FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARIES

FOR FY 2025-26

B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period beginning from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 ("the period"), and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Management's and Board of Directors Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026, received on 1 April 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2026 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 43 to the financial statements.

b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 57(x) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 57(xi) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all the relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, where audit trail (edit log) facility

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was enabled and operated in the previous years, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/payable by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid/payable to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

abhishek

Abhishek

Partner

Membership No.: 062343

ICAI UDIN:26062343ZYOGYW6314

Place: Pune

Date: 04 May 2026

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory, except goods-in-transit, has been physically verified by the management during the year.For goods-in-transit subsequent evidence of receipts has been linked with inventory records. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its manufactured goods and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. in million)	Amount paid under protest (Rs. in million)	Period to which the amount relates #	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	49.71	49.71*	From AY 2015-16 to AY 2019-20	Commissio n of Income Tax(Appeal s),Pune
Goods and Service Tax Act,2017	Goods and Service Tax, Maharashtra	5.30	0.11	FY 2017-18	Additional Commissio ner(Appeals -1), CGST, Pune
Goods and Service Tax Act,2017	Goods and Service Tax, Delhi	1.39	0.05	FY 2017-18	Commissio ner of State Tax (Appeals), Delhi
Goods and Service Tax Act,2017	Goods and Service Tax, Kerala	3.39	0.11	FY 2017-18	Commissio nerof State Tax (Appeals), Kerala

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. in million)	Amount paid under protest (Rs. in million)	Period to which the amount relates #	Forum where dispute is pending
Goods and Service Tax Act,2017	Goods and Service Tax, Chattisgarh	2.52	0.18	FY 2023-24	Additional Commissioner(Appeals), Raipur
Goods and Service Tax Act,2017	Goods and Service Tax, Uttar pradesh	0.12	0.01	FY 2020-21	Additional Commissioner (Appeals), Lucknow
Goods and Service Tax Act,2017	Goods and Service Tax, Haryana	0.53	0.01	FY 2018-19	Additional Commissioner, SGST (Appeals), Panchkula
Goods and Service Tax Act,2017	Goods and Service Tax, Uttar Pradesh	0.45	0.01	FY 2018-19	Additional Commissioner SGST, (Appeals), Ghaziabad
Uttar Pradesh VAT Act, 2008	Uttar Pradesh VAT	1.63	-	FY 2017-18	Additional Commissioner (Appeals), Lucknow
CST Act, 1956	CST	0.61	-	FY 2017-18	Additional Commissioner (Appeals), Lucknow

*Represents adjustment/set off of brought forward losses/ MAT credit

FY and AY stand for Financial year and Assessment year respectively.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year and the term loans obtained in the previous periods were fully utilised in the respective periods. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

(f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Abhishek

Abhishek

Partner

Membership No.: 062343

ICAI UDIN:26062343ZYOGYW6314

Place: Pune

Date: 04 May 2026

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022



Abhishek

Partner

Membership No.: 062343

ICAI UDIN:26062343ZYOGYW6314

Place: Pune

Date: 04 May 2026

GENNOVA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	2,440.18	2,359.12
Capital work-in-progress	4	610.28	87.91
Right-of-use assets	6	346.45	380.97
Intangible assets	5	1,337.53	1,253.08
Financial assets			
i) Investments	7	1.80	1.59
ii) Other financial assets	8	111.52	106.03
Deferred tax assets (net)	37	33.40	14.97
Income tax assets (net)	38	9.94	21.31
Other non current assets	9	256.79	24.25
Total non current assets		**5,147.89**	**4,249.23**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	1,404.93	1,206.65
Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	11	1,191.95	1,033.89
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	190.29	203.26
iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	13	45.50	28.95
iv) Other financial assets	14	215.53	191.32
Other current assets	15	587.53	479.23
Total current assets		**3,635.73**	**3,143.30**
Total assets		**8,783.62**	**7,392.53**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16	55.11	55.11
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	17	2,386.94	2,322.45
Total equity		**2,442.05**	**2,377.56**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	18	3,556.40	2,772.79
ii) Lease Liabilities	6	277.43	219.34
iii) Other financial liabilities	19	26.46	17.80
Provisions	20	53.59	48.09
Other non current liabilities	21	72.32	144.29
Total non current liabilities		**3,986.20**	**3,202.31**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	22	753.61	692.09
ii) Lease Liabilities	6	95.02	190.78
iii) Trade payables	23		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		82.03	11.84
Total outstanding dues to others		875.89	609.23
iv) Other financial liabilities	24	413.45	204.37
Provisions	25	84.18	52.25
Other current liabilities	26	51.19	52.10
Total current liabilities		**2,355.37**	**1,812.66**
Total liabilities		**6,341.57**	**5,014.97**
Total equity and liabilities		**8,783.62**	**7,392.53**

** Amount below Rs 0.005 millions*

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. 1 to 58

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Firm Registration: 101248W/W-100022
Chartered Accountants

Abhishek
Partner
Membership No. 062343

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited
CIN -U24231PN2001PLC016253

Shailesh Ayyangar
Chairman
DIN : 00268076

Samit Mehta
Whole-time Director & CEO
DIN : 00332562

Rutuja Gohad
Company Secretary
Membership No. A35340

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

GENNOVA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue:			
Revenue from operations	27	4,917.42	4,299.46
Other income	28	12.07	23.04
Total revenue		**4,929.49**	**4,322.50**
Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed	29	664.16	546.90
Purchases of stock-in-trade		287.90	246.99
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods	30	(164.99)	239.63
Employee benefit expenses	31	1,020.42	912.95
Depreciation and amortization expense	33	669.62	641.10
Finance cost	34	349.87	294.36
Other expenses	32	2,086.26	1,576.47
Net (gain) / loss on foreign currency transactions		(44.38)	5.64
Total expenses		**4,868.86**	**4,464.04**
Profit before exceptional items and taxation		**60.63**	**(141.54)**
Exceptional items	35	15.28	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**45.35**	**(141.54)**
Tax expense	36		
Current tax		10.96	1.75
Deferred tax		(19.86)	(28.10)
Total tax expenses		**(8.90)**	**(26.35)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**54.25**	**(115.19)**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income/(loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period	46	4.01	(6.56)
- Income tax relating to above item	36	(1.40)	2.29
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or		**2.61**	**(4.27)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**56.86**	**(119.46)**
Earnings per share:			
Basic	39	9.84	(20.90)
Diluted	39	9.84	(20.90)
[Face value per share: Rs. 10 (March 31, 2025 : Rs.10)]			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. 1 to 58

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GENNOVA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

Equity share capital	Notes	Rs. in millions
As at April 1, 2024		**55.11**
Changes in equity share capital	**16**	-
As at March 31, 2025		**55.11**
Changes in equity share capital	**16**	-
As at March 31, 2026		**55.11**

Rs. in millions

Other equity	Notes	Reserves and surplus			Total
		Retained earning	Capital Redemption Reserve	Other reserves	
As at April 1, 2024		**1,886.99**	**550.00**	**12.92**	**2,449.91**
Profit for the year		(115.19)	-	-	(115.19)
Issue of share options of Holding Company to employees of the Company	**47**	-	-	(8.00)	(8.00)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations (net of tax)		(4.27)	-	-	(4.27)
As at March 31, 2025		**1,767.53**	**550.00**	**4.92**	**2,322.45**
Profit for the period		54.25	-	-	54.25
Issue/(Cancellation) of share options of Holding Company to employees of the Company	**47**	-	-	7.68	7.68
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations (net of tax)		2.61	-	-	2.61
As at March 31, 2026		**1,824.39**	**550.00**	**12.60**	**2,386.99**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. 1 to 58

As per our report of even date attached.

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Abhishek
Partner
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Date: 04 May 2026

Samit Mehta
Whole-time Director & CEO
DIN : 00332562

GENNOVA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	**45.35**	**(141.54)**
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	669.62	641.10
Change in Fair value of Financial Instrument	-	1.38
Finance costs	349.87	292.95
Employee share-based expense	7.68	(8.00)
Interest income from banks and others	(4.32)	(3.41)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.23	(0.32)
Gain on termination of leases	-	(0.84)
Unwinding of Discount on Security Deposit	(6.76)	(6.40)
	1,061.67	**774.92**
Working capital adjustments:		
- (Increase) / decrease in inventories	(198.28)	272.99
- (Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(158.06)	(438.08)
- (Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(24.28)	16.86
- (Increase) / decrease in other assets	(108.86)	(150.32)
- Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	336.85	(49.13)
- Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	72.89	(0.91)
- Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	41.16	(34.07)
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	41.44	18.54
	2.85	**(364.12)**
Cash generated from operating activities	**1,064.52**	**410.80**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	0.41	(68.59)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**1,064.93**	**342.21**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, Leasehold Land and capital work-in-progress	(1,130.43)	(146.15)
Purchase of intangible assets	(257.44)	(1,328.62)
Receipt of asset related Government grant [refer Note 53(4)]	21.22	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, assets held for sale and transfer of	0.06	0.41
Investments in Sunsure Solarpark Twelve Private Limited	-	(1.59)
Interest received from banks and others	4.38	3.18
Term deposit placed	(19.09)	(118.98)
Term deposit matured	-	124.64
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(1,381.30)**	**(1,467.11)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(145.59)	(145.33)
Intercorporate deposits taken from Holding Company	3,660.50	3,000.60
Repayment of intercorporate deposits taken from Holding Company	(2,836.70)	(268.00)
Proceeds from / (repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)	172.46	(726.53)
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(226.48)	(185.61)
Interest paid	(315.66)	(296.94)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**308.53**	**1,378.19**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(7.84)	253.29
Cash and cash equivalent as at beginning of the period	192.75	(60.54)
Cash and cash equivalent as at year end	**184.91**	**192.75**

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GENNOVA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED PUNE

GENNOVA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

Rs. in millions

Components of cash and cash equivalent:	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	-	0.06
Balances with bank in current accounts	186.50	199.55
Demand deposits (with original maturity of less than 3 months)	3.79	3.65
Bank overdrafts used for cash management purpose	(5.38)	(10.51)
Total cash and cash equivalent*	**184.91**	**192.75**

* Cash and cash equivalent includes bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Borrowings:		
Opening balance	3,450.36	1,590.98
Amount borrowed during the year	3,660.50	3,000.60
Amount repaid during the year	(2,809.83)	(1,139.86)
Others (includes unrealised foreign exchange differences)	2.74	1.38
Closing balance (refer note 17 & 20)	**4,303.77**	**3,453.10**
Interest accrued on borrowings:		
Opening balance	3.97	7.94
Finance cost incurred during the year	349.87	294.33
Amount paid during the year	(315.66)	(296.94)
Others (includes borrowing cost capitalised during the year)	(36.00)	(1.36)
Closing balance (refer note 20)	**2.18**	**3.97**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements..1 to 58

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Firm Registration: 101248W/W-100022
Chartered Accountants

Abhishek
Partner
Membership No. 062343

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
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Chairman
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Samit Mehta
Whole-time Director & CEO
DIN : 00332562

Rutuja Gohad
Company Secretary
Membership No. A35340

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

1A. General information:

Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited (the "Company") is a research-based biotech pharmaceutical Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company is presently catering to the domestic as well as export markets and has one plant located in India.

1B. Basis of preparation

a) Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 04, 2026.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 1C. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All the amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise indicated.

c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for the following items:

Items	Measurement Basis
Certain Financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Equity settled share based payment arrangements	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimations uncertainties that have a significant risk resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2026 is included in following notes:

Note 1C. c) Useful lives of property, plant, equipment;
Note 1C. d) Useful lives of intangible assets;
Note 6 - measurement of discount rate for initial recognition of ROU and Lease Liability as per Ind AS 116
Note 10 - Valuation of inventories

Note 20 & 25 - recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

e) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Head of Treasury.

