Provet Veteriner Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.S. Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023 All amounts are in Turkish Lira unless stated otherwise Note As at As at **Particulars** No. 31 March 2023 31 March 2022 ASSETS 1 Non-current assets (a) Property, plant and equipment 3 5,51,56,884 1,84,62,965 (b) Capital work in progress 3 42,09,313 2,60,580 (c) Other Intangible assets 3 5,25,523 1,82,767 (d) Other non-current assets 4 37 Financial assets (e) (i) Investments 5 1,84,88,435 1,62,20,719 (f) Deferred tax assets (net) 34,46,261 43,44,053 8,18,26,454 3,94,71,083 2 Current assets Inventories (a) 7 9,93,86,838 7,32,70,522 (b) Financial assets (i) Trade receivables 8 10,44,72,904 5,86,12,727 (ii) Cash and cash equivalents 9 11,05,547 25,27,926 (iii) Loans 10 71,736 56,19,813 (c) Other current assets 11 70,37,603 75,33,908 21,20,74,628 14,75,64,896 TOTAL ASSETS 29,39,01,082 18,70,35,979 **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** 1 Equity (a) Equity share capital 12 30,10,244 20,00,000 (b) Other equity 12 6,54,75,792 2,03,21,077 6,84,86,036 2,23,21,077 2 Non-current liabilities Financial liabilities (i) Borrowings 13 1,82,160 (ii) Lease liability 30 8,43,185 9,40,378 (b) Long-term provisions 14 50,84,270 17,56,515 59,27,455 28,79,053 3 Current liabilities Financial liabilities (i) Short-term borrowings 15 11,89,33,199 9,32,18,364 (ii) Trade payables 16 6,97,65,422 6,21,99,929 (iii) Lease liability 30 99,165 83,155 (b) Other current liabilities 17 1,48,84,021 53,80,639 (c) Provisions 18 9,71,053 8,73,881 (d) Deferred tax liabilities (net) 19 1,48,34,730 Current tax liabilities (net) (e) 20 79,882 21,94,87,590 16,18,35,850 TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES 29,39,01,081 18,70,35,979 See accompanying notes to the financial statements 2 As per our report of event date For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors EY Turkey Auditors Murat Mentes Place: Istanbul Director Date: 19th May 2022 Thane, 19th May 2022

Provet Veteriner Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş. Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023 All amounts are in Turkish Lira unless stated otherwise Note Year Ended Year Ended **Particulars** No. 31 March 2023 31 March 2022 (I) Revenue From Operations 21 31,37,63,781 13,19,82,537 (II) Other Income 22 (89,17,181)11,51,496 Total Income (I+ II) 30,48,46,600 13,31,34,032 (III) **EXPENSES** Cost of materials consumed 23 17,51,18,331 7,34,55,153 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress & intermediates 24 (76,86,559)(64,20,033)Employee benefits expense 25 4,60,48,612 2,35,14,872 Finance costs 26 87,91,453 30,55,233 Depreciation and amortization expense 27 60,24,612 42,20,059 Other expenses 28 9,06,07,764 6,30,26,457 Total expenses (III) 31,89,04,212 16,08,51,742 (IV) Profit before tax (1,40,57,612)(2,77,17,710)(V) Tax expense: 29 (1) Current tax (2) Previous tax (60,89,302)(2) Deferred tax 49,21,073 (45,38,212)Total Tax (V) 49,21,073 (1,06,27,514)(VI) Profit (Loss) for the period (IV-V) (1,89,78,684) (1,70,90,196)(VII) Other Comprehensive Income (41,58,997)(7,08,874)(VIII) Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VI+VII) (2,31,37,681)(1,77,99,070)Earnings per equity share: (IX) 31 (1) Basic (1,15,688)(88,995)(2) Diluted (1,15,688)(88,995)See accompanying notes to the financial statements 2 As per our report of event date For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors EY Turkey Auditors Murat Mentes Place: Istanbul Director Date: 19th May 2022 Thane, 19th May 2022

Provet Veteriner Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş.			
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March, 2023			
All amounts are in Turkish Lira unless stated otherwise			
Doublandon		Year ended	Year ended
Particulars		31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Cash flow from Operating Activities :-		51 March, 2025	51 March, 2022
Net Profit before tax		(1,40,57,612)	(2,77,17,710)
Adjustments for:		(1,40,57,012)	(2,77,17,710)
Finance costs		87,91,453	30,55,233
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		60,24,612	42,20,059
ESOP Expenses		9,07,086	11,08,287
Interest Income		(11,08,409)	(16,816)
Profit/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)		(43,98,225)	74,943
Profit on sale of investment (net)		(21,745)	(1,19,129)
Unrealised forex loss on loan (net)		2,50,33,651	3,51,81,265
Opening Inventory Adjustment Ind AS 29		2,06,73,461	5,51,61,265
Monetary Gain PL Ind AS 29		1,59,31,739	
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables		-	
Operating profit before working capital changes		5,77,76,010	1,57,86,132
		-,,,	1,57,00,152
Change in working Capital			
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables, loans and advances and other	assets	(3,98,15,795)	(76,10,898)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		(2,61,16,315)	(4,40,20,163)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables, other payables and provisions		1,65,61,776	3,55,45,196
Net change in working capital		(4,93,70,335)	(1,60,85,865)
900 Sept. 100 Se		(1,75,70,555)	(1,00,03,003)
Cash generated from operations		84,05,675	(2,99,732)
Direct taxes (paid)/refund		(79,882)	(3,53,641)
Net cash generated from operating activities	A	83,25,794	
	5.7	03,23,794	(6,53,374)
Cash Flow from Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(82.44.024)	(26.26.72.7)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible	assets	(82,44,034)	(36,26,735)
(Purchase) / sale of current investments (net)	455045	44,54,015	1,91,482
Interest received		21,745	1,19,129
Net cash used in investing activities	В	11,08,409	16,816
Control of the contro	ь	(26,59,864)	(32,99,308)
Cash flow from Financing activities			
Repayment of loan		(2.76.60.116)	
Proceed from loan		(2,76,60,116)	(25,41,318)
Interest paid		2,40,00,000	85,00,000
Net cash used in investing activities		(34,28,192)	(9,48,458)
and the same of th	C	(70,88,308)	50,10,224
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year			
the year	(A+B+C)	(14,22,379)	10,57,543
Onening Cash & cash equivalent at the back of a			
Opening Cash & cash equivalent at the beginning of the year Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		25,27,926	14,70,383
cush and cash equivalents at the end of the year		11,05,547	25,27,926
Reconciliation of cash and assh sovingle-to-data.			
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the Balance sheet Cash on hand			1
Balances with banks		3,035	6,105
		11,02,512	25,21,821
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet (Refer Note 8)		11,05,547	25,27,926
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.		0	(0)
			(-)
A			
As per our report of event date	For and on Behalf of	the Board of Directors	
EY Turkey			- 1
Auditors			
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Place I land I	Murat Mentes	DOVET VETEDIALED	fipfian ent
Place: Istanbul	Director	ROVET VETERINER	ÜRÜNLERİ
Place : Istanbul Date : 19th May 2022		SAN, VETIC	ÜRÜNLERİ A.S.

