190,895)**
Adjustments for (Increase)/decrease in operating assets					
Trade Receivables		-	-	-	-
Other non current financial assets		-	-	-	-
Other non current assets		-	-	2,765	204,748
Other current financial assets		-	-	-	-
Other current assets		-	-	-	-
Adjustments for Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities					
Trade Payables		-	-	-	-
Long term provisions					
Short term provision		-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		(728,116)	(51,452,257)	(1,299,421)	(98,469,292)
Other current liabilities		(3,739)	(224,012)	4,208	272,686
Cash generated from operating activities		**(12,309,767)**	**(909,141,127)**	**(7,960,969)**	**(593,182,753)**
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)		-	-	-	-
Net Cash flows from operating activities	**(A)**	**(12,309,767)**	**(909,141,127)**	**(7,960,969)**	**(593,182,753)**
B. Cash flow from Investing activities					
Bank balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents		-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve		-	(4,363,839)	-	1,952,015
Additional Paid-in capital		11,500,000	856,661,750	7,200,000	532,123,889
Net cash flow from /(used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**11,500,000**	**852,297,911**	**7,200,000**	**534,075,904**
C. Cash flows from financing activities					
(Repayment)/Proceeds from long term borrowings		-	-	-	-
(Repayment)/Proceeds from short term borrowings		-	-	-	-
Finance Cost		-	-	-	-
distribution tax)					
Net cash flow from /(used In) financing activities	**(C)**	-	-	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	(809,767)	(56,843,216)	(760,969)	(59,106,849)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the period		1,125,344	80,574,630	1,886,313	139,681,478
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**315,577**	**23,731,414**	**1,125,344**	**80,574,630**
Cash and cash equivalents		315,577	23,731,414	1,125,344	80,574,630
Balances per statement of cash flows		**315,577**	**23,731,414**	**1,125,344**	**80,574,630**

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date - -

Note:The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method has setout in the Ind AS 7 (statement of cashflow)

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

1 Corporate Information

Suven Neurosciences, Inc. ("Suven" or the "Company") is a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company focused on the acquisition, development and commercialization of novel therapeutics for the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders. The goal is to be the leading biopharmaceutical company focused on the treatment of dementia, a condition characterized by a significant decline in mental capacity and impaired daily function. The Company is targeting Central Nervous System (CNS) indications where there is a high unmet medical need, patient populations are identifiable, clinical endpoints can be well-defined and with possible commercialization options.

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on September 15, 2015 and commenced operations on October 21, 2015. In October 2017 the Company changed its name from Suven, Inc. to Suven Neurosciences, Inc.

The Company is subject to risks and uncertainties common to companies in the biotech industry, including, but not limited to, the risks associated with developing product candidates at each stage of clinical development; the challenges associated with gaining regulatory approval of such product candidates; the risks associated with commercializing pharmaceutical products, after obtaining regulatory approval; the potential for development by third parties of new technological innovations that may compete with the Company's products; the dependence on key personnel; the challenges of protecting proprietary technology; the need to comply with government regulations; the high costs of drug development; and the uncertainty of being able to secure additional capital when needed to fund operations.

2 Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

(i) Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). 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 there after.

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

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost and on accurual basis, except for the following items in the balance sheet:

• Certain financial assets are measured either at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the classification

• Employee defined benefit assets/(liability) are recognised as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and

• Share based payments which are measured at fair value of the options

• Right-of-use the assets are recognised at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at that date. This amount is adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, lease incentives received and initial direct costs, incurred, if any.

b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

• Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

• Held primarily for the purpose of trading

• Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

• Cash and cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in Cash and Cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

c) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chief Executive Officer has been identified as being the Chief Operating Decision Maker. Refer note 28 for the segment information presented.

d) New Standard adopted by the company:

On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Aff airs (MCA) notified Ind AS 116, Leases as part of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)) Amendment Rules, 2019. Ind AS 116 replaces the existing standard on leases i.e. Ind AS 17, Leases effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is or contains a lease, which applies if the contract conveys the right to control the use of the identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the lease, i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured at present value, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct cost incurred and an estimate of cost to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives
received.