The team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.
- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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GENNOVA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

1B. Basis of preparation (continued)

e) Measurement of fair values (continued)

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 42 – Fair value measurements;
- Note 47 – Employee stock option plan

f) Current versus non current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current assets / non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have any unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current liabilities / non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Based on the time involved between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

1C. Material accounting policies

a) Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into functional currency at exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction, exchange difference are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

b) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)





1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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 debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:
- The stated policy and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice.

These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial asset to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of asset;

- How the performance of portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- The risk that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

- How managers of business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for time value of money and for credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and other basic leading risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:
- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- term that would adjust the contractual rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- term that limits the Company's claim to cash flows for specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amount of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired on a significant premium or discount to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or require prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is significant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

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GENNOVA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED PUNE

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

c) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment (including capital-work-inprogress) are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized as an assets if , and only if 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.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimate costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for vehicles and furnitures and fixtures at leasehold premises. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management	Useful life as per schedule II
Leasehold improvements	As per lease	NA
Plant and machinery	3 to 20 years	10 to 20 years
Electrical installation	10 years	10 years
Air handling equipment	15 years	15 years
Computers	3-6 years	3-6 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years
Vehicles	5 years	8-10 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives represents the period over which the management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed off).

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PUNE

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

d) Intangible assets

i. Initial recognition:

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of intangible asset shall be recognized as an assets if , and only if 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.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably.

iii. Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives using straight line method, as is included in depreciation and amortisation in statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Intangible Asset	Management estimated useful life
Brands acquired	5 to 10 years
Software, license rights	2 to 10 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

iv. Intangible Assets under Development
Intangible assets under development are initially recognized at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to Company.

e) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost on inventories is based on weighted average formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion cost and other cost incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In case of manufactured inventory and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of fixed production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expense.

The net realisable value of work-in- progress is determined with reference to the selling price of related finished products.

Raw materials, components and other supplies held for use in production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material price have declined and it is estimated that the cost of finished products will exceed their net realizable value.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

The Company considers various factors like shelf life, ageing of inventory, product discontinuation, price changes and any other factor which impact the Company's business in determining the allowance for obsolete, non-saleable and slow moving inventories. The Company considers the above factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

f) Impairment

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit - impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of financial assets have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observed data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being overdue for a period of more than 12 months from the credit term offered to the customer;
- the restructuring of loan or advance by the Company on the terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that borrower will enter bankruptcy or the financial reorganization;
- the disappearance of active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, 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 receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

f) Impairment (continued)

i. Impairment of financial instruments (Continued)

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

While determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort. This includes both quantitate and qualitative information and analysis based on Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward - looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers financial asset to be in default when:
a. The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to action such as realising security (if any is held); or
b. The financial asset is 90 days or more past due.

Measurement of expected credit loss

Expected credit loss are probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flow that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance of expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write – off

The Gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off (either partially of full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when Company determines that the debtor does not have asset or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii. Impairment of non-financial asset

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

The Company's corporate assets do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. An impairment loss on goodwill is not subsequently reversed.

g) Employee benefits

i. Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.





1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

g) Employee benefits (Continued)

ii. Share-based payment transactions

Share-based payment are provided to employees via the Parent Company's Employees Stock Option Plan ("Emcure ESOS 2013")

The grant date fair value of equity settled share-based payment awards granted to employees of the Company is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognised as expense is based on the estimate of the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market vesting conditions at the vesting date.

iii. Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in statement of profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

iv. Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results is a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefit available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in statement of profit or loss. The Company recognises gain and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

v. Other long term employee benefit

The Company's liability in respect of other long-term employee benefits (compensated absences) is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit method. Remeasurement gains or losses are recognised in statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

h) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax-rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

h) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets (continued)

i. Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

ii. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

i) Revenue

Sale of goods

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. Consideration is allocated to each performance obligation specified in the contract. The Company recognises revenue pertaining to each performance obligation when it transfers control over a product to a customer, which is adjusted for expected refunds, which are estimated based on the historical data, adjusted as necessary.

The consideration can be fixed or variable. Where the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which the Company will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer. Variable consideration is only recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

The Company recognises refund liability where the Company receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the customer. The refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) for which the entity does not expect to be entitled (i.e. amounts not included in the transaction price).

Sale of services

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in statement of profit and loss over the period of time. The Company is involved in rendering services related to its products to its customers. If the services under a single arrangement are rendered in different reporting periods, then the consideration is allocated on a relative fair value basis between the different services.

Allowance for Sales returns and breakage expiry

When a customer has a right to return the product within a given period, the Company has recognised an allowance for returns. The allowance is measured equal to the value of the sales expected to return in the future period. Revenue is adjusted for the expected value of the returns and cost of sales are adjusted for the value of the corresponding goods to be returned.

The Company has an obligation to accept the goods which will expire. The Company has recognised an allowance for the returns due to expiry. The allowance is measured on the basis of historical trend of expiry against the sales occurred in the current and earlier period. Management considers the sales value for the periods which are equivalent to average general shelf life of products. Revenue is adjusted for the expected value of the returns.

j) Government grants

Government grants are recognised initially as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognised in profit or loss as other operating revenue on a systematic basis. As per company policy, government grant related operating revenue is recognized on a gross basis and not netted off against the operating expenses, i.e. the income is presented separately under Note 53 (gross presentation).

Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as other operating revenue on a systematic basis in the periods in which such expenses are recognised.

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, shall be presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income. The grant set up as deferred income is recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

k) Leases

i. The Company as a lessee

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

l) Recognition of interest income or expenses

Interest income is recognised using effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of financial instrument
- The gross carrying amount of the financial assets; or
- The amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

m) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

m) Income tax (continued)

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:
temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that: is not a business combination; and at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences and

temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

n) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

o) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial assets at the time the guarantee is received. The asset is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with Ind AS 36 and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, where appropriate.
The fair value of financial guarantees is determined as the present value of the difference in net cash flows between the contractual payments under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations. Where guarantees in relation to loans or other payables are received for no compensation, the Company has made accounting policy choice of recognising fair value of such financial guarantee as finance cost.

p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank 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.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

q) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The board of directors of the Company are identified as Chief operating decision maker. Refer note 50 for segment reporting.

r) Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity and equivalent dilutive equity shares outstanding during the reporting period, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

s) Cash flow statement

Cash flow 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

t) Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised as part of the cost of the resulting intangible asset only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

u) Rounding of amounts

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

Note 2 - Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to Ind AS:

1. Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –

The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

2. Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –

The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements about the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

3. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules, applicable immediately –

The amendments provide a mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively.

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GENNOVA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Rs. in millions

Note 3 Property, plant and equipment	Gross book value					Accumulated depreciation					Net book value
	As at April 1, 2025	Addition	Disposals	Others	As at March 31, 2026	As at April 1, 2025	Depreciation for the year	Disposals	Others	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Leasehold improvements	164.27	0.19	-	-	164.46	107.10	27.02	-	-	134.12	30.34
Plant and machinery	3,370.75	328.37	(0.44)	(58.19)	3,640.49	1,331.54	230.59	(0.15)	(7.09)	1,554.89	2,085.60
Electrical installation	49.02	2.98	-	0.80	52.80	10.31	4.05	-	1.38	15.74	37.06
Air handling equipment	159.15	6.95	-	-	166.10	18.38	9.69	-	-	28.07	138.03
Computers	60.59	31.79	(0.55)	(5.86)	85.97	44.09	10.83	(0.55)	(4.36)	50.01	35.96
Office equipments	17.75	2.24	-	2.63	22.62	8.69	3.08	-	1.65	13.42	9.20
Furniture and fixtures	68.78	12.94	-	58.43	140.15	13.78	15.35	-	7.55	36.68	103.47
Vehicles	16.90	-	(0.20)	-	16.70	14.20	2.18	(0.20)	-	16.18	0.52
Total	**3,907.21**	**385.46**	**(1.19)**	**(2.19)**	**4,289.29**	**1,548.09**	**302.79**	**(0.90)**	**(0.87)**	**1,849.11**	**2,440.18**

Refer Note 49 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company

Rs. in millions

Note 3 Property, plant and equipment	Gross book value					Accumulated depreciation					Net book value
	As at April 1, 2024	Addition	Disposals	Others	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024	Depreciation for the year	Disposals	Others	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Leasehold improvements	156.09	8.18	-	-	164.27	70.02	37.08	-	-	107.10	57.17
Plant and machinery	3,229.57	141.41	(0.23)	-	3,370.75	1,068.13	263.55	-	(0.14)	1,331.54	2,039.21
Electrical installation	42.23	6.79	-	-	49.02	5.89	4.42	-	-	10.31	38.71
Air handling equipment	155.75	3.40	-	-	159.15	8.01	10.37	-	-	18.38	140.77
Computers	51.44	9.15	-	-	60.59	33.21	10.88	-	-	44.09	16.50
Office equipments	14.52	3.23	-	-	17.75	6.16	2.53	-	-	8.69	9.06
Furniture and fixtures	59.55	9.23	-	-	68.78	7.70	6.08	-	-	13.78	55.00
Vehicles	18.90	-	(2.00)	-	16.90	14.02	2.19	(2.01)	-	14.20	2.70
Total	**3,728.05**	**181.39**	**(2.23)**	**-**	**3,907.21**	**1,213.14**	**337.10**	**(2.01)**	**(0.14)**	**1,548.09**	**2,359.12**

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Rs. in millions

Note 4 Capital Work-in-progress and Intangibles assets under development	As at April 1, 2025	Addition	Capitalised	Disposals	As at March 31, 2026
Capital work-in-progress	87.91	703.57	(181.20)	-	610.28

Rs. in millions

Note 4 Capital Work-in-progress and Intangibles assets under development	As at April 1, 2024	Addition	Capitalised	Disposals	As at March 31, 2025
Capital work-in-progress	85.45	19.04	(16.59)	-	87.91

Footnotes for note 3 and 4

1. The Capital work-in-progress at the year end of Rs 610.28 Millions (March 31,2025 : Rs.87.91 Millions) mainly consists of plant and machinery, building and other assets pertaining to various projects / plants, expansion of existing facilities, etc.

2. The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs to be capitalised is Nil (March 31, 2025 : MCLR + 0.50%).
3. Refer Note 49 for information on Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress pledged as security by the company.

Assets pledged as security

Capital work-in-progress ageing as at end of reporting period is as below

Rs. in millions

March 31, 2026	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	597.57	10.72	1.99	-	610.28

Rs. in millions

March 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	19.05	1.99	12.47	54.40	87.91

There are no projects where cost exceeded original plan and there are no projects which are overdue from original planned completion date.