Provet Veteriner Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş. Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the period ended 31 March, 2023 All amounts are in Turkish Lira unless stated otherwise

(a) Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 Mar	rch, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022		
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Changes in equity share capital during	200	20,00,000	200	20,00,000	
the year/ period Share Capital Impact Ind AS29		10,10,244			
Balance at the end of the reporting period	200	30,10,244	200	20,00,000	

(b) Other Equity

Reserves and Surplus			Year ended 31s	st March 2023			Year ended 31st March 2022					
Topot and the second	General reserve	Revaluation reserve	Capital reserve	oci	Retained Earnings	Total	General reserve	Revaluation	Capital reserve	OCI	Retained Earnings	Total
Opening balance	1,22,53,825	51,82,487	49,339	(9,17,042)	37,52,469	202240		reserve	Cupital reserve	oci	Retained Earnings	Total
Profit for the period		-	.,,,,,,,	(41,58,997)		2,03,21,077	1,22,53,825	51,82,487	49,339	(2,08,168)	1,69,63,658	3,42,41,1
HyperInflation Impact	61,89,675	26,17,787	24,922	(41,30,337)	5,27,22,178	(1,63,99,846)	-	-	-	(7,08,874)	(1,32,11,190)	(1,39,20,06
Closing balance	1,84,43,499	78,00,274	74,261	(50,76,039)		6,15,54,562						
		7 0,0 0,0 1	74,201	(30,70,039)	4,42,33,798	6,54,75,792	1,22,53,825	51,82,487	49,339	(9,17,042)	37,52,469	2,03,21,0

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

As per our report of event date

EY Turkey Auditors

Place : Istanbul Date : 19th May 2022 For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Murat Mentes Director

Thane, 19th May 2022

PROVER SETERINER ÜRÜNLERI SAN. VE TIC. A.Ş. Çavuşoğlu Mah. Başkumandan Cad. No: 28 Sartal / ISTANBUL Kartal : 733 041 1026

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Provet Veteriner Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş. ('the Company') is a company duly organised and incorporated in accordance with the laws of Turkey and is engaged in the manufacturing and marketing of pharmaceuticals products.

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Fair value for measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for

- · Leasing transaction as defined in Ind AS 116 Leases.
- · Measurement that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as 'Net Realisable Value' as defined in Ind AS 2 Inventories and value in use as defined in Ind AS 36- Impairment of Assets.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Turkish Lira (TL), which is the Company's functional currency.

2.4 Significant Accounting Policies

i. Revenue Recognition

Sale of products

Revenue from sale of products is presented in the income statement within revenue from operations. The Company presents revenue net of indirect taxes in its statement of profit and loss. Sale of products comprise revenue from sales of products, net of sales returns, Turnover premium and customer discounts.

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and these benefits can be measured reliably. Further, revenue recognition requires that all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods included in the transaction have been transferred to the buyer, and that Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold. Performance obligations are satisfied at one point in time, typically on delivery. Revenue is recognized when the Company transfers control over the product to the customers; control of a product refers to the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, that asset. The majority of revenue earned by the Company is derived from the satisfaction of a single performance obligation for each contract which is the sale of products.

Sales are measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. The amounts of turnover premium is estimated and accrued on each of the underlying sales transactions recognised.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

ii. Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 01 April 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application.

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Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. The Right of Use asset are depreciated on a straight - line basis over the lease term.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- · Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics,
- · Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application,
- · Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application,
- · Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application,
- · Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

iii. Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which it arises.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange difference on capital expenditure are not capitalised but charged to the statement of profit and loss.

iv. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or erection of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

v. Employee Benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company has defined contribution plans for post-employment benefits in the form of Social security which is administered through Government of Turkey. Social Security is classified as defined contribution plans as the Company has no further obligation beyond making the contributions. The company's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the statement of profit and loss as and when employee renders related service.

b) Defined benefit plans

Payments to defined benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's Severance pay is in the nature of defined benefit plans.

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefit is determined using projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at the end of each financial year. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. Past service cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement gain / (loss).

The Company presents the service cost of defined benefit plan in the line item 'Employee benefits expense' and the net interest expense or income in the line item 'Finance costs' of the statement of profit and loss. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

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SADECE BELİFTENE AMAÇLI İMZALANMIŞTIR GÜNEY BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM VE SMMM A.Ş.

Provet Veteriner Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

c) Short-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for short-term employee benefit in respect of wages and salaries, annual leaves, medical and leave travel in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

d) Other employee benefits

Other employee benefits comprise of leave encashment which is provided for, based on the actuarial valuation carried out as at the end of the year. Liabilities recognised in respect of other employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

vi Taxes on income

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income.

vii. Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have significant cost in relation to total cost and different useful lives, they are recognised and depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values, using the straight-line method, over the useful lives

Nature of the assets	Useful life in years
Freehold land	-
Factory building	21 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office equipments	5 years
Computers	4 years
Plant and machinery	10 years
Vehicles	8 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at financial year end, with the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

b) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

c) Derecognition of property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

viii. Intangible assets

a) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each financial year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Cost includes any directly attributable incidental expenses necessary to make the assets ready for use.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follow:

Nature of the assets

Software

Useful life in years

b) Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditure on internally-generated intangibles, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.



c) Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognistion of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ix. Inventories

Inventories comprises of consumables used for analytical purposes. These are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on First in First out basis, at purchase cost including other cost incurred in bringing consumables to their present location and condition.

x. Provisions and contingent liabilities

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 economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of each reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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

xi. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Purchase 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 trade) are recognised on trade date.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories: non-derivative financial assets comprising amortised cost, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), non-derivative financial liabilities at amortised cost or FVTPL and derivative financial instruments (under the category of financial assets or financial liabilities) at FVTPL.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

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xii Impairment

a) Financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting period, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. Lifetime ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

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

- (i) All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument;
- (ii) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed.

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

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

b) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non-financial asset or a group of non-financial assets is impaired. If any such impairment exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine extent of impairment, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

xiii Earnings per share

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

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate.

xiv Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

xv Segment

Segments have been identified taking into account the nature of services, the differing risks and returns, the organisational structure and the internal reporting system.

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> SADECE BELİRLEMI AHACLI İMZALANMIŞTIR GÜNEY BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM VE SMMM A.Ş.

xvi 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 be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or 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

All other liabilities are classified 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.

xvii Fair value measurement

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

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.