As a Lessee:

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

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid
at the commencement date ,discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the group, then the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used. Such borrowing rate is calculated as the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. The Company's lease liabilities are included in borrowings. Lease payments are allocated between principal and interest cost. The interest cost is charged to statement of profi t and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

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

Finance Leases:

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

Operating leases:

Other leases are operating leases, and the leased assets are not recognised on the Company's balance sheet. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

e) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in US Dollar ($), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non- monetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

f) 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:

• In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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 (refer note 25) .

g) Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from sale of New Chemical Entity (NCE) based Intermediates, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) Speciality chemicals and formulated drugs under contract research and manufacturing services.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, we apply the following five step approach:

(1) Identify the contract with a customer,
(2) Identify the performance obligations in the contract,
(3) Determine the transaction price,
(4) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and
(5) Recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or services promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price, the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the company uses expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

<u>Service income</u>

Service income, which primarily relates to revenue from contract research, is recognised as and when the underlying services are performed. There was no change in the point of recognition of revenue upon adoption of Ind AS 115. Upfront non-refundable payments received under these arrangements continue to be deferred and are recognised over the expected period that related services are to be performed.

h) Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

The benefit of Government loan at a below market rate of interest is treated as Government grant , measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

i) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and branches where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and branches where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Dividend distribution tax arising out of payment of dividends to shareholders under the Indian Income tax regulations is not considered as tax expense for the Company and all such taxes are recognised in the statement of changes in equity as part of the associated dividend payment.

j) Impairment of assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

l) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

m) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work-in-progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of raw materials comprise of cost of purchase. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of first-in-first-out basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

n) 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 Company 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 pre-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. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

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

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

An impairment loss in respect of equity accounted investee is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of investment with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, and reversed if there has been a favorable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

o) Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and commitments

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefi ts will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

p) Investments and other financial assets

i) Classification

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 amortised 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 profit or 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. The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

ii) Measurement

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 recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised 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 and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/(losses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 26 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

iv) Income recognition

Interest income

Interest income from the debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Royalty

Royalty income is recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the royalty will flow to the company, and the amount of the royalty can be measured reliably.

q) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

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

r) Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period.

s) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the group or the counterparty.

t) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on Property , Plant & Equipment is provided on straight-line basis at the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The company follows the policy of charging depreciation on pro-rata basis on the assets acquired or disposed off during the year.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of profit or loss when the assets is derecognised .

Estimated useful life :

- R & D Equipment	10 years
- EDP Equipment	3 years
- Office Equipment	5 years
- Furniture &fittings	10 years

u) Intangible assets

(i) Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- Management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- There is an ability to use or sell the software
- It can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available and;
- The expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Capitalized development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortized from the point at which the asset is available for

(ii) Amortization methods and periods

Intangible assets with finite useful live are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives (3-10 years in case of computer softwares) on a straight line basis.

(iii) Research and development

Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria in (i) above are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in the subsequent period.

Estimated useful life :

Software	3 - 10 years

v) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

w) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other gains/ (losses).

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as consequence of the breach.

x) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.
Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalization.
Other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

y) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefit are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligations. Remeasurements as a result of the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) Defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and

(b) Defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or assets recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension and gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The benefits which are denominated in currency other than INR, the cash flows are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the current in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered funds as per local regulations. The Company has no

(iv) Bonus plans

The group recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses. The group recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

z) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

· Financial assets at fair value

· Financial assets at amortised cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option

• Business model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).

• Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option

• Business model test: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

• Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

If an equity investment is not held for trading, an irrevocable election is made at initial recognition to measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income with only dividend income recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

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

• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On
disposal of investments in subsidiaries , the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Investments in units of mutual funds

In respect of investments in mutual funds, the fair values represent net asset value as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements. Net asset values represent the price at which the issuer will issue further units in the mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors.

Accordingly, such net asset values are analogous to fair market value with respect to these investments, as transactions of these mutual funds are carried out at such prices between investors and the issuers of these units of mutual funds

aa) Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

ab) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorized and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

ac) Earning per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit attributable to owners of the company
- By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

ad) Cash flow statement

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

ae) Rounding of Amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

af) Critical estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

1. Estimation of current tax expense and payable
2. Estimated Useful life of Depreciable assets / intangible assets
3. Estimation of defined benefit obligation
4. Recognition of revenue
5. Recognition of deferred tax assets for carried forward losses
6. Recoverability of advances/receivable
7. Evaluation of indicators for Impairment of assets
8. Valuation of inventories
9. Determination of cost for right-of-use assets and lease term
10. Contingencies

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

SUVEN NEUROSCIENCES, INC.