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Note 5 Intangible assets	Gross book value					Accumulated amortization					Net book value
	As at April 1, 2025	Addition	Disposals	Others	As at March 31, 2026	As at April 1, 2025	Amortisation for the year	Disposals during the year	Others	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Software	53.94	22.59	-	2.19	78.72	33.02	14.72	-	0.85	48.59	30.13
Product development	98.98	234.85	-	-	333.83	8.85	23.59	-	-	32.44	301.39
Intangible License Right	1,252.52	-	-	-	1,252.52	110.50	136.01	-	-	246.51	1,006.01
Total	**1,405.44**	**257.44**	**-**	**2.19**	**1,665.07**	**152.37**	**174.32**	**-**	**0.85**	**327.54**	**1,337.53**

Rs. in millions

Note 5 Intangible assets	Gross book value					Accumulated amortization					Net book value
	As at April 1, 2024	Addition	Disposals	Others	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024	Amortisation for the year	Disposals during the year	Others	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Software	46.78	7.16	-	-	53.94	22.53	10.48	-	-	33.01	20.93
Product development	26.18	72.79	-	-	98.97	0.01	8.84	-	-	8.85	90.12
Intangible License Right	-	1,252.52	-	-	1,252.52	-	110.49	-	-	110.49	1,142.03
Total	**72.96**	**1,332.47**	**-**	**-**	**1,405.43**	**22.54**	**129.81**	**-**	**-**	**152.35**	**1,253.08**

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Note 6 : Leases

Lease contracts entered by the Company majorly pertains for Land & buildings taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course. Information about leases for which the company is lessee is presented as below:

Right-Of -Use Of Asset

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Land	Properties	Plant & Machinery	Total
Balance as at April 1 ,2024	-	**200.64**	**132.09**	**332.73**
Additions for the year	-	223.93	-	223.93
Deletions for leases terminated	-	(1.50)	-	(1.50)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(113.02)	(61.17)	(174.19)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	**310.05**	**70.92**	**380.97**
Additions for the year	-	158.00	-	158.00
Deletions for leases terminated (Refer Note below)	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	(131.35)	(61.17)	(192.52)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	-	**336.70**	**9.75**	**346.45**

Lease Liabilities

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance as at the beginning of the year	410.12	386.83
Additions for the year	154.17	211.37
Interest on lease liabilities	34.63	33.13
Deletions for leases terminated (refer note 6)	-	(2.47)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(226.48)	(218.74)
Balance as at the end of the year	**372.45**	**410.12**
Current	95.02	190.78
Non-current	277.43	219.34

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows-

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Less than one year	123.55	219.04
One to five years	304.13	237.13
More than five years	22.90	26.80
Total undiscounted lease liabilities as at year end	**450.58**	**482.97**

Amount recognised in statement of Profit or Loss

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	34.63	33.13
Depreciation on right of use assets	192.51	174.19
Total	**227.14**	**207.32**

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flow

Cash flow from financing activities

Rs. in millions

- Repayment of lease liabilities	(226.48)	(218.74)

Note: Balance lying in the ROU asset & liabilities are presented as deletions & resultant gain is recognised under Note 28 Other income.

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Rs. in millions

Note 7 Non current investments	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Investment in equity instruments		
Unquoted (Valued at cost unless otherwise stated)		
Investments in Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda		
1 (March 31, 2025 : 1), fully paid equity shares of Real 1 each	*	*
Investments in Sunsure Solarpark Twelve Private Limited	1.80	1.59
12402 (March 31, 2025 : 12402), fully paid equity shares of INR 10 each		
Total - Aggregate of unquoted investments	**1.80**	**1.59**

* Value below Rs. 0.005 Million

^During the previous year, the Company had subscribed to the shares of Sunsure Solarpark Twelve Private Limited ("Sunsure"), for 12,402 equity shares of Rs. 10 each amounting to Rs. 15.50 million (March 31, 2025 : Rs.15.50 million). Investment in Sunsure is initially recognised as at fair value as per Ind AS 109, subsequently it will be carried at amortised cost. The excess of the nominal value of investment over the fair value on initial recognition is recognised as prepaid expense and amortised over the term of the contractual agreement (25 years).

Rs. in millions

Note 8 Other non-current financial assets	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified:		
Term deposits with banks for remaining maturity period more than 12 months (refer note below)	6.40	3.92
Security deposits	105.12	102.11
Total	**111.52**	**106.03**

Note : Held as lien by bank for issuing performance bank guarantees. (Refer Note 49)

Rs. in millions

Note 9 Other non-current assets	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified:		
Capital advances	243.27	11.08
Prepaid expenses	13.52	13.17
Total	**256.79**	**24.25**

Rs. in millions

Note 10 Inventories	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Raw materials [Includes in transit Rs. Nil millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs. Nil millions)]	544.52	549.74
Packing materials [Includes in transit Rs.12.39 millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 1.58 millions)]	131.87	109.87
Work-in-progress	272.10	186.98
Finished goods	167.06	99.27
Traded goods [Includes in transit Rs. Nil millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs.0.64 millions)]	64.52	52.44
Stores and Spares [Includes in transit Rs. 13.58 millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs. Nil millions)]	224.86	208.35
Total	**1,404.93**	**1,206.65**

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

1. Write-downs of inventories during the year amounted to Rs. 10.11 millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 44.26 millions). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in cost of materials consumed or changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods in statement of profit and loss.
2. Refer Note 49 for information on Inventories pledged as security by the Company.

Rs. in millions

Note 11 Trade receivables	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current trade receivables (Unsecured)		
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	1,244.01	1,066.58
Disputed receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	1.07	1.07
Less: Loss allowance	(53.13)	(33.76)
Total	**1,191.95**	**1,033.89**

Of the above, trade receivables from related parties are as below

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Total trade receivables from related parties (Refer note 45)	158.94	160.31
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Net trade receivables	**158.94**	**160.31**

Breakup of security details and ageing schedule

Rs. in millions

March 31, 2026	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	849.73	308.22	53.70	20.67	7.89	3.80	1,244.01
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	1.07	1.07
Total	**849.73**	**308.22**	**53.70**	**20.67**	**7.89**	**4.87**	**1,245.08**
Less: Loss allowance							(53.13)
Total	**849.73**	**308.22**	**53.70**	**20.67**	**7.89**	**4.87**	**1,191.95**

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Breakup of security details and ageing schedule

Rs. in millions

March 31, 2025	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	589.05	388.46	37.65	39.34	8.60	3.47	1,066.58
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	1.07	1.07
Total	589.05	388.46	37.65	39.34	8.60	4.54	1,067.65
Less: Loss allowance							(33.76)
Total	589.05	388.46	37.65	39.34	8.60	4.54	1,033.89

Refer Note 49 for information on trade receivables pledged as security by the company.
The Company's exposure to credit and currency risk, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 41.

Rs. in millions

Note 12 Cash and cash equivalents	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash in hand	-	0.06
Balances with bank	186.50	199.55
Demand deposits (with original maturity of less than 3 months)	3.79	3.65
Total	190.29	203.26

Refer Note 49 for information on cash and cash equivalents pledged as security by the company.

Rs. in millions

Note 13 Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified		
Term deposits with banks for initial maturity more than 3 months but remaning maturity of less than 12 months (Refer note below)	43.99	27.38
Interest accrued on deposits with bank	1.51	1.57
Total	45.50	28.95

Note: Term deposits are held as lien by bank for Non Fund Based Credit Limits (which includes Letter of Credit & Bank Guarantees) (Refer Note 49)

Rs. in millions

Note 14 Other current financial assets	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified		
Government grant receivables	215.53	189.40
Other receivable	-	1.92
Total	215.53	191.32

Rs. in millions

Note 15 Other current assets	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified		
Advances for supply of goods and services	36.35	20.79
Balances with government authorities	533.50	435.97
Advance to employees	4.31	4.48
Prepaid expenses	13.37	17.99
Total	587.53	479.23

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Note 16 Share capital	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
Authorised				
Equity share of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 10 each)	1,00,00,000	100.00	1,00,00,000	100.00
Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2025: Rs. 10 each)	5,50,00,000	550.00	5,50,00,000	550.00
Total	**6,50,00,000**	**650.00**	**6,50,00,000**	**650.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
Equity share of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 10 each)	55,11,365	55.11	55,11,365	55.11
Total	**55,11,365**	**55.11**	**55,11,365**	**55.11**

Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Nos	Value	Nos	Value
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year	55,11,365	55.11	55,11,365	55.11

Share held by the Holding Company	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
Equity Shares				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited, the Holding Company	48,47,500	87.95%	48,47,500	87.95%

Shareholders Holding shares more than 5%	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
Equity Shares				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited, the Holding Company	48,47,500	87.95%	48,47,500	87.95%
Dr. Sanjay Singh	6,61,365	12.00%	6,61,365	12.00%
Total	**55,08,865**	**99.95%**	**55,08,865**	**99.95%**

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	48,47,500	87.95%	48,47,500	87.95%
Total	**48,47,500**	**87.95%**	**48,47,500**	**87.95%**

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Information regarding shares in the last five years
No shares were issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the year ended March 31, 2026. Further the company has not undertaken any buy back of shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the year ended March 31, 2026.

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Note 17 Other equity	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Retained earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,767.48	1,886.99
Profit for the year	54.25	(115.19)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan, net of tax	2.61	(4.27)
Balance as at the end of the year	1,824.34	1,767.53
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	550.00	550.00
Balance as at the end of the year	550.00	550.00
Equity contribution from Holding Company		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	4.92	12.92
Issue of share options of Holding Company to employees of the company	7.68	-
Options cancelled	-	(8.00)
Balance as at the end of the year	12.60	4.92
Total	**2,386.94**	**2,322.45**

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Retained earnings
Retained earnings are the profits earned till date, less any transfers to other reserves and dividends distributed.

Equity contribution from Holding Company
Equity contribution from Holding Company in the nature of employee stock option issued to employees.

Capital redemption reserve
Capital redemption reserve has been created on redemption of optionally convertible preference shares and can be used for issuing fully paid bonus shares as per the Companies Act, 2013.

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Note 18 Non-current borrowings	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Secured		
Term loans:		
Loan from banks	22.84	148.98
Vehicle loans	0.71	2.73
Total secured	23.55	151.71
Unsecured		
Loan from others	17.89	35.32
Loan from Holding Company	3,556.40	2,732.60
Total unsecured	3,574.29	2,767.92
Less: Current maturities of term loans (Refer note 22)	(40.73)	(143.45)
Less: Current maturities of vehicle loans (Refer note 22)	(0.71)	(2.02)
Less: Transaction cost attributable to the borrowings	-	(1.37)
Total	**3,556.40**	**2,772.79**

a) Statement of principal terms of secured term loans outstanding as on March 31, 2026* :

Nature of facility	Repayment terms	Rate of interest % (per annum)	Currency	Amount outstanding (Rs. in millions)	Security
Term Loan	Monthly instalments from October 2022	1 Y MCLR + 0.50%	INR	22.84	First Charge over movable fixed assets of the company including movable fixed assets located at: 1. BTS 2 Building, Chrysalis Enclave, Block No.2, Plot No.2, International Biotech Park, Phase-II, MIDC Hinjewadi, Pune-411057. 2. Plot No. P-1, Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Phase II, MIDC Hinjewadi- Pune-411057. Second charge over the current assets of the Company Corporate Guarantee from Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited (Holding Company)
Vehicle loans	Monthly instalments from August 2021 and ending on July 2026	7.25%	INR	0.71	Vehicles for which loan is taken
	Total			**23.55**	

b) Terms of repayment for unsecured borrowings outstanding as on March 31, 2026

Nature of Facility	Repayment Terms	Rate of interest % (per annum)	Currency	Amount outstanding (Rs. in Millions)
Loan under New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative	10 yearly instalments starting from September 1, 2017	3%	INR	17.89
	Total			17.89

c) Statement of principal terms of secured term loans outstanding as on March 31, 2025* :

Nature of facility	Repayment terms	Rate of interest % (per annum)	Currency	Amount outstanding (Rs. in millions)	Security
Term Loan	Monthly instalments starting from October 2022 and ending on September 2026 of Rs. 10.42 million each	1 Y MCLR + 0.50%	INR	148.98	First Charge over movable fixed assets of the company including movable fixed assets located at: 1. BTS 2 Building, Chrysalis Enclave, Block No.2, Plot No.2, International Biotech Park, Phase-II, MIDC Hinjewadi, Pune-411057. 2. Plot No. P-1, Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Phase II, MIDC Hinjewadi- Pune-411057. Second charge over the current assets of the Company Corporate Guarantee from Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited (Holding Company)
Vehicle loans	Monthly installments starting from August 2021 and ending on July 2026	7.25%	INR	2.73	Vehicles for which loan is taken
	Total			151.71	

d) Terms of repayment for unsecured borrowings outstanding as on March 31, 2025

Nature of Facility	Repayment Terms	Rate of interest % (per annum)	Currency	Amount outstanding (Rs. in Millions)
Loan under New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative	10 yearly installments starting from September 1, 2017 ending on September 1,2027	3%	INR	35.32
	Total			35.32

e) Loans from related party is repayable on maturity (36 months) or as mutually agreed between the parties with interest of 7.50% p.a.