2A. Use of estimates and management judgments

In application of the accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements used in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

i Deferred tax

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

ii. Fair value

Management uses valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

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iii. Post-retirement benefit plans

The obligation arising from the defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include discount rate, trends in salary escalation and vested future benefits and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined with reference to market yields at each financial year end on the government bonds.

iv. Provisions and contingencies

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the reporting date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure estimated at end of each reporting period.

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Note 3: Property, Plant and equipment, Capital work in progress & Other Intangible assets All amounts are in Turkish Lira unless stated otherwise

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Carrying Amount of:		
Freehold land	25,32,754	7,98,480
Factory Building	2,61,12,199	81,46,955
Furniture and fixtures	2,17,971	86,577
Office equipments	6,78,205	2,04,633
Computers	1,18,577	62,492
Plant and machinery	1,94,94,320	60,99,974
ROU Lease Asset	18,00,991	6,69,579
Vehicles	42,01,867	23,94,275
	5,51,56,884	1,84,62,965
Capital work-in-progress	42,09,313	2,60,580
Acquired software	5,25,523	1,82,767
Total	5,98,91,720	1,89,06,312

Cost or deemed cost				Tangible asset					Intangible asset	Total
Cost or deemed cost	Free hold land	Factory Building	Furniture and fixtures	Office equip.	Computer	Plant and machinery	ROU Lease Asset	Vehicles	Acquired software	
Balance as on 01 April, 2021	7,98,480	1,02,58,592	5,15,957	4,24,097	3,36,886	1,24,58,345	10,08,092	67,21,306	6,53,336	3,31,75,093
Transition impact of Ind AS 116	2	_		.,,,	5,50,000	1,24,30,343	10,00,092		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	3,31,73,093
Assets acquired during the year	_	6,190	48,850	1,41,254	21,825	27.40.810	-	5,48,670	2 00 040	27.00.440
Modifications during the year		0,1,70	40,050	1,41,254			-	5,48,670	2,00,848	37,08,448
Deletions					- 1					
Disposed under slump sale (Refer Note xx)				-	- 1	-		3,13,441	-	3,13,441
Balance as on 31 March, 2022	7,98,480	1,02,64,782	5,64,807	5,65,351	3,58,711	1,51,99,155	10,08,092	69,56,535	9 5 4 1 9 5	2 (5 70 000
Balance as on 01 April, 2022	7,98,480	1,02,64,782	5,64,807	5,65,351	3,58,711	1,51,99,155	10,08,092		8,54,185	3,65,70,099
Assets acquired during the year	.,,	4,56,724	6,400	1,28,935	10,169			69,56,535	8,54,185	3,65,70,099
Modifications during the year*	17,34,274	1,78,80,026			2021 202	30,30,138		53,610	1,21,774	38,07,751
Deletions/Discontinuation of ROU Asset	17,34,274	1,70,80,020	1,49,253	4,64,393	81,194	1,33,48,510	12,33,208	28,77,180	3,59,846	3,81,27,883
Balance as on 31 March, 2023	7.00.400				-	-		12,45,679	-	12,45,679
Datance as on 51 March, 2023	7,98,480	1,07,21,507	5,71,207	6,94,287	3,68,881	1,82,29,294	22,41,300	86,41,646	9,75,958	7,72,60,054

Accumulated Depreciation				Tangible asset					Intangible asset	
Accumulated Depreciation	Free hold land	Factory Building	Furniture and fixtures	Office equip.	Computer	Plant and machinery	ROU Lease Asset	Vehicles	Acquired software	Total
Balance as on 01 April, 2021		16,29,566	4,52,501	2,51,846	2,48,137	71,90,376	2,36,717	32,91,535	4,50,647	1 27 51 225
Depreciation / amortisation expense for the year	-	4,88,262	25,729	1,08,872	48,082	19,08,805	1,01,797	13,17,741	2,20,770	1,37,51,325 42,20,059
Deletions during the year					- 1	-	-	47,016	-	47,016
Balance as on 31 March, 2022		21,17,828	4,78,230	3,60,719	2,96,219	90,99,181	3,38,514	45,62,260	6,71,417	1,79,24,368
Balance as on 01 April, 2022	-	21,17,828	4,78,230	3,60,719	2,96,219	90,99,181	3,38,514	45,62,260	6,71,417	1,79,24,368
Depreciation / amortisation expense for the year		3,71,506	24,259	1,19,756	35,279	29,84,302	1,01,795	10,67,408	1,38,864	48,43,169
Deletions during the year					-	,-,	1,01,755	11,89,889	1,50,004	11,89,889
Balance as on 31 March, 2023	-	24,89,333	5,02,489	4,80,475	3,31,498	1,20,83,483	4,40,309	44,39,779	8,10,281	2,15,77,647

Complexes		Tangible asset							Intangible asset	
Carrying amount	Free hold land	Factory Building	Furniture and fixtures	Office equip.	Computer	Plant and machinery	ROU Lease Asset	Vehicles	Acquired software	Total
Balance as on 31 March, 2022	7,98,480	81,46,955	86,577	2,04,633	62,492	60,99,974	6,69,579	23,94,275	1,82,767	1,86,45,732
Balance as on 31 March, 2023	25,32,754	2,61,12,199	2,17,971	6,78,205	1,18,577	1,94,94,320	18,00,991	42,01,867	5,25,523	5,56,82,407