Notes to the Standalone financial statements

Note 3 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Unsecured, considered good				
Security Deposits	-	-	-	-
Total Other financial assets	-	-	-	-

Note 4 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Balances with banks				
-in Bank of America	315,577	23,731,414	1,125,344	80,574,630
Total cash and cash equivalents	**315,577**	**23,731,414**	**1,125,344**	**80,574,630**

SUVEN NEUROSCIENCES, INC.
Notes to the Standalone financial statements

Note 5: Equity share capital and other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
(a). Equity Share Capital				
Authorised Capital				
$0.0001; 1,000,000 Shares authorized, issued	100	6,700	100	6700
	100	6,700	100	6,700
Additional paid-in capital	54,239,900	3,806,909,790	42,739,900	2950248040
	-		-	
	54,239,900	3,806,909,790	42,739,900	2,950,248,040
TOTAL	54,240,000	3,806,916,490	42,740,000	2,950,254,740

5(b) Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Securities premium	-		-	
General reserve	-		-	
Retained earnings	(54,125,663)	(3,780,854,395)	(42,547,750)	(2,923,389,537)
Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve	-	(17,463,962)	-	(13,100,123)
Total other equity	(54,125,663)	(3,798,318,357)	(42,547,750)	(2,936,489,660)

Retained earnings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Opening balance	(42,547,750)	(2,923,389,537)	(35,879,229)	(2,428,198,624)
Net profit/Loss for the year	(11,577,913)	(857,464,858)	(6,668,521)	(495,190,913)
Closing balance	(54,125,663)	(3,780,854,395)	(42,547,750)	(2,923,389,537)

Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Opening balance	-	(13,100,123)	-	(15,052,138)
Exchange differences on translating the financial statement of foreign operations	-	(4,363,839)	-	1,952,015
Closing Balance	-	(17,463,962)	-	(13,100,123)

Note 6 Other Financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Current				
Liabilities for expenses	189,101	14,220,429	917,216	65,672,668
Total other current financial liabilities	189,101	14,220,429	917,216	65,672,668

Note 7: Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Payroll Liabilities:American Funds	974	73,245	1,724	123,438
Payroll Liabilities:Federal Taxes (941/944)	5,410	406,832	7,397	529,625
Payroll Liabilities:Federal Unemployment (940)	80	6,016	84	6,014
Payroll Liabilities:NJ Income Tax	1,725	129,720	1,630	116,708
Payroll Liabilities:NJ Quarterly Taxes	950	71,440	2,043	146,279
Audit Fees	3,000	225,600	3,000	214,800
Total other current liabilities	12,139	912,853	15,878	1,136,865

SUVEN NEUROSCIENCES, INC.
Notes to the Standalone financial statements

Note 8: Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Sale of Products	-	-	-	-
Sale of Services	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Note 9: Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Foreign Exchange Gain (Net)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Note 10: Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Payroll Expenses:Company Contributions:Retirement	12,677	938,827	11,501	854,041
Payroll Expenses:Taxes	23,881	1,768,628	23,946	1,778,182
Payroll Expenses:Wages	443,704	32,860,911	401,208	29,792,895
	480,262	**35,568,366**	**436,655**	**32,425,118**

Note 11: Research & Development expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Clinical Development - SUVN-G1105	890,280	65,934,473	907,671	67,401,814
Clinical Development - SUVN-502	4,274,077	316,539,853	773,244	57,419,537
Clinical Development - SUVN-G3031	5,885,179	435,858,711	4,494,428	333,747,142
	11,049,536	**818,333,037**	**6,175,343**	**458,568,493**

Note 12: Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Bank Charges	3,643	269,767	3,880	288,121
Insurance - Healthcare	21,312	1,578,375	20,302	1,507,585
Legal & Professional Fees	2,920	216,256	9,500	705,450
Audit Fees	6,000	444,362	6,000	445,549
Office Expenses	1,119	82,874	931	69,134
Rent or Lease	-	-	1,143	84,877
Taxes & Licenses	2,815	208,480	768	57,030
Travel	10,000	740,604	14,000	1,039,612
General expenses	307	22,737	-	-
Round off	-	-	(1)	(74)
	48,116	**3,563,455**	**56,523**	**4,197,284**

Note 13: Income tax expense

This note provides an analysis of the company's income tax expense, show amounts that are recognised directly in equity and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items. It also explains significant estimates made in relation to the company's tax positions.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2021
	USD	INR	USD	INR
(a) Income tax expense				
Current tax				
Current tax on profits for the year				
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods				
Total current tax expense	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax				
Decrease(increase) in deferred tax assets				
Increase(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities				
Total Deferred tax expense/(benefit)				
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-
Income tax expense is attributable to:	-	-	-	-
Profit from operations				