* For the assets pledged against secured borrowings, Refer Note 49

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Rs. in millions

Note 19 Other non-current financial liabilities	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Allowance for sales returns for expired goods (refer note 24)	26.46	17.80
Total	26.46	17.80

Rs. in millions

Note 20 Non-current Provisions	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	53.59	48.09
Total	53.59	48.09

Rs. in millions

Note 21 Other non-current liabilities	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred government grant (refer note 44 and 53)	72.32	144.29
Total	72.32	144.29

Rs. in millions

Note 22 Current borrowings	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Secured		
Cash credit facilities repayable on demand from banks	5.38	10.51
Working capital loans from banks	705.93	533.47
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2.18	3.97
Less: Transaction cost attributable to the borrowings	(1.32)	(1.33)
	712.17	546.62
Current Maturities of long term borrowings		
Current maturities of vehicle loans (Refer note 18)	0.71	2.02
Current maturities of term loans (Refer note 18)	40.73	143.45
Total	753.61	692.09

1) The Cash credit facilities / bank overdraft facilities are repayable on demand and working capital loans are repayable within a year, with interest in the range of 6.70% to 6.90%
2) Working capital loans from banks are secured by hypothecation of inventories, trade receivables and current assets.
3) Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risks is included in Note 41.
4) Working capital loans from banks are secured by hypothecation of inventories, trade receivables and current assets.
5) The Company has filed quarterly statements with banks with regard to the securities provided against such working capital facilities on a periodic basis. The statements filed by the Company are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.

Rs. in millions

Note 23 Trade payables	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Payables to related parties (Refer note 45)	349.50	288.47
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 52)	82.03	11.84
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises	526.39	320.76
Total	957.92	621.07

a) All trade payable are current.
b) The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 41.

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Trade payable ageing as at end of reporting period is as below

Rs. in millions

March 31, 2026	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	17.28	64.75	-	-	-	82.03
Others	104.20	725.92	36.39	0.08	9.30	875.89
Total	121.48	790.67	36.39	0.08	9.30	957.92

March 31, 2025	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	0.04	11.80	-	-	-	11.84
Others	57.10	507.10	0.26	4.58	40.19	609.23
Total	57.14	518.90	0.26	4.58	40.19	621.07

Rs. in millions

Note 24 Other current financial liabilities	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Employee benefits payable	126.14	111.20
Creditors for capital assets	207.67	62.81
Allowance for sales returns for expired goods (refer note b below)	61.34	27.11
Other liabilities	18.30	3.25
Total	413.45	204.37

Note :
a) The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to above financial liabilities is disclosed in Note 41.
b) Allowance for anticipated sales returns subsequent to sales
- Allowance has been made towards probable return of goods from customers, as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 115 estimated by management based on past trends.

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Beginning of the year	44.91	29.82
Provisions made during the year	107.77	81.09
Provisions utilised during the year	(64.88)	(66.00)
At the end of the year (non-current and current)	87.80	44.91

Rs. in millions

Note 25 Current provisions	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	22.62	20.44
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 46)	61.56	31.81
Total	84.18	52.25

Rs. in millions

Note 26 Other current liabilities	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	50.09	24.23
Advances from customers	1.10	27.87
Total	51.19	52.10





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For the year ended March 31, 2026

Rs. in millions

Note 27 Revenue from operations*	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Sale of products	3,810.23	3,448.32
Sale of services	895.90	499.82
Other operating revenues		
Export incentives	7.09	7.08
Scrap Sales	0.91	0.24
Government Grant (Refer Note 53)	203.29	344.00
Total	4,917.42	4,299.46

*Refer note 48 for details of revenue from contract with customers.

Rs. in millions

Note 28 Other income	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest income under the effective interest method on:		
Interest income from banks and others	4.32	3.41
Miscellaneous income	7.75	19.31
Profit on sale of fixed asset	-	0.32
Total	12.07	23.04

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Rs. in millions

Note 29 Cost of material consumed	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
A: Raw material consumed		
Opening inventory	549.74	557.07
Add : Purchases (net)	470.24	347.15
	1,019.98	904.22
Less: Closing inventory	544.52	549.74
Cost of raw materials consumed	475.46	354.48
B: Packing material consumed		
Opening inventory	109.87	207.52
Add : Purchases (net)	210.70	94.77
	320.57	302.29
Less: Closing inventory	131.87	109.87
Cost of packing materials consumed	188.70	192.42
Total	**664.16**	**546.90**

Rs. in millions

Note 30 Changes in inventory of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening inventory		
Finished goods	99.27	133.85
Work-in-process	186.97	341.97
Traded goods	52.44	102.49
	338.68	578.31
Less: Closing inventory		
Finished goods	167.06	99.27
Work-in-process	272.09	186.97
Traded goods	64.52	52.44
	503.67	338.68
Increase in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods	**(164.99)**	**239.63**

Rs. in millions

Note 31 Employee benefit expenses	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	878.75	801.71
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 46)	57.04	50.59
Employee share-based payment expenses (refer note 47)	7.68	-
Gratuity (refer note 46)	19.34	17.89
Staff welfare expenses	57.61	42.76
Total	**1,020.42**	**912.95**

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

Rs. in millions

Note 32 Other expenses	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Processing charges	107.91	42.43
Factory consumables	837.37	543.34
Power and fuel	238.17	263.89
Insurance	28.41	5.99
Repairs and maintenance	166.87	90.59
Rates and taxes	5.73	9.38
Freight and forwarding expenses	25.61	23.74
Advertisement & promotional materials	150.24	87.54
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle expenses	85.77	51.25
Commission on sales	71.83	40.78
Printing, stationery, postage and telephone expenses	16.21	13.41
Legal and professional fees (refer note (a) below)	46.72	177.70
Expenditure on Corporate social responsibility (refer note 54)	5.52	8.35
Contractual services	81.62	64.06
Payment to auditors (refer note (b) below)	1.73	1.79
Commission to non-executive directors	3.50	3.25
Directors sitting fees	0.50	0.46
Provision for doubtful debts	19.37	7.95
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.23	-
Bad debts written off	2.92	2.61
Clinical trials	97.89	56.58
Miscellaneous expenses	92.14	81.38
Total	**2,086.26**	**1,576.47**

Note:

(a) Includes consultancy fees paid in relation to HDT matter amounting to Rs.Nil Millions (March 31, 2025: Rs. 11.77 millions)

(b) Payment to auditors

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Audit fees	1.60	1.60
Out of pocket expenses	0.13	0.19
Total	**1.73**	**1.79**

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Rs. in millions

Note 33 Depreciation and amortization expense	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	302.79	337.10
Amortisation of intangible asset	174.32	129.81
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	192.51	174.19
Total	**669.62**	**641.10**

Rs. in millions

Note 34 Finance cost	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss		
Interest on long-term borrowings measured at amortised cost	8.57	20.31
Interest on short-term borrowings measured at amortised cost	37.82	90.57
Interest on Related party borrowings	240.82	110.50
Other borrowing costs	28.03	37.80
Interest accrued on lease liability	34.63	33.13
Interest on shortfall of advance tax	-	2.05
Total	**349.87**	**294.36**

Note 35 Exceptional Items	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Labour wage code impact	15.28	-
Total	**15.28**	-

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Rs. in millions

Note 36 Tax expenses	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current tax expenses		
Current tax on profits for the year	10.80	-
Tax related to prior years	0.16	1.75
Total current tax expense	**10.96**	**1.75**
Deferred tax		
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	10.00	(47.57)
Change in tax rate	(29.86)	-
Change in recognised deductible temprorary difference	-	19.47
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**(19.86)**	**(28.10)**
Total tax expenses	**(8.90)**	**(26.35)**

Rs. in millions

Tax income/(expenses) recognised in OCI	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	(1.40)	2.29
Total tax expense	**(1.40)**	**2.29**

Rs. in millions

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
Profit before income tax		45.35		(141.54)
Tax using Company's domestic tax rate of 34.944% (March 31, 2025 : 34.944%)	34.95%	15.85	34.94%	(49.46)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible / (taxable) in calculating taxable				
Non deductible expenses	10.94%	4.96	-3.31%	4.68
Change in recognised deductible temprorary difference	0.00%	-	-13.76%	19.48
Change in tax rate	-65.85%	(29.86)	0.00%	-
Tax related to prior years	0.35%	0.16	-1.24%	1.75
Others	-0.02%	(0.01)	1.99%	(2.80)
Effective tax rate	**-19.63%**	**(8.90)**	**18.62%**	**(26.35)**

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Rs. in millions

Note 37 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets on		
Allowance for doubtful debts - trade receivables	13.37	11.79
Provision - employee benefit	35.36	35.35
Unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses	105.60	128.34
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	108.45	97.64
Security deposits	3.91	6.38
Lease Liability	93.74	143.32
Deferred government grant	4.58	10.57
Total deferred tax assets	**365.01**	**433.39**
Deferred tax liabilities on		
Property, plant and equipment	142.31	175.34
Intangible assets	101.98	109.43
Borrowings	0.13	0.52
Right to use asset	87.19	133.13
Total deferred tax liabilities	**331.61**	**418.42**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	**33.40**	**14.97**

Significant estimates

In assessing the realisability of the minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlements, management has assessed the utilisation of the MAT credit entitlement. The ultimate utilisation of the MAT credit is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income greater than the book profit computed as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961, before expiry of the credit period over which the MAT credit can be utilised. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategy in making the assessment. Based on the historical details of the taxable income, book profit and projections of future taxable income over the periods in which the MAT credit is available, management believes that the Company will be able to realise / utilise the MAT credit. The amount of the MAT credit is considered realisable as at the reporting date, however, the utilisation could be reduced in the near term if the future taxable income undergoes any change as compared to the estimates made by the management as at reporting date.

Rs. in millions

Movement of deferred tax assets / liabilities	Balance of deferred tax asset as at April 1, 2025	Balance of deferred tax liability as at April 1, 2025	Transferred to statement of profit and loss	Transferred to other comprehensive income	MAT credit utilised	Balance of deferred tax asset as at March 31, 2026	Balance of Deferred tax liability as at March 31, 2026
Allowance for doubtful debts - trade receivables	11.80	-	1.58	-	-	13.38	-
Provision - employee benefit	35.34	-	1.41	(1.40)	-	35.35	-
Unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses	128.34	-	(22.74)	-	-	105.60	-
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	97.63	-	10.81	-	-	108.44	-
Intangible assets	-	(109.44)	7.45	-	-	-	(101.99)
Lease Liability	143.32	-	(49.58)	-	-	93.74	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	(175.34)	33.03	-	-	-	(142.31)
Deferred government grant	10.57	-	(5.99)	-	-	4.58	-
Security deposits	6.39	-	(2.47)	-	-	3.92	-
Borrowings	-	(0.53)	0.39	-	-	-	(0.14)
Right to use asset	-	(133.11)	45.94	-	-	-	(87.17)
Total	**433.39**	**(418.42)**	**19.83**	**(1.40)**	**-**	**365.01**	**(331.61)**

Rs. in millions

Movement of deferred tax assets / liabilities	Balance of deferred tax asset as at April 1, 2024	Balance of deferred tax liability as at April 1, 2024	Transferred to statement of profit and loss	Transferred to other comprehensive income	MAT credit utilised	Balance of deferred tax asset as at March 31, 2025	Balance of Deferred tax liability as at March 31, 2025
Allowance for doubtful debts - trade receivables	9.02	-	2.78	-	-	11.80	-
Provision - employee benefit	28.51	-	4.54	2.29	-	35.34	-
Unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses	-	-	128.34	-	-	128.34	-
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	99.48	-	(1.85)	-	-	97.63	-
Intangible assets	-	(17.39)	(92.06)	-	-	-	(109.44)
Lease Liability	135.18	-	8.14	-	-	143.32	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	(177.60)	2.25	-	-	-	(175.34)
Deferred government grant	20.38	-	(9.81)	-	-	10.57	-
Security deposits	4.25	-	2.14	-	-	6.39	-
Borrowings	-	(1.02)	0.48	-	-	-	(0.53)
Right to use asset	-	(116.27)	(16.85)	-	-	-	(133.11)
Total	**296.82**	**(312.28)**	**28.10**	**2.29**	**-**	**433.39**	**(418.42)**

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can use the benefit therefrom.