^{*}Hyper Inflation Impact INDAS29

Notes	Particulars						As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
4	Other non-current assets							
	Advance Income-Tax including tax deducted at source						37	
						10.7	37	
5	Non-current Investments						N EMM NO 1973	12 (11) (52)
	Investments in equity instruments of 100% Subsidiary						1,84,88,435	1,62,20,71
	(Nos of Shares held in Topkim - 100,000,000 at face value	of TL 0.01/Share)					1,84,88,435	1,62,20,71
6	Deferred tax assets (net)							
	On account of Losses						25,85,770	37,93,54
	On account of Lease						93,642	88,48
	On account of ESOP Others						5,03,843	2,77,07
	Others					() -	2,63,006 34,46,261	1,84,94
7	Inventories						34,40,201	45,44,00
56	(At lower of cost and net realisable value)							
	Raw materials and packing materials						7,30,99,810	5,91,84,72
	Goods-in transit						25,75,023	0.600.0000.000
							7,56,74,833	5,91,84,72
	Work-in-progress and intermediates						26,24,636	15,21,55
	Finished goods					-	2,10,87,368	1,25,64,24
	During the year ended 31 March 2023 TRY 1,178,818 (31	Murch 2022 TRV I	749 911) was sad	conicad as an avers	unes torrendo marrido	en for along	9,93,86,838	7,32,70,52
	moving, expired and near expiry inventories	MINEU 2022 TK 1 1	,740.011) was rec	oginiscu as an expe	inse towards provis	ion for slow		
8	Trade receivables							
	Unsecured, considered good						10,44,72,904	5,86,12,7
	Unsecured, considered doubtful					20	12,63,940	12,63,9
							10,57,36,844	5,98,76,6
	Less: Allowances for doubtful debts						(12,63,940)	(12,63,9
							10,44,72,904	5,86,12,72
	March'23							
	Particulars	Not Due			owing periods from			
	Tarticulary	110t Duc	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	9,13,81,784	1,14,03,298	10,17,567	5,36,938	1,33,318		10,44,72,9
	(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful						12,63,940	12,63,94
	Grand Total		00117012441404	10,17,567	5,36,938	1,33,318	12,63,940	
	Grand Total	9,13,81,784	1,14,03,298	10,17,507	-10.010.0	-11111111	14/05/140	10,57,36,84
	March'22	9,13,81,784	1,14,03,298	10,17,507	2,007.20		14/05/1749	10,57,36,84
	March'22				owing periods from			10,57,36,84
	Lancation and the second secon	9,13,81,784 Not Due	Less than					
	March'22 Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years	owing periods from 1-2 years	due date of payment 2-3 years	# More than 3 years	Total
	March'22 Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good		Less than	Outstanding for foll 6 months - 1	owing periods from	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years	5,86,12,66
	March'22 Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940	Total 5,86,12,66 12,63,94
9	March'22 Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total	Not Due	Less than 6 months	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years	owing periods from 1-2 years	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years	Total 5,86,12,6 12,63,9
9	Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total Cash and cash equivalents	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940 12,63,940	Total 5,86,12,66 12,63,9 5,98,76,66
9	March'22 Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940	Total 5,86,12,60 12,63,90
9	Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total Cash and cash equivalents Cash on hand	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940 12,63,940 3,035	Total 5,86,12,6 12,63,9 5,98,76,66
9	Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total Cash and cash equivalents Cash on hand Balances with banks	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940 12,63,940 3,035 9,23,980	Total 5,86,12,6 12,63,9 5,98,76,6 6,1(13,50,14
	Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total Cash and cash equivalents Cash on hand Balances with banks - In current accounts - In deposit accounts	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940 12,63,940 3,035	Total 5,86,12,63,9 12,63,9 5,98,76,6(6,10 13,50,14 11,71,66
9	March'22 Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total Cash and cash equivalents Cash on hand Balances with banks - In current accounts - In deposit accounts Loans	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940 12,63,940 3,035 9,23,980 1,78,532	Total 5,86,12,63,9 12,63,9 5,98,76,6(6,10 13,50,14 11,71,66
	March'22 Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total Cash and cash equivalents Cash on hand Balances with banks - In current accounts - In deposit accounts Loans Unsecured, considered good:-	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940 12,63,940 3,035 9,23,980 1,78,532	Total 5,86,12,63,9 12,63,9 5,98,76,6(6,10 13,50,14 11,71,66
	Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total Cash and cash equivalents Cash on hand Balances with banks - In current accounts - In deposit accounts Loans Unsecured, considered good:- Advances to employees	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940 12,63,940 3,035 9,23,980 1,78,532 11,05,547	Total 5,86,12,63,9 12,63,9 5,98,76,61 6,10 13,50,14 11,71,64 25,27,92
10	Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total Cash and cash equivalents Cash on hand Balances with banks - In current accounts - In deposit accounts Loans Unsecured, considered good:- Advances to employees Loans & Advances to related parties	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940 12,63,940 3,035 9,23,980 1,78,532 11,05,547	Total 5,86,12,6 12,63,9 5,98,76,6 6,11 13,50,1- 11,71,6 25,27,9
10	Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total Cash and cash equivalents Cash on hand Balances with banks - In current accounts - In deposit accounts Loans Unsecured, considered good:- Advances to employees	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940 12,63,940 3,035 9,23,980 1,78,532 11,05,547	Total 5,86,12,6 12,63,9 5,98,76,6 6,11 13,50,1 11,71,6 25,27,9
10	Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total Cash and cash equivalents Cash on hand Balances with banks - In current accounts - In deposit accounts Loans Unsecured, considered good:- Advances to employees Loans & Advances to related parties Other current assets Advance to supplier	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940 12,63,940 3,035 9,23,980 1,78,532 11,05,547	Total 5,86,12,6 12,63,9 5,98,76,6 6,1(13,50,1(11,71,6() 25,27,9; 81,4(55,38,3; 56,19,8
10	Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total Cash and cash equivalents Cash on hand Balances with banks - In current accounts - In deposit accounts Loans Unsecured, considered good:- Advances to employees Loans & Advances to related parties Other current assets Advance to supplier Balances with government authorities	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940 12,63,940 3,035 9,23,980 1,78,532 11,05,547 71,736	Total 5,86,12,6 12,63,9 5,98,76,6 6,10 13,50,14 11,71,6 25,27,92 81,44 55,3,8,3; 56,19,8)
	Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total Cash and cash equivalents Cash on hand Balances with banks - In current accounts - In deposit accounts Loans Unsecured, considered good:- Advances to employees Loans & Advances to related parties Other current assets Advance to supplier Balances with government authorities Prepaid expenses	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940 12,63,940 3,035 9,23,980 1,78,532 11,05,547 71,736 - 71,736	Total 5,86,12,6 12,63,9 5,98,76,6 6,10 13,50,14 11,71,66 25,27,9; 81,4; 55,38,3; 56,19,8; 7,94,24; 4,49,96
10	Particulars (i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful Grand Total Cash and cash equivalents Cash on hand Balances with banks - In current accounts - In deposit accounts Loans Unsecured, considered good:- Advances to employees Loans & Advances to related parties Other current assets Advance to supplier Balances with government authorities	Not Due 5,20,55,313	Less than 6 months 62,35,590	Outstanding for foll 6 months - I years 1,84,535	owing periods from 1-2 years 1,33,318	2-3 years 3,906	# More than 3 years - 12,63,940 12,63,940 3,035 9,23,980 1,78,532 11,05,547 71,736 71,736 12,30,663 54,20,168	Total 5,86,12,6 12,63,9 5,98,76,6 6,10 13,50,14 11,71,64 25,27,92 81,44 55,38,3: 56,19,8: 7,94,24 59,82,45