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Gross amount		
Deductible temporary differences	-	-
Tax losses	48.63	48.63
Total	**48.63**	**48.63**
Unrecognised tax effect		
Deductible temporary differences	-	-
Tax losses	11.33	11.33
Total	**11.33**	**11.33**

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Expire		
Expiry date : 2031-2032	48.63	48.63
Never Expire	-	-
Total	**48.63**	**48.63**

Rs. in millions

Note 38 Current tax assets/(liabilities) - (net)	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current tax assets (net of provision)	9.94	21.31
Total (net of advance tax)	**9.94**	**21.31**

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Note 39 : Earnings per share

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Basic earnings per share		
A. Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. in millions)	54.25	(115.19)
B. Weighted average number of equity shares (nos.)	55,11,365	55,11,365
Basis earning per share (Rs.) (A/B)	**9.84**	**(20.90)**
Diluted earnings per share		
C. Adjusted net profit for the year (Rs. in millions)	54.25	(115.19)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (nos.)	55,11,365	55,11,365
D. Weighted average number of equity share (diluted) for the year (nos.)	55,11,365	55,11,365
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.) (C/D)	**9.84**	**(20.90)**
Face value per share (Rs.)	**10.00**	**10.00**

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Note 40 : Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to
- Safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholder's and benefits for other stakeholder's, and

- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholder's, return capital to shareholder's or issue new shares.

Generally consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:
Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalent's)
divided by
Total equity (as shown in the balance sheet).

The Company's strategy is to maintain a gearing ratio less than 1.75x. The gearing ratio at year end is as follows:

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net Debt	4,110.58	3,376.92
Equity attributable to owners of Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited	2,442.05	2,377.56
Net Debt to Equity ratio	1.68	1.42

Note 41 : Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks which results from the Company's operating and investing activities. The Company's risk management is carried out by central treasury department in under guidance of the board of directors and the core management team of the Company, and it focuses on actively ensuring the minimal impact of Company's financial position.
This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk in the financial statements

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (Rs.)	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Effective management of foreign exchange outflow and inflow
Market risk - interest rate	Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Ongoing review of existing borrowing rates and seeking for new facilities at lower rate

A) 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, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and other financial assets. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

Other financial assets that are potentially subject to credit risk consists of cash equivalents, inter corporate loans and deposits.
Further, the Company also recognises loss allowance by using a provision matrix based on historical credit loss experience wherein fixed provision rates are defined for each financial asset which is past due / not due. The Company depending on the diversity of its asset base, uses appropriate groupings if the historical credit loss experience shows significant different loss patterns for different customer segments / financial assets.

Also, the Company limits its exposure to credit risk from receivables by establishing a maximum payment period for customers.
The Company considers the recoverability from financial assets on regular intervals so that such financial assets are received within the due dates.

The Company has exposure to credit risk which is limited to carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the date of Balance sheet.

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Note 41 : Financial risk management (continued)

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are usually due within 7-180 days. Generally, and by practice significant domestic customers enjoy a credit period of approximately 7-45 days and for export customers, the credit period ranges from 30 to 180 days. The receivables are not interest bearing, which is the normal industry practice. All trade receivables are subject to credit risk exposure except for receivables from government agencies and related parties. However, the Company does not identify specific concentration of credit risk with regard to trade receivables, as the amounts recognized represent a large number of receivables from various customers. Further, majority of the receivables pertains to receivables from Subsidiaries, wherein the concentration of credit risk is considered to be low. Certain receivables are also backed by letter of credit from the banks, resulting into negligible credit risk in recovery of such receivables.

The Company uses a provision matrix (simplified approach) to measure the expected credit loss of trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Year ended March 31, 2026:
Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Rs. in millions

Ageing	Not Due	0-90 days past dues	91-180 days past dues	181-270 days past dues	271-360 days past dues	More than 361 days past dues	Total
Gross carrying amount	849.73	308.22	53.70	20.67	7.89	4.87	1,245.08
Expected loss rate (includes interest as well as credit loss)	-1.27%	-1.22%	-3.87%	-4.35%	-56.78%	-640.46%	-4.27%
Expected credit losses (loss allowance provision)	(10.75)	(3.76)	(2.08)	(0.90)	(4.48)	(31.16)	(53.13)
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of loss allowance)	**838.98**	**304.46**	**51.62**	**19.77**	**3.41**	**(26.29)**	**1,191.95**

Year ended March 31, 2025:
Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Rs. in millions

Ageing	Not Due	0-90 days past dues	91-180 days past dues	181-270 days past dues	271-360 days past dues	More than 361 days past dues	Total
Gross carrying amount	589.06	388.46	37.65	39.34	8.60	4.54	1,067.65
Expected loss rate (includes interest as well as credit loss)	-1.15%	-0.53%	-14.25%	-29.79%	-39.62%	-97.35%	-3.16%
Expected credit losses (loss allowance provision)	(6.79)	(2.06)	(5.37)	(11.72)	(3.41)	(4.42)	(33.76)
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of loss allowance)	**582.27**	**386.40**	**32.28**	**27.62**	**5.19**	**0.12**	**1,033.89**

During the period, the Company made write-offs of trade receivables amounting to Rs. 2.92 millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 2.61 millions).
There are no financial assets which have been written off during the year which are subject to enforcement activity.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision – Trade receivables

Particulars	Rs. in millions
Loss allowance on April 1, 2024	17.08
Amounts written off	(2.61)
Net remeasurement of loss allowances	19.29
Loss allowance on March 31, 2025	33.76
Amounts written off	(2.92)
Net remeasurement of loss allowances	22.29
Loss allowance on March 31, 2026	53.13

Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks:
With respect to the cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks, the concentration of credit risk is negligible as these are kept with the banks with very high credit worthiness.

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Note 41 : Financial risk management (continued)

B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and availability of funds through adequate amount of committed credit facility to meet the commitments arising out of financial liabilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet future requirements, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against debt covenants and maintaining debt financing plans and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt payments as well as cash requirement for day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored regularly as well as on the basis of a 30-day cash flow projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a period from 180 to 360 days period are identified and reviewed at regular intervals.

The Company maintains cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements. Funding in regards to Short-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by committed credit facilities of Rs. 1,550 million.

i) Financing arrangements

The Company has access to undrawn borrowing facilities including overdraft facility at the end of the reporting period.

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice subject to the continuance of satisfactory credit ratings.

ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Rs. in millions

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	within 1 year	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	Total
March 31, 2026				
Trade payable	957.92	-	-	957.92
Short term borrowings	753.61	-	-	753.61
Long term Borrowings	-	-	3,556.40	3,556.40
Lease Liabilities	123.55	97.26	229.77	450.58
Other financial liabilities	413.45	19.85	6.61	439.91
Total	**2,248.53**	**117.11**	**3,792.78**	**6,158.42**
March 31, 2025				
Trade payable	621.07	-	-	621.07
Short term borrowings	546.62	-	-	546.62
Long term Borrowings	143.58	42.08	2,732.60	2,918.26
Lease Liabilities	219.04	84.73	179.20	482.97
Other financial liabilities	204.37	13.35	4.45	222.17
Total	**1,734.68**	**140.16**	**2,916.25**	**4,791.09**

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Note 41 : Financial risk management (continued)

C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of it's 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.

i) Foreign currency risk

The Company operates majorly in local currency wherein majority of its purchases and sales & services are done in local currencies with minimal exposure to foreign currency risk. Foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities expressed in Rs. as at the closing are as follows:

Foreign currency risk exposure:

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
		Foreign Currency	Local Currency	Foreign Currency	Local Currency
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	AED	0.63	15.89	0.12	2.79
	USD	7.22	668.51	7.68	656.41
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)			**684.40**		**659.20**
Financial liabilities					
Trade Payable	AED	0.04	1.09	0.04	0.93
	CAD	0.00	0.10	-	-
	CHF	0.32	36.85	-	-
	EURO	0.28	29.78	0.29	26.80
	GBP	0.05	6.09	0.16	17.65
	JPY	0.52	0.30	-	-
	NZD	0.00	0.12	-	-
	USD	1.45	133.85	1.07	91.45
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)			**208.18**		**136.83**

* Foreign currency of insignificant amount

Sensitivity analysis:

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
USD sensitivity		
Rs./USD-Increase by 4% (March 31, 2025 -4%)*	**(4.72)**	**22.60**
Rs./USD-Decrease by 4% (March 31, 2025 -4%)*	**4.72**	**(22.60)**

* Holding all other variables constant

ii) Interest rate risk exposure

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to interest rate risk. During March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were in INR.

a) Interest rate risk exposure

The Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings obtained at variable rates expose the Company to interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

As a part of Company's interest risk management policy, treasury department closely tracks the base interest rate movements on regular basis. Based on regular review, management assesses the need to enter into interest rate swaps, contracts to hedge foreign currency risk. Management reviews the future movement in base rate against different factors such as overall micro and macro economic factors, liquidity in the system, expected spending cycle. Further on regular basis management assess the possibility of entering into new facilities which would reduce the future finance cost which helps management to mitigate the risk related to interest rate movement.

All the borrowing except vehicle loan are at floating rate. Refer note 18.

b) Sensitivity:

The Company's policy is to minimize interest rate cash flow risk exposures on borrowing. The local currency loans are linked to Bank Base Rate/ Marginal Cost of Funds Based Lending (MCLR).

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest rates — increase by 25 basis points (25 bps) **	(10.78)	(8.66)
Interest rates — decrease by 25 basis points (25 bps) **	10.78	8.66

* Amount is not significant
** Holding all other variables constant

Further, there are certain Rupee loans which have fixed interest rates, accordingly, interest sensitivity is not carried on these loans.

The bank deposits are placed on fixed rate of interest of approximately 4.00% to 6.75% (March 31, 2025: 4.75% to 6.50%). As the interest rate does not vary unless such deposits are withdrawn and renewed, sensitivity analysis is not performed.

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GENNOVA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED



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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 42 : Fair value measurements

Accounting classifications and fair value

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their level in the fair value hierarchy.

March 31, 2026

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Carrying amounts valued at				Fair value			
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value*								
Investment in Sunsure	-	1.80	-	1.80				
Trade receivables	-	1,191.95	-	1,191.95	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	190.29	-	190.29	-	-	-	-
Term deposits with banks	-	51.90	-	51.90	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	215.53	-	215.53	-	-	-	-
Security deposit	-	105.12	-	105.12	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	1,756.59	-	1,756.59	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value*								
Non current borrowings (including current maturities)	-	3,556.40	-	3,556.40	-	-	-	-
Current borrowings	-	753.61	-	753.61	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	957.92	-	957.92	-	-	-	-
Creditors for capital assets	-	207.67	-	207.67	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities		372.45		372.45				
Other financial liabilities	-	232.24	-	232.24	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	6,080.29	-	6,080.29	-	-	-	-

March 31, 2025

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Carrying amounts valued at				Fair value			
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value*								
Investment in Sunsure	-	1.59	-	1.59				
Trade receivables	-	1,033.89	-	1,033.89	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	203.26	-	203.26	-	-	-	-
Term deposits with banks	-	32.87	-	32.87	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	191.32	-	191.32	-	-	-	-
Security deposit	-	102.11	-	102.11	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	1,565.04	-	1,565.04	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value*								
Non current borrowings (including current maturities)	-	2,772.79	-	2,772.79	-	-	-	-
Current borrowings	-	692.09	-	692.09	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	621.07	-	621.07	-	-	-	-
Creditors for capital assets	-	62.81	-	62.81	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	410.13		410.13				
Other financial liabilities	-	159.35	-	159.35	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	4,718.24	-	4,718.24	-	-	-	-

* The Company has not disclosed the fair value for financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks, security deposit, other financial assets and financial liabilities because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

There are no transfers between any levels during the year.



Note 43 : Contingent liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts as at year end

Rs. in millions

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Claims as at year end		
a)	Indirect tax matters	9.00	8.68
b)	Income tax matters (Refer footnote 3)	49.71	65.74
	Sub Total	**58.71**	**74.41**
	Interest on above matters	6.48	3.79
	Total	**65.19**	**78.20**

1) Pending resolution of the respective proceedings, it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timing of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above as it is determinable only on receipt of judgement/decisions pending with various forums/authorities.

2) The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in the financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have any effect on its financial position.

3) A Search and Seizure Operation ('the Operation') was conducted by the Income Tax Department u/s 132 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 during the month of December 2020. The Company has received orders u/s 153A and has filed appeal with CIT(A) against the said orders. The Company has received orders dated 31 March 2026 passed by the CIT(A) u/s 250 for AY 2020-21 and AY 2021-22. Considering the disallowances, management is of the view that the matters involved are normal tax matters, and accordingly the operation will not have any significant impact on the Company's financial position and performance for the period ended March 31, 2026.

Note 44 : Capital and other commitments

A) Capital commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) Rs. 418.59 millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 64.42 millions).

B) Other commitments

The Company has imported certain machinery under the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme and accordingly has an export obligation of Rs. 433.95 millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 160.46 millions). In this respect the Company has given Bond of Rs. 351.70 millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 166 millions) to the Commissioner of Customs.

Year of issue	Export obligation to be fulfilled	Unfulfilled export obligation			
		As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		USD millions	Rs. millions	USD millions	Rs. millions
2021-2022	2027-2028	-	-	0.40	33.84
2022-2023	2028-2029	-	-	0.39	33.38
2023-2024	2029-2030	-	-	0.12	9.98
2024-2025	2030-2031	-	-	0.97	83.26
2025-2026	2031-2032	4.96	433.95	-	-
		4.96	**433.95**	**1.88**	**160.46**

C) Long-term contracts

The Company has a process whereby periodically all long-term contracts are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Company did not have any long-term contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses (March 31, 2025 : Nil).

D) Derivative contracts

The Company has not entered into any derivative contracts during the year and has no derivative contract outstanding as at the year end (March 31, 2025 : Nil).

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Note 45 : Related party disclosure

i) Related parties with whom there were transactions during the year and nature of relationship

Holding Company
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited

Fellow Subsidiary
Zuventus Healthcare Limited
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ-LLC
Lazor Pharmaceuticals Limited
Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C
Tillomed Malta Ltd
Tillomed Laboratories Ltd.

Key Management Personnel

Executive Directors
Dr. Sanjay Singh
Mr. Samit Mehta

Executive Directors (Holding Company : Relatives)
Dr. Rohan Gurjar

Non - Executive Directors
Mr. Sunil Mehta
Dr. Shailesh Ayyangar
Dr. Kavita Singh
Mr. Vikas Thapar

Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel have control:
H.M. Sales Corporation

ii) Transactions with related parties:

Rs. in millions

Sr. No.	Description of the nature of transaction / balance	Transaction value during		Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2026		Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2025	
		2025-26	2024-25	Receivable / (Advance from customer)	Payable / (Advance to supplier)	Receivable / Advance from customer	Payable / Advance to supplier
1)	**Sale of goods & services**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	641.46	471.00	95.11	-	79.07	-
	Zuventus Healthcare Limited	28.62	24.04	3.59	-	-	-
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ-LLC	-	97.89	-	16.44	-	34.94
	Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C.	13.77	14.31	12.82	-	19.46	-
	Lazor Pharmaceuticals Limited	37.75	42.60	45.36	-	61.62	-
	H.M. Sales Corporation	0.78	1.05	0.04	-	0.16	-
2)	**Purchase of goods**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	286.55	198.33	-	120.28	-	82.80
3)	**Purchase of assets**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	0.05	0.01	-	-	-	-
4)	**Security deposit given**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	4.12	49.99	54.11	-	49.99	-
5)	**Expenses paid**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	68.80	60.13	-	48.60	-	40.37
6)	**Commission paid**						
	H.M. Sales Corporation	3.50	3.27	-	0.55	-	0.87
7)	**Rent paid**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	160.94	154.92	-	89.22	-	84.90
	Zuventus Healthcare Limited	0.54	-	-	0.58	-	-
8)	**Lab Services Charges**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	0.06	0.06	-	0.03	-	0.03
9)	**Reimbursement of expenses Received**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	6.29	0.93	2.02	-	-	-
	Tillomed Malta Ltd	0.26	-	-	-	-	-
10)	**Reimbursement of expenses made**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	27.13	10.81	-	28.26	-	7.12
	Tillomed Laboratories Ltd.	12.61	25.67	-	33.50	-	25.67
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ-LLC	-	2.06	-	2.25	-	2.06

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Note 45 : Related party disclosure (continued)

Rs. in millions

Sr. No.	Description of the nature	Transaction value during		Balance outstanding as at			
				March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
		2025-26	2024-25	Receivable / (Advance from customer)	Payable / (Advance to supplier)	Receivable / Advance from customer	Payable / Advance to supplier
11)	**Corporate guarantee fee paid**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	17.09	18.35	-	9.03	-	9.71
12)	**Corporate Overhead Cross Charge**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	2.30	-	-	1.34	-	-
13)	**Issue of share options**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	7.68	-	-	-	-	-
14)	**Remuneration paid**						
	Key Managerial Personnel						
	Dr. Sanjay Singh	91.60	84.56	-	16.58	-	14.82
	Mr. Samit Mehta	14.86	14.16	-	1.86	-	1.70
15)	**Remuneration paid**						
	Relatives of Key Management Personnel						
	Dr. Rohan Gurjar	3.17	2.97	-	-	-	-
16)	**Post-employment obligations**						
	Key Managerial Personnel						
	Dr. Sanjay Singh	-	4.75	-	-	-	-
	Dr. Rohan Gurjar	0.13	-	-	-	-	-
17)	**Compensated absences provisions**						
	Key Managerial Personnel						
	Dr. Sanjay Singh	0.37	1.72	-	-	-	-
	Dr. Rohan Gurjar	0.12	-	-	-	-	-
18)	**Loan & Advance taken**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	3,660.50	3,600.60	-	3,556.40	-	2,732.60
19)	**Loan & Advance repaid**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	2,836.70	868.00	-	-	-	-
20)	**Interest on unsecured loan**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	240.82	110.50	-	-	-	-
21)	**Commission paid - Non-executive Directors**						
	Dr. Shailesh Ayyangar	2.50	2.50	-	2.50	-	2.50
	Dr. Kavita Singh	1.00	0.75	-	1.00	-	0.75
22)	**Sitting fees - Non-executive Directors**						
	Dr. Shailesh Ayyangar	0.28	0.26	-	-	-	-
	Dr. Kavita Singh	0.22	0.20	-	-	-	-

Note : The amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

Notes:

All related party transactions entered during the year and outstanding balances were in ordinary course of the business and are on an arm's length basis. Outstanding balances are unsecured and to be settled in cash.

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Note 46 : Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per local regulations. The contributions are made to provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

Contributions are made to employees family pension fund in India for employees as per local regulations. The contributions are made to provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual or any constructive obligation.

Defined contribution plans: The Company has recognised the following amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Contribution to employees provident fund	35.66	31.91
Contribution to employees family pension fund	9.85	9.73
Other defined contribution plan	11.53	8.95
Total	**57.04**	**50.59**

b) Post-employment obligations

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan for employees, governed by the Social Security Code, 2020 (effective 2025/2026), also referred to as the 'New Wage Code'. The erstwhile Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 has largely been subsumed under the New Wage Code. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity.

On retirement or termination, gratuity shall be the higher of the following:
- Last drawn monthly basic salary × 15 × completed years of service ÷ 26
- Last drawn monthly wages × 15 × completed years of service ÷ 26 (subject to maximum of ₹20 lakhs)

The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the company makes contributions to fund managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. Contributions are made as per the demands by LIC of India.

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as interest rate risk, etc.

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c) Defined benefit plans

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit plan over the year are as follows:

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
As at March 31, 2024	**143.89**	**(126.75)**	**17.14**
Current service cost	16.84	-	16.84
Interest expenses/(income)	10.25	(9.36)	0.89
Impact of Transfer (in) / out	0.70	(0.54)	0.16
Mortality charges and taxes	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**27.79**	**(9.90)**	**17.89**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)			
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - experience	-	0.60	0.60
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - financial assumptions	-	0.39	0.39
Defined benefit obligations			
Experience (gains)/losses	2.25	-	2.25
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	3.32	-	3.32
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**5.57**	**0.99**	**6.56**
Employer contribution	-	(9.78)	(9.78)
Benefit payments	(3.70)	3.70	-
As at March 31, 2025	**173.55**	**(141.74)**	**31.81**
Current service cost	17.18	-	17.18
Past service cost	14.47		14.47
Interest expenses/(income)	10.94	(8.75)	2.19
Impact of Transfer (in) / out	(0.03)	-	(0.03)
Mortality charges and taxes	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**42.56**	**(8.75)**	**33.81**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)			
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - experience	-	(1.29)	(1.29)
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - financial assumptions	-	0.37	0.37
Defined benefit obligations			
Experience (gains)/losses	(0.43)	-	(0.43)
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(2.68)	-	(2.68)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(3.11)**	**(0.92)**	**(4.03)**
Employer contribution	-	(0.03)	(0.03)
Transfer (In) / Out			
Benefit payments	(29.94)	29.94	-
Mortality charges and taxes	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**183.06**	**(121.50)**	**61.56**

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Note 46 : Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits (Continued)

d) The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Present value of obligation	183.06	173.55
Fair value of plan assets	(121.50)	(141.74)
Deficit of funded plan	61.56	31.81

The Company has no legal obligation to settle the deficit in the funded plans with an immediate contribution or additional one off contributions. The Company intends to continue to contribute the defined benefit plans as per the demand from Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Principle actuarial assumptions as at the reporting date

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.10%	6.90%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.90%	7.20%
Salary escalation rate	9.00%	9.00%

The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

e) Sensitivity analysis: Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, Holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligations by the amounts shown below.

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Change in assumption		Impact on defined benefit obligation			
			Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount rate	1.0%	1.0%	(12.50)	(10.61)	14.11	12.01
Salary escalation rate	1.0%	1.0%	9.60	10.21	(8.89)	(9.24)
Withdrawal rate	1.0%	1.0%	(0.95)	(1.37)	1.06	1.50

Assumptions regarding future mortality for gratuity benefit is set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in the domicile country of the Company.

f) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed

i) Asset volatility : The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. All assets are maintained with fund managed by LIC of India.

ii) Changes in bond yields: A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities.

iii) Future salary escalation and inflation risk : Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk.

Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the Company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements. Hence Company is encouraged to adopt asset-liability management.
The Company's assets are maintained in a trust fund managed by public sector insurance Company via, LIC of India. LIC has a sovereign guarantee and has been providing consistent and competitive returns over the years.

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Note 46 : Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits (Continued)

g) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

The Company has agreed that it will aim to eliminate the deficit in gratuity plan over the years. Funding levels are assessed by LIC on annual basis and the Company makes contribution as per the instructions received from LIC. The Company compares the expected contribution to the plan as provided by actuary with the instruction from LIC and assesses whether any additional contribution may be required. The Company considers the future expected contribution will not be significantly increased as compared to actual contribution.