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Notes	Particulars				As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
12	Share capital					011111111111111111111111111111111111111
(a)	Authorised					
	200 equity shares of TRL 10,000				20,00,000	20,00,0
(b)	Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up					
	200 equity shares of TRL 10,000 Share Capital Impact Ind AS29				20,00,000	20,00,0
					10,10,244	
	Notes:				30,10,244	20,00,0
	(i) Reconcination of the number of shares and amount	outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting				
	Equity shares	No	As at 31 M s of Shares	Amount	As at 31 M	
	Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	110	200	20,00,000	Nos of Shares 200	Amount 20,00,0
	Add: Shares issued during the period Shares outstanding at the end of the period			500 Tally (#	-	20,00,0
			200	20,00,000	200	20,00,00
	(ii) Terms/rights attached to equity shares In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of	equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the	company aff	er distribution of a	II 6	76
	distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity	shares held by the shareholders.	, company, an	er distribution of a	ii preierentiai amounts	, if any. The
	(iii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding	more than 5% shares				
	Equity shares	more than 5 % shares	As at 31 M	arch 2022		
	Alivira Animal Health Ltd, Ireland	Nos	of Shares	% of Holding	As at 31 M. Nos of Shares 280	% of Holding 100%
2	Other Equity				200	10076
	Retained Earnings					
	Opening Balance				(10,43,579)	1,67,55,4
	Profit for the year Remeasurement Benefit				(1.89.78,684)	(1,70,90,1
	Retained Earning Impact Ind AS29				(41,58,997)	(7,08,8
	Closing Balance			12	5,27,22,178	380 300 300
	ii) Other Reserves				2,85,40,917	(10,43,5
	General reserve					
	Corporate Emp. Expenses - Reserve				1,84,43,499	1,22,53,82
1	Revaluation Reserve				1,06,16,842	38,79,00
	Capital reserve				78,00,274	51,82,48
				-	74,261 3,69,34,875	49,33 2,13,64,65
(Other Equity (Total)			- 3		
				-	6,54,75,792	2,03,21,07
	Non-current liabilities - Financial Liabilities From banks					
	Insecured					
				-		1,82,16
Г				-		1,82,16
	Particulars	Security, Terms of repayment & Inter	rest Rate		As at	As at
	Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.	Govt. Subsidized loan taken with 6 month moratorium peri	ind starting for	om April 2020	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
		Loan is repayable in 30 installments with 1st installment d fully by April 2023 - Interest rate 7.5% per annum	lue on Nov 20	20. Repayable		1,82,16
4 I	ong term provisions					
	rovision for employee benefits					
(i) Provision for gratuity (net)				46,17,793	16 11 21
	i) Provision for compensated absences					15,11,21
(1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				4,66,477	2,45,30



Notes	Particulars						As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
15	Current liabilities- Short term borrowings							
	Secured Loan From bank (Interest rate in the range of 14.75-15.5%) Unsecured Loan						42,25,795	85,00,000
	From related party (Interest rate in the range of 3-4%						11,45,25,245	8,26,18,71
	Current maturities of long-term debt from Halk Bank (Details of interest rates,Repayment terms & other ter	ms are disclosed un	der note 13)				1,82,160	20,99,64
							11,89,33,199	9,32,18,36
16	Current - Trade payable							
	Trade payable					,	6,97,65,422	6,21,99,929
							6,97,65,422	6,21,99,929
	As at March'23							
			Outstanding f	or following period	is from due date o	f payment #		
	Particulars	Not Due	Less than	1-2	2-3	More than		
			1 year	years	years	3 years	Total	
	(i) Others	2,24,04,410	1,49,56,521	5,49,939	24,704	3,15,60,253	6,94,95,827	
	(ii) Disputed dues - Others Grand Total				8,509	2,61,087	2,69,596	
	Orand Total	2,24,04,410	1,49,56,521	5,49,939	33,213	3,18,21,340	6,97,65,422	
	As at March'22							
			Outstanding f	or following period	is from due date of	f payment #		
	Particulars	Not Due	Less than	1-2	2-3	More than		
	THE STATE OF THE S		1 year	years	years	3 years	Total	
	(i) Others	2,91,33,252	80,79,351	99,684		2,46,17,479	6,19,29,766	
	(ii) Disputed dues - Others Grand Total			8,509	2,61,087		2,69,596	
	Grand Total	2,91,33,252	80,79,351	1,08,193	2,61,087	2,46,17,479	6,21,99,362	
17	Other Current liabilities							
	Statutory remittances						0.02.520	
	Payables on purchase of fixed assets						9,82,528	7,44,333
	Advances from customers						1,52,804 4,25,469	3,79,774 60,94
							1,33,23,220	
	Others							
	Others							
18	Others Short term provisions						1,48,84,021	
18	Others Short term provisions Provision for compensated absences							53,80,639
18	Others Short term provisions						1,48,84,021 1,76,169 7,94,884	53,80,639
	Others Short term provisions Provision for compensated absences Provision for gratuity						1,48,84,021	53,80,639 78,997 7,94,884
18	Others Short term provisions Provision for compensated absences Provision for gratuity Deferred tax liabilities (net)						1,48,84,021 1,76,169 7,94,884 9,71,053	53,80,639 78,997 7,94,884
	Others Short term provisions Provision for compensated absences Provision for gratuity					:	1,48,84,021 1,76,169 7,94,884 9,71,053 1,48,34,730	53,80,635 78,997 7,94,884 8,73,881
	Others Short term provisions Provision for compensated absences Provision for gratuity Deferred tax liabilities (net) On DTL On Ind AS 29					;	1,48,84,021 1,76,169 7,94,884 9,71,053	78,997 7,94,884 8,73,881
19	Others Short term provisions Provision for compensated absences Provision for gratuity Deferred tax liabilities (net) On DTL On Ind AS 29 Current tax liabilities					:	1,48,84,021 1,76,169 7,94,884 9,71,053 1,48,34,730	53,80,635 78,997 7,94,884 8,73,881
19	Others Short term provisions Provision for compensated absences Provision for gratuity Deferred tax liabilities (net) On DTL On Ind AS 29					:	1,48,84,021 1,76,169 7,94,884 9,71,053 1,48,34,730	