The company has contributed Rs. 0.03 millions for the year ending March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 is Rs. 9.78 millions). The company intends to contribute Rs. 61.56 millions for the year ending March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 is Rs. 31.80 millions).

The weighted average duration is 6.87 years (March 31, 2025 : 9.32 years). The following benefits payments, for each of the next five years and the aggregate five years thereafter, are expected to be paid:

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Less than 1 year	between 1-2 years	between 2-5 years	over 5 years	Total
March 31, 2026	19.43	18.05	172.81	589.88	800.17
March 31, 2025	40.59	13.80	60.81	114.72	229.91

h) Major categories of plan assets are as follows :

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Unquoted			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
Investment funds Insurance funds (LIC pension and group schemes fund)	121.50	100%	141.74	100%
Total	**121.50**	**100%**	**141.74**	**100%**

The category wise details of the plan assets is not available as it's maintained by LIC.

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Note 47 : Employees stock option plan

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the Holding Company's Employees Stock Option Plan ("Emcure ESOS 2013"). These options will vest over period of 3 to 5 years from the grant date and are subject to the condition of continued service of the employees.

In the given case all options are issued by the Holding Company. The Company does not have an obligation to settle these share based payment transactions, therefore these options are treated as equity settled transactions. Once vested the option can be exercised within 5 years from date of Initial Public Offer (IPO) of the Holding Company or date of vesting, whichever is later. The exercise price of the options is determined in accordance with mechanism defined in Emcure ESOS 2023 plan. Expense is recognised over the vesting period with corresponding increase in other equity.

Summary of options granted under the plan:

Particulars	Tranche - 1		
	Revised Exercise Price	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Date of grant		October 01, 2013	
Opening balance	165	-	30,000
Grant during the year	165	-	-
Adjustment for bonus Issue*	165	-	-
Cancelled/transferred during the year	165	-	-
Exercised during the year	165	-	(30,000)
Closing balance	**165**	-	-
Exercisable		-	-

Particulars	Tranche - 7		
	Revised Exercise Price#	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Date of grant		June 06, 2019	
Opening balance	466	19,978	19,978
Grant during the year	466	-	-
Closing balance	**466**	**19,978**	**19,978**
Exercisable	-	-	-

Particulars	Tranche - 12		
	Revised Exercise Price#	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Date of grant		May 27, 2021	
Opening balance	862	-	20,000
Grant during the year	862	-	-
Cancelled/transferred during the year	-	-	(20,000)
Closing balance	**862**	-	-
Exercisable	-	-	-

Particulars	Tranche - 17		
	Revised Exercise Price#	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Date of grant		May 22, 2025	
Opening balance	-	-	-
Grant during the year	1,074	1,10,000	-
Adjustment for bonus Issue	-	-	-
Cancelled/transferred during the year	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance	**1,074**	**1,10,000**	-
Exercisable	-	-	-

No options expired during the periods covered in the above table.

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices:

Grant Date	Revised Exercise Share option price (Rs.) March 31, 2026	Number of share options March 31, 2026	Revised Exercise Share option price (Rs.) March 31, 2025	Number of share options March 31, 2025
October 1, 2013	165	-	165	-
June 06, 2019	466	19,978	466	19,978
May 27,2021	862	-	862	20,000
May 22,2025	1,074	1,10,000	-	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options	6.55 Years		4.28 Years	

Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss:

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Employee share-based payment	7.68	-

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GENNOVA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
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GENNOVA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 48 : Revenue from contract with customer

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue recognised from contracts with customers	**4,917.42**	**4,299.46**
Disaggregation of revenue		
Sale of products	3,810.23	3,448.32
Sale of services	895.90	499.82
Other operating revenue	211.29	351.32
Total	**4,917.42**	**4,299.46**
Based on markets		
Within India	3,586.27	3,108.82
Outside India -	**1,331.15**	**1,190.64**
a. Asia	378.30	291.65
b. South America	75.93	45.79
c. Europe	407.94	532.23
d. Other continents	468.98	320.72
Total	**4,917.42**	**4,299.46**

During the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 no revenue from transaction with a single external customer amount to 10% or more of the Company's revenues from external customers.

There is no significant change in the contract asset and contract liabilities.

Performance obligations

The Company satisfies its performance obligations pertaining to the sale of goods at point in time when the control of goods is actually transferred to the customers. No significant judgment is involved in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods. The contract is a fixed price contract subject to refund due to returns and do not contain any financing component. The payment for domestic sales is generally due within 7-45 days and for exports not exceeding 180 days. The Company is obliged for returns/refunds due to expiry & saleable returns. There are no other significant obligations attached in the contract with customer.

The Company satisfies its performance obligations pertaining to the sale of services over the period of the contract / at point in time, depending on how the control of the promised asset is transferred to the customer.

There is no significant judgement involved in ascertaining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligation and in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods.
The transaction price is ascertained and allocated to the performance obligations based on the standalone price of individual performance obligation.

The transaction price ascertained for the only performance obligation of the Company (i.e. Sale of goods / providing of service) is agreed in the contract with the customer. There is no variable consideration involved in the transaction price.

Reconciliation of contract price with revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss:

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Contract price	5,038.92	4,387.87
Less:		
Amount recognised as sales returns & breakage expiry	107.77	81.10
Allowance for Interest Loss	13.73	7.31
Revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss	4,917.42	4,299.46

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Note 49 : Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

Rs. In millions

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	28.99	3.71
Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	13	45.50	28.95
Trade receivables	11	1,191.95	1,033.89
Other current financial assets	14	215.53	191.32
Non-financial assets			
Inventories	10	1,404.93	1,206.65
Other current assets	15	587.53	479.23
Total current assets pledged as security		**3,474.43**	**2,943.75**
Non current			
Financial assets			
Deposits with banks	8	6.40	3.92
Non-financial assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	2,414.19	2,328.54
Capital work-in-progress	4	598.51	87.34
Total non current assets pledged as security		**3,019.11**	**2,419.80**
Total assets pledged as security		**6,493.54**	**5,363.55**

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Note 50 : Segmental reporting

Operating segment are components of the Group whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. The Company's board of directors along with it's Managing director, examines the Company's performance and have identified single reportable operating segment, viz. 'Pharmaceuticals' for the purpose of making decision on allocation of resources and assessing its performance. Board of directors primarily use revenue as a measure to assess the performance of the operating segment.

The Company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by destination of shipment of goods is shown in the table below.

Entity – wide disclosures:

Rs. in millions

Revenue from external customers	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Sales		
India	3,374.98	2,932.64
Outside India	1,331.15	1,015.50
Sub Total (A)	**4,706.13**	**3,948.14**
Other operating income		
India	211.29	176.18
Outside India	-	175.14
Sub Total (B)	**211.29**	**351.32**
Total (A+B)	**4,917.42**	**4,299.46**

All non-current assets of the Company are located in India.

Note 51 : Expenditure on Research and Development

The total expenditure incurred on Research and Development including in house Research and Development during the year is as follows;

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue	900.98	772.26
Capital	15.85	12.91
Total	**916.83**	**785.17**
R&D expenditure as a % of revenue from operations	**18.64%**	**18.26%**

Note 52 : Information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The information regarding Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year		
a. Principal outstanding and not overdue as per MSME act	81.97	11.80
b. Principal outstanding and overdue as per MSME act and interest due thereon	-	-
ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	26.67	14.72
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	0.06	0.04
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

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Note 53 : Government grant

1. Government grants in relation to EPCG are related to exemption of basic customs duty on purchase of imported machineries to be used for the manufacturing of products. The Company is required to fulfil the export obligation against duty benefit received. Refer Note 44 for the details of unfulfilled obligations. Based on past experience, the Company is confident that it will fulfil conditions attached to the grant received. During the year Company has fulfil the export obligation and recognised income Rs. 30.24 millions (March 31, 2025 Rs. 31.62 millions).

Rs. in millions

EPCG grants	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance at beginning of the year - deferred grant	30.24	47.99
Duty saved during the year	72.32	13.87
Released to the statement of profit and loss	30.24	31.62
Balance at end of the year	72.32	30.24
Current	-	-
Non-current	72.32	30.24

2. The Company has received a sanction for various Government grants towards research and development expenses for life saving drugs and vaccines. The Company has recognised the income of grant amounting to Rs. 10.36 millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 180.31 millions) in Other Operating Revenue for the eligible expenses incurred towards respective projects, out of which Rs. 52.83 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 47.65 million) has been accrued as Government Grant receivable under 'other current financial assets'.

Rs. in millions

Government grants receivable	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance at beginning of the year	47.65	67.47
Received during the year	5.18	200.13
Recognised in the statement of profit and loss	10.36	180.31
Balance at end of the year	52.83	47.65
Current	52.83	47.65
Non-current	-	-

3. The Company has also received grants amounting to Rs Nil millions (March 31, 2025 :Rs.Nil millions) for which eligible expenses will be incurred in the next year, accordingly the Company has disclosed the same as Deferred Revenue grants under other current liabilities.

Rs. in millions

Deferred revenue grants	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance at beginning of the year	(0.00)	10.32
Refunded during the year	-	(20.00)
Deferred/ (recognised) in statement of profit and loss	-	9.68
Balance at end of the year	(0.00)	(0.00)
Current	-	-
Non-current	-	-

4. Government Grants amounting to Rs. Nil millions (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 114.04 millions) disclosed under other non-current liabilities related to the amount received to incur capital expenditure for building manufacturing facility. The company has offset these grants at the time of incurring capital expenditures for the eligible manufacturing facility.

Rs. in millions

Deferred capital grants	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance at beginning of the year	114.04	114.04
Received during the year	21.22	-
Eligible capital expenditure incurred during the year	135.26	-
Balance at end of the year	-	114.04
Current		
Non-current	-	114.04

5. The Company has received eligibility under Production Linked Incentive scheme ("PLI") of the Government of India. The Company has recognized income under the said scheme and balance receivable is disclosed under 'other current financial assets '. The details for the year ended are as below:

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance at beginning of the year	141.75	130.00
PLI recognised in the statement of profit and loss	162.70	141.75
PLI received during the year	(141.75)	(130.00)
Balance at end of the year	162.70	141.75
Current	162.70	141.75
Non-current	-	-

There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attached to this grant.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 54 : Corporate social responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a corporate social responsibility (CSR) committee has been formed by the Company. The areas for CSR activities are promoting education, healthcare and ensuring environmental sustainability. Amount spent during the year on activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013 are as mentioned below :

Rs. in millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(a) amount required to be spent by the company for the full year		
Total amount required to be spent by the company	5.52	8.53
Less: Utilisation of excess balance relating to relating to earlier years approved by board	-	0.17
Net amount required to be spent by the company	**5.52**	**8.36**
(b) amount of expenditure incurred till date		
Paid		
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	5.52	8.36
Total (b)	**5.52**	**8.36**
(c) shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
(d) reason for shortfall	N/A	N/A
(e) total of previous years shortfall (Cumulative)	-	-
(f) nature of CSR activities	Promoting Healthcare, Education	Promoting Healthcare, Education
(g) Movement in Excess CSR spent balance relating to earlier years		
Opening balance	-	0.17
Less: Utilisation of balance during the current year	-	0.17
Closing balance	-	-

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 55 : Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

(a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Current Assets	3,635.73	3,143.30
Current Liabilities	2,355.37	1,812.66
Ratio	**1.54**	**1.73**
% change from 31 March 2025	**-11%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
Change is not more than 25%.

(b) Debt Equity ratio/ Gearing ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Total debt	4,310.01	3,464.88
Total equity	2,442.05	2,377.56
Ratio	**1.76**	**1.46**
% change from 31 March 2025	**21%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
Change is not more than 25%.