Notes	Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ende 31 March 20
21	Revenue from operations		
	Gross Sales	27.02.60.702	
	Less: Sales Return	27,83,60,702	12,12,28,5
	Less: Turnover Premium	4,47,323	6,76,3
	Net Sales	84,04,846 26,95,08,532	51,27,8
	Other operating revenues	4,42,55,249	11,54,24,3
		31,37,63,781	1,65,58,1
22	Other Income	31,37,03,761	13,19,82,5
	Interest income	11,08,409	16,8
	Monetary Gain PL Ind AS 29	(1,59,31,739)	10,
	Net gain on sale of investments	21,745	1,19,1
	Net gain on sale of fixed asset	43,98,225	1,19,
	Miscellaneous Income	14,86,179	10,15,5
		(89,17,181)	11,51,4
23	Cost of materials consumed	(65,17,101)	11,51,
	Opening stock	5,91,84,721	2,15,84,5
	Ind AS 29 Op. Stk Restatement	1,87,33,816	2,13,04,2
	Add: Purchases		11 10 55
	Less: Closing stock	17,02,99,604	11,10,55,2
		7,30,99,810	5,91,84,7
		17,51,18,331	7,34,55,1
	Opening stock Work-in-progress and intermediates Finished goods	15,21,558 1,25,64,243 1,40,85,802	10,36,5 66,29,2 76,65,7
	Ind AS 29 Op. Stk Restatement	19,39,644	
	Closing stock		
	Work-in-progress and intermediates	2521525	
	Finished goods	26,24,636	15,21,5
		2,10,87,368 2,37,12,005	1,25,64,2
	-	2,57,12,005	1,40,85,8
	Net (increase) / decrease	(76,86,559)	(64,20,0)
.5	Employee benefits expense (refer note no 36)		
	Salaries and wages	3,48,61,007	1,63,27,02
	Contribution to provident and other funds	55,38,274	
	Corporate Emp. Expenses		35,88,26
	Staff welfare expenses	9,07,086	11,08,28
	Gratuity	45,43,657	20,19,60
	· —	1,98,588	4,71,69
	_	4,60,48,612	2,35,14,8
6	Finance costs		
	Interest expense		
	Other borrowing costs	79,94,467	25,76,09
	Lease Interest costs	5,98,875	2,67,90
		1,98,110	2,11,23
		87,91,453	30,55,23



Notes	Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
27	Depreciation and amortization expense		
	Tangible assets	57,84,753	38,98,29
	Intangible assets	1,38,064	,,
	Lease Assets	1,01,795	-,,-
		60,24,612	
28	Other expenses		
	Travel expenses	42.72.206	
	Communication expenses	42,73,296	15,15,12
	Consumables	4,19,927	2,47,90
	Legal and Professional charges	42,90,740 45,33,454	29,70,44
	Freight and forwarding	45,42,034	23,43,93
	Power and fuel	97,12,935	17,78,49
	Rent	4,97,114	34,72,83
	Analytical charges	28,21,221	3,48,78
	Repairs to buildings	3,94,513	15,28,36
	Repairs to machinery	10,38,665	1,70,06
	Repairs to others	10,01,450	7,17,66
	Insurance	5,70,924	8,48,11
	Advertisement and selling expenses	36,43,090	2,74,41
	Rates and taxes	5,93,384	42,90,18
	Loss on sale of assets (net)	3,93,364	6,26,04
	Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation		74,94
	Other expenses	4,67,27,859	3,84,44,720
	outer expenses	55,47,158	33,74,424
		9,06,07,764	6,30,26,45
29	Tax expense (refer note no 36)		
	Deferred tax	8,97,791	(45,38,212
	Def. Tax Expenses Ind AS29	40,23,281	(43,30,212
	Prior period tax	, 20 , 20 1	(60,89,302
		49,21,073	(1,06,27,514



Provet Veteriner Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş. Notes to accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023 All amounts are in Turkish Lira unless stated otherwise

Note 30 Details of leasing arrangements

The Company's significant leasing arrangement is mainly in respect of office premises & Server; the aggregate lease rent payable on these leasing arrangements charged to Statement of Profit and Loss is TRY 343,194 (March'22 - TRY 279,294). Below is the movement of the asset

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
1 at ticular 5	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Opening Balance	10,23,533	10,91,588
Accretion of interest	1,98,110	2,11,239
Payments	(2,79,294)	(2,79,294)
Closing Balance	9,42,350	10,23,533
Current	99,165	83,155
Non-current	8,43,185	9,40,378

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 24%, with maturity till Mar,2029

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
I di dedidi s	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1,01,795	1,01,797
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,98,110	2,11,239
Discontinue of lease asset	-	
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	2,99,905	3,13,036

Maturity Analysis of Lease (Refer Note 34.4)

Impact on the statement of cash flows increase / (decrease)

Year ended	Year ended
31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(81,184)	(68,055)
(1,98,110)	(2,11,239)
(2,79,294)	(2,79,294)
	31 March 2022 (81,184) (1,98,110)

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Note 31 Earnings per share

Particulars	2023	2022
Net profit / (loss) for the period as per statement of profit and loss	(1,89,78,684)	(1,70,90,196)
Net profit / (loss) for the period attributable to the equity shareholders	(1,89,78,684)	(1,70,90,196)
Weighted average number of equity shares	200	200
Earnings / (Loss) per share - Basic	(94,893)	(85,451)
Earnings / (Loss) per share - Diluted	(94,893)	(85,451)

Note 32 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities

There is no contingent liabilities as on 31st March 2023 & 31st March 2022

(ii) Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)

Tangible Fixed assets

31-Mar-23

Nil

Nil

33 Financial instruments

The carrying value / fair value of financial instruments by categories are as follows:

	Carrying value and fair value		
Financial assets	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	
Measured at amortised cost			
Loans	71,736	56,19,813	
Trade receivables	10,44,72,904	5,86,12,727	
Cash and cash equivalents	11,05,547	25,27,926	
Other financial assets			
Other investments	1,84,88,435	1,62,20,719	
Total	12,41,38,622	8,29,81,184	
Financial liabilities			
Measured at amortised cost			
Borrowings (including current maturity of long-term borrowings)	11,89,33,199	9,34,00,524	
Trade payables	6,97,65,422	6,21,99,929	
Other financial liabilities	9,42,350	10,23,533	
Total	18,96,40,971	15,66,23,986	

33.2 Financial risk management objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's operations. The company's principal financial assets include investments, loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

Risk management framework

The company's activities makes it susceptible to various risks. The company has taken adequate measures to address such concerns by developing adequate systems and practices. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of markets and seeks to manage the impact of these risks on the company's financial performance.



34.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivables. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding accounts receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company monitors the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.

The Company's trade and other receivables are actively monitored to review creditworthiness of the customers to whom credit terms are granted and also avoid significant concentrations of credit risks.

Given below is ageing of trade receivable spread by period of six months:

Outstanding for more than 6 months	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
	16,87,823	3,21,759
Others	10,27,85,082	5,82,90,968
Total	10,44,72,904	5,86,12,727

Information about major Customer

One customer has total exposure in sales TRY 2,85,83,287 (9 % of total sales) in current year and TRY 1,80,92,262 (16 % of total sales) in FY 22. The receivables from this customer is TRY 1,91,90,813 (18% of total receivable) in current year and TRY 1,44,09,735 (25% of total receivable) in FY 22. Apart from the aforesaid customers, the Company does not have a significant credit risk exposure to any other external counterparty.

33.4 Liquidity risk

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

The Company has an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of short, medium and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above	Total
Borrowings (including current maturity of long-term borrowings) Trade payables Lease liability	11,89,33,199 3,73,60,931 83,155	5,49,939 1,01,609	3,18,54,553 7,57,586	11,89,33,199 6,97,65,422 9,42,350
Particulars	As at 31 March 2022			
	Less than I year	1-2 years	2 years and above	Total
Borrowings (including current maturity of long-term borrowings) Trade payables	9,11,18,717 6,21,99,929	20,99,647	1,82,160	9,34,00,524 6,21,99,929
Lease liability	83,155	1,01,609	8,38,770	10,23,534

33.5 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk arises mainly from debt. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the fair value of fixed rate borrowings and the cash flows associated with floating rate borrowings will fluctuate with changes in interest rates.

The Company is also exposed to foreign currency risk on certain transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency; hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The risk is that the functional currency value of cash flows will vary as a result of movements in exchange rates.



Foreign currency Risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's financing activities & operating activity. The Company manages its foreign currency risk of operating activity & finance activities (excluding group exposure) by having limited exposure.

a) Foreign currency risk exposure from financial instruments are given below

F	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
Foreign currency	Receivables / (payables)		Receivables / (payables)	Receivables (payables in foreign currency
EURO USD Net exposure	(2,47,07,394) (11,57,09,688) (14,04,17,081)	(11,87,733) (60,43,544)	(2,01,54,649) (9,08,39,941) (11,09,94,590)	(12,35,830) (62,02,457)

b) Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to currency fluctuation of USD and Euro.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the TRY against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for 10% change in foreign currency rates. A positive numbers below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the TRY strengthens 10% against the relevant currency. For a 10% weakening of the TRY against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balance below would be negative.

		Impact on profit or loss and total equity	
10% decrease in foreign currency	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	
Currency of Europe (Euro) Currency of U.S.A (USD)	24,70,739 1,15,70,969	20,15,465 90,83,994	
10% increase in foreign currency			
Currency of Europe (Euro) Currency of U.S.A (USD)	(24,70,739) (1,15,70,969)	(20,15,465) (90,83,994)	

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

c) Interest rate risk exposure

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments are as follows:

Financial liabilities	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
-Borrowings from bank	12.25.705	
-Borrowings from related party	42,25,795	86,82,160
Bottowings from related party	11,45,25,245	8,26,18,717
	11,87,51,039	9,13,00,877

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

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

33.6 Capital management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other

Divo	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Debt (i)	11,89,33,199	9,34,00,524
Cash and bank balances (ii) Current investment (iii)	11,05,547	25,27,926
Net debt [(i) - { (ii)+(iii)+(iv) }]	11,78,27,652	9,08,72,598
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	6,84,86,036	2,23,21,077
Gearing ratio: Net debt / Equity.	172.05%	407.12%

(i) Debt is defined as long-term (including current maturity on long-term borrowings) and short-term borrowings

SADECE BELİRLEME AMAÇLI İMZALANMIŞTIR GÜNEY BAĞIMSIZ TERETİM VE SMMM A.Ş. Provet Veteriner Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş. Notes to accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023 All amounts are in Turkish Lira unless stated otherwise

Note 34 - Segment Information

Segments have been identified taking into account the nature of services, the differing risks and returns, the organisational structure and the internal reporting system

Primary segment: Business segment

The Company is mainly engaged in the business of manufacturing and marketing of Vet Pharmaceutical products. Considering the nature of business and financial reporting of the Company, the Company has only one business segment viz; Vet formulation as primary reportable segment.

Secondary Segment Information (Geographical Segment)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Revenue from operation		
Europe	89,90,862	12,31,12,826
Asia	28,09,65,354	15,76,073
Rest of the World	2,38,07,565	72,93,637
Total	31,37,63,781	13,19,82,537
Segment Assets		
Europe	25,28,579	2,13,728
Asia	25,80,27,683	15,98,15,558
Rest of the World	1,47,84,649	51,66,162
Total	27,53,40,911	16,51,95,447
Unallocable Asset	1,85,60,171	2,18,40,532
Total Assets	29,39,01,082	18,70,35,979
Cost incurred during the year to acquire segment		
assets (tangible and intangible fixed assets)		
Asia	38,07,751	37,08,448
Total	38,07,751	37,08,448



35 Employee benefit plans

(i) Defined contribution plans:

The Company makes Social Security scheme contributions which are defined contribution plans, for all employees. Under the scheme, the company is required to contribute a specified percentage payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company has recognised TL 55,38,274 (31 March 2021: TL 35,88,261) for social security scheme contributions.

(ii) Defined benefit plans:

The Company has termination benefits for its employees. Termination benefits are payable to all eligible employees of the Company on superannuation, death and resignation. The following table summarises the components of net employee benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the plan.

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
	Termination benefits	Termination benefits
Expense/ (income) recognised in the statement of profit and loss:		
Current service cost	8,59,978	4,71,699
Net interest cost	4,57,315	1,82,283
Expected return on plan assets		-
Component of defined benefit costs recognised in the statement of profit and loss	13,17,293	6,53,982
Expense / (income) recognised in other comprehensive income: Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost)		_
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-1,26,546	5,64,593
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	16,22,663	1,82,882
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	26,62,880	(38,601)
Component of defined benefit costs recognised in the other comprehensive income	41,58,997	7,08,874
Total	54,76,290	13,62,856

The current service cost is included in 'Employee benefit expenses' and net interest cost is included in the 'Finance costs' line item in the statement of profit and loss.

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

Net defined benefit obligation as reflected in balance sheet:

Termination benefits	Termination benefits
54,12,678	23,06,101
-	-
(54,12,678)	(23,06,101)
54,12,678	23,06,101
	benefits 54,12,678 - (54,12,678)

A. Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	31 March 2023 Termination benefits	31 March 2022 Termination benefits
Opening balance	23,06,101	11,41,456
Current service cost	8,59,978	4,71,699
Interest cost	4,57,315	1,82,283
Benefits paid	(23,69,713)	(1,98,211)
Re-measurement loss/ (gain):		
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from:		
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss - Demographic Assumptions	(1,26,546)	5,64,593
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	16,22,663	1,82,882
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	26,62,880	(38,601)
Exchange gain or loss	0.000 Mari Sto. 0.000 C	
Closing defined benefit obligation	54,12,678	23,06,101



Actuarial assumptions

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuations are shown in the table below. The assumptions as at the balance sheet date are used to determine the present value of defined benefit obligation at that date.

	31 March 2023 Termination benefits	31 March 2022 Termination benefits
Financial assumption:		
Discount rate	10.90%	23.96%
	44% first	
Salary escalation rate	year,10%	19.62%
	thereafter	
Demographic assumption:		
Withdrawal rate	20%	19%
Mortality rate	IALM (2012-	IALM (2012-14)
	14) Ultimate	Ultimate
Retirement age	58-60	58-60

As per para 83 of Ind As 19-Employee benefits, the rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligation (both funded and unfunded) shall be determined by reference to market yields at the end of each reporting period on government bonds.

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
	Termination benefits	Termination benefits
Expected future cash flows		
Within 1 year	17,76,280	7,94,884
2-5 years	34,64,448	22,57,585
6-10 years	18,48,703	12,47,951

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

		defined benefit obligation
	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease
31 March 2023		
Discounting rate	(2.67)	2.85
Salary escalation rate	0.64	(0.73)
31 March 2022		
Discounting rate	(2.05)	(2.14)
Salary escalation rate	0.37	(0.39)

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36 Reconciliations of tax expenses and details of deferred tax balances

A) Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss

i) Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Current tax		
Total (I)		•
Deferred tax charge		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	49,21,073	(45,38,212)
Total (II)	49,21,073	(45,38,212)
Provision for tax of earlier years Provided (III)		-60,89,302
$Total (IV = I + \Pi + \Pi I)$	49,21,073	(1,06,27,514)

The current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which 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 end of each reporting period.

B) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The reconciliation between the statutory income tax rate applicable to the Company and the effective income tax rate of the

Profit before tax	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
	(1,40,57,612)	(2,77,17,710)
Statutory income tax rate	25.00%	20.00%
Tax as per applicable tax rate	-	-55,43,542
Differences due to:		
- Effect of deferred tax on brought forward business losses	12,07,779	
- Effect of change in tax rate	354734135	1,69,594
- Provision for tax of earlier years	(60,89,302)	20,66,472
- Others	(7,44,663)	(5,03,620)
Income tax expenses charged to the statement of profit and loss Effective tax rate	(56,26,187)	(38,11,095)
Effective tax rate	40.0%	13.7%

C) Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

31 Marc	h 2023		
	As at 01 April 2022	Credit / (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	As at 31 March 2023
- Temporary differences on account of depreciation	(6,65,463)	1,38,403	(5,27,060)
- ESOP	2,77,072	2,26,772	5,03,843
- Right-of-use assets (^) - Other	88,489	5,153	93,642
- Ind AS 29	8,50,406	(60,340)	7,90,066
Tax assets / (liabilities)	-	(1,48,34,730)	(1,48,34,730)
	5,50,504	(1,45,24,742)	(1,39,74,238)
- Unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward of losses	37,93,549	(12,07,779)	25,85,770
Net tax assets / (liabilities) - MAT credit entitlement	43,44,053	(1,57,32,521)	-1,13,88,468
Total	43,44,053	(1,57,32,521)	-1,13,88,468

31 March	2022		
	As at 01 April 2021	Credit / (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	As at 31 March 2022
- Temporary differences on account of depreciation - ESOP	(7,57,924)	92,461	(6,65,463)
- Right-of-use assets (^)		2,77,072	2,77,072
- Other	64,042	24,446	88,489
Tax assets / (liabilities)	4,99,723	3,50,684	8,50,406
	(1,94,159)	7,44,663	5,50,504
- Unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward of losses		37,93,549	37,93,549
Net tax assets / (liabilities) - MAT credit entitlement	(1,94,159)	45,38,212	43,44,053
Total	(1,94,159)	45,38,212	43,44,053

^(^) Opening balances is on account of transition impact of Ind AS 116.



Provet Veteriner Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş. Notes to accounts for the year ended 31 March 2023 All amounts are in Turkish Lira unless stated otherwise

Note 37 - Related Party Disclosures

i) Holding company:

Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland Alivira Animal Health Limited, India (Holding company of Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland) Sequent Scientific Limited, India (Ultimate Holding Company)

ii) Wholly owned Subsidiary:

Topkim-Topkapi llaç Premiks San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.

iii) Key Management Personnel
Murat Mentes (Date of appointment – November 16, 2020)
Alexis Goux (Date of appointment - March 22, 2022)

iv) Fellow Subsidiaries

Laboratorios Karizoo SA, Spain Bremer Pharma GmbH, Germany

A. Transaction during the year Nature of Transactions	Year ended 31	Year ended 31
Nature of Transactions	March 2023	March 2022
(i) Purchase of materials		
Alivira Animal Health Ltd, India	2.45.959	02.600
Laboratorios Karizoo SA, Spain	2,45,858	93,699
Bremer Pharma GmbH, Germany	1,07,51,595	•
Topkim-Topkapi Ilaç Premiks San. Ve Tic. A.S.	1,89,403	
ropanii-ropaapi nay riennas san. ve rie. A.Ş.	4,53,70,991	2,83,23,648
(ii) Sale of materials		
Topkim-Topkapi Ilaç Premiks San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.	6,11,66,119	3,83,93,134
	0,11,00,117	5,65,75,15
(iii) Interest on Loan		
Alivira Animal Health Ltd, Ireland	36,55,347	21,06,776
	4	- 13
(iv) Income from Car rent cross charge		
Topkim-Topkapi Ilaç Premiks San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.	27,00,000	15,00,00
(v) Income from Conversion charges cross charge		
Topkim-Topkapi Ilaç Premiks San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.	3,98,00,000	1,42,50,000
(vi) Rent charges for office & warehouse		
Dr. Huseyin Aydin	3,00,000	3,43,333
(vii) Income from Logistic Service		
Topkim-Topkapi Ilaç Premiks San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.	5,53,602	3,73,760
(viii) Income from fuel expense reimbursement		
Topkim-Topkapi Ilaç Premiks San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.	4,87,592	1,69,563
(ix) Legal & professional Expenses		
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland		
Laboratorios Karizoo SA, Spain	2,49,292	
Caboratorios Karizoo SA, Spain	16,82,723	4,60,218
(x) Other Expenses		
Bremer Pharma GmbH, Germany	98,492	
Thanks Shierr, Stringly	90,492	•
B. Balance as at balance sheet date:		
(i) Borrowing		
Topkim-Topkapi Ilaç Premiks San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.	26 14 250	
Alivira Animal Health Ltd. Ireland	26,14,259 11,19,07,391	9 34 19 313
and the state of t	11,19,07,391	8,26,18,717
(ii) Advances given		
Topkim-Topkapi Ilaç Premiks San. Ve Tic. A.S.		55,38,355
		22,20,22
iii) Receivable balance		
Bremer Pharma GmbH, Germany		2,13,728
9 8		-,.5,.20
iv) Creditors balance		
aboratorios Karizoo SA, Spain	66,80,528	5,12,502
Bremer Pharma GmbH, Germany	41,518	-,,
Alivira Animal Health Ltd, India		34,418
Alivira Animal Health Ltd, Ireland	3,18,09,545	2,46,17,087

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

As per our report of EY Turkey

Place : Istanbul Date: 20 May 2023 For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Murat Mentes PROVET VETERINER ÜRÜNLER Director Thane,20 May 2023