(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest, Lease payments and principal repayments

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Profit for the year	54.25	(115.19)
Add: Depreciation and amortizations	669.62	641.10
Add: Finance cost	349.87	294.36
Add: (Profit)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.23	(0.32)
Earnings available for debt services	**1,073.97**	**819.95**
Finance cost paid	315.66	296.94
Lease payments	226.48	185.61
Principal repayments of non-current borrowings	145.59	145.33
Total Interest and Principal repayments	**687.73**	**627.88**
Ratio	**1.56**	**1.31**
% change from 31 March 2025	**20%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
Change is not more than 25%.

(d) Return on Equity Ratio / Return on Investment Ratio = Profit for the year divided by average equity

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Profit for the year	54.25	(115.19)
Average equity	2,409.81	2,441.29
Ratio	**2%**	**-5%**
% change from 31 March 2025	**-148%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
During the previuos year, the revenue from operations remained stagnant whereas the expenses increased as per historical trend. Product mix change lead to reduction in gross margins. Further R&D expenditure was higher compared to previous year. Due to this company had incurred loss in previous year impacting return on equity ratio.

(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Cost of goods sold	787.07	1,033.52
Average Inventory	1,305.79	1,343.14
Ratio	**0.60**	**0.77**
% change from previous year	**-22%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
Change is not more than 25%.

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Note 55 : Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements (continued)

(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations (excluding other operating revenue) divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Revenue from operations	4,917.42	4,299.46
Less: other operating revenue	(211.29)	(351.32)
Net sales	**4,706.13**	**3,948.14**
Average Trade Receivables	1,112.92	814.85
Ratio	**4.23**	**4.85**
% change from previous year	**-13%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
Change is not more than 25%.

(g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Credit purchases divided by average trade payables

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Credit Purchases	3,022.87	2,241.73
Average Trade Payables	789.50	645.62
Ratio	**3.83**	**3.47**
% change from previous year	**10%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
Change is not more than 25%.

(h) Net capital Turnover Ratio = Net sales divided by Net Working Capital (whereas net working capital = current assets - current liabilities)

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Net Sales	4,706.13	3,948.14
Net working capital	1,280.36	1,330.64
Ratio	**3.68**	**2.97**
% change from previous year	**24%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
Change is not more than 25%.

(i) Net profit ratio = Profit for the year divided by net sales

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Profit for the year	54.25	(115.19)
Net Sales	4,706.13	3,948.14
Ratio	**1%**	**-3%**
% change from previous year	**-140%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
Refer Note 54(d), resulting in profit impacting the Net profit ratio.

(j) Return on capital employed = EBIT divided by Capital Employed (total equity plus debt and deferred tax liability)

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Profit for the year	54.25	(115.19)
Add: Depreciation and amortisation expense	669.62	641.10
Add: Finance costs	349.87	294.36
Add: Tax expenses	(10.30)	(24.06)
EBITDA	**1,063.44**	**796.21**
Total equity	**2,442.05**	**2,377.56**
Deferred tax liability	-	
Non-current borrowings	3,556.40	2,772.79
Current borrowings	753.61	692.09
Total debt	**4,310.01**	**3,464.88**
EBIT	393.82	155.11
Capital Employed	6,752.06	5,842.44
Ratio	**6%**	**3%**
% change from previous year	**120%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
Refer Note 54(d), for reason of change in profitability.

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Note 56 : Code of Social Security

Effective November 21, 2025, The Government of India has consolidated multiple existing labour legislations into a unified framework comprising four Labour Codes collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes'. Under Ind AS 19, changes to employee benefit plans arising from legislative amendments constitute a plan amendment, requiring recognition of past service cost immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The New Labour Codes have resulted in estimated one-time increase in provision for employee benefits of the Company by Rs. 15.28 million and the same has been recognized and presented as exceptional item in the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central/State Rules and any clarifications from the Government on the other aspects of the New Labour Codes and would provide appropriate accounting effect in the relevant period on the basis of such developments as needed.

Note 57 : Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

i. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

ii. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

iii. The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

iv. The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current financial year.

v. There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

vi. The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

vii. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

viii. There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

ix. The borrowings obtained by the company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were was taken.

x. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

xi.The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

Note 58 : Events occurring after March 31, 2026

There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2026.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. 1 to 58

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Firm Registration: 101248W/W-100022
Chartered Accountants

Abhishek
Partner
Membership No. 062343

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited
CIN -U24231PN2001PLC016253

Shailesh Ayyangar
Chairman
DIN : 00268076

Samit Mehta
Whole-time Director & CEO
DIN : 00332562

Rutuja Gohad
Company Secretary
Membership No. A35340

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

ZUVENTUS HEALTHCARE LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED

March 31, 2026

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Zuventus Healthcare Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Zuventus Healthcare Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its profit and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026 received on 1 April 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2026 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 37 to the financial statements.

b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 52(v) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 52(vi) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

e. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all the relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any

instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated in the previous years, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/payable by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid/payable to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Abhishek

Partner

Membership No.: 062343

ICAI UDIN:26062343QQNVNW7647

Place: Pune

Date: 04 May 2026

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Zuventus Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory, except goods-in-transit, has been physically verified by the management during the year.For goods-in-transit subsequent evidence of receipts has been linked with inventory records. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments nor provided guarantee and security, granted advances in the nature of loans to the companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties. The Company has made investments in other parties and granted loan to holding company during the year in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loan to holding company as below:

B S R & Co. LLP
8th Floor, Business Plaza
Westin Hotel Campus
36/3-B, Koregaon Park
Annex, Ghorpadi
Pune-411001
India
Chartered Accountants

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Zuventus Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

Particulars	Loans (Rs. in Millions)
Aggregate amount during the year – Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	4,728.60
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date – Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	5,572.00

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the terms and conditions of the investment made and grant of loans provided during the year are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, in respect of investments made and loans, guarantees and security given by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") have been complied with.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its manufactured goods and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Zuventus Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are given below in Appendix 1 below.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

(f) The company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31st March 2026. Accordingly clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

B S R & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants Business Plaza Westin Hotel Campus 36/3-B Annex, Ghorpadi Pune-411001 India

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Zuventus Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly,

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Zuventus Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022



Abhishek
Partner
Membership No.: 062343
ICAI UDIN:26062343QQNVNW7647

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Zuventus Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

Appendix A1

Details of amount unpaid on account of disputes:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. in millions)	Amount paid under protest (Rs. in millions)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Provident Fund Act, 1972	Provident Fund	79.94	20.00	FY 2010-11	High Court, Mumbai
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	28.81	0.40	FY 2015-16 & FY 16-17	CESTAT Kolkata
The Goods & Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Service Tax-Tamil Nadu	0.29	0.01	FY 2017-18	The Commissioner Appeals SGST
The Goods & Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Service Tax-Delhi	0.84	0.03	FY 2017-18	The commissioner of Appeals SGST
The Goods & Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Service Tax-Maharashtra	155.49	4.24	FY 2017-18 to FY 21-22	The Commissioner Appeals CGST
The Goods & Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Service Tax-Rajasthan	1.76	0.07	FY 2018-19	The Commissioner Appeals CGST
The Goods & Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Service Tax-Delhi	3.60	0.13	FY 2018-19	The Commissioner Appeals SGST
The Goods & Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Service Tax-Odisha	5.58	0.24	FY 2018-19	Additional Commissioner of State Tax, Appellate Cuttack -I West Circle
The Goods & Service Tax	Goods & Service Tax-	1.83	0.08	FY 2020-21	The Commission

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Zuventus Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. in millions)	Amount paid under protest (Rs. in millions)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Act, 2017	Tamil Nadu				er Appeals SGST
The Goods & Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Service Tax-Tamil Nadu	0.18	0.01	FY 2021-22	The Commissioner Appeals SGST
The Goods & Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Service Tax-Delhi	1.47	0.08	FY 2021-22	The Commissioner Appeals SGST
The Goods & Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Service Tax-Uttarakhand	3.94	-	FY 2019-20 to 2023-24	The Suprintendent, Audit Group-1, CGST Audit Circle,Dehradun, Uttrakhand
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	866.54	19.50	AY 2017-18, AY 2019-20, AY 2020-21, AY 2022-23 & AY 2023-24	Commissioner of Income Tax(Appeals)
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	538.37	136.14#	AY 2015-16, AY 2016-17 , AY 2018-19 & AY 2021-22	Commissioner of Income Tax(Appeals)
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	4.42	0.88*	AY 2024-25	Commissioner of Income Tax(Appeals)

#Includes amount adjusted by way of income tax refund of Rs.112.26 millions.

* Appeal filed subsequent to year ended 31 March 2026.

B S R & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants 8th Floor, Business Plaza, Westin Hotel Campus, Annex, Ghorpadi, Pune 411001, India

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Zuventus Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Zuventus Healthcare Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Zuventus Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022



Abhishek

Partner

Membership No.: 062343

ICAI UDIN:26062343QQNVNW7647

Place: Pune

Date: 04 May 2026

ZUVENTUS HEALTHCARE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

INR in Millions

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	2,514.50	2,438.69
Capital work-in-progress	3	-	204.20
Right-of-use-assets	5	291.74	337.12
Other intangible assets	4	6.53	8.78
Financial assets			
i) Loans	12A	5,572.00	4,057.30
ii) Other non-current financial assets	6	95.43	80.80
Deferred tax assets (net)	32	40.56	22.87
Income tax assets (net)	33	232.79	266.75
Other non-current assets	7	24.03	20.67
Total non-current assets		8,777.58	7,437.18
Current assets			
Inventories	8	1,276.86	1,354.96
Financial assets			
i) Investments	9	-	760.43
ii) Trade receivables	10	916.07	1,354.77
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	95.43	95.97
iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	12	6.81	15.59
Other current assets	13	337.92	151.82
Total current assets		2,633.09	3,733.54
Total assets		11,410.67	11,170.72
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	200.55	200.55
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	15	8,514.09	8,097.34
Total equity		8,714.64	8,297.89
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Lease liabilities	5	208.62	245.15
ii) Other financial liabilities	16	245.86	225.07
Provisions	17	108.22	164.25
Total non-current liabilities		562.70	634.47
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	18	0.03	-
i) Lease liabilities	5	67.80	71.27
ii) Trade payables	19		
Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises		188.01	47.92
Total outstanding dues to others		494.75	785.49
iii) Other current financial liabilities	20	977.92	801.85
Provisions	21	148.52	208.94
Other current liabilities	22	94.64	89.56
Current tax liabilities (net)	33	161.66	233.33
Total current liabilities		2,133.33	2,238.36
Total liabilities		2,696.03	2,872.83
Total equity and liabilities		11,410.67	11,170.72

The accompanying notes are in integral part of these financial statements 1 to 53

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Firm Registration: 101248W/W-100022
Chartered Accountants

Abhishek
Partner
Membership No. 062343

Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Zuventus Healthcare Limited
CIN: U85320PN2002PLC018324

Satish Mehta
Chairman
DIN - 00118691
PUNE

Lalit Kumar Pandey
Whole time Director
DIN - 11521644
MUMBAI

Ganesh Ramchandran
Chief Financial Officer

Ankita Saraogi
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2026
PUNE

ZUVENTUS HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

INR in Millions

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue :			
Revenue from operations	23	10,405.84	10,850.46
Other income	24	402.16	329.03
Total Income		**10,808.00**	**11,179.49**
Expenses :			
Cost of materials consumed	25	1,662.30	1,762.78
Purchases of stock-in-trade		1,298.61	1,573.58
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods	26	(0.33)	(36.90)
Employee benefit expenses	27	2,705.55	2,821.70
Finance cost	30	39.48	55.41
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	304.14	290.02
Other expenses	28	2,660.79	2,805.83
Net loss on foreign currency transactions		0.52	0.49
Total Expenses		**8,671.06**	**9,272.91**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**2,136.94**	**1,906.58**
Exceptional items	51	**26.83**	
Profit before and tax		**2,110.11**	**1,906.58**
Tax expense	31		
Current tax		561.72	586.85
Deferred tax		(17.60)	(28.09)
Total tax expenses		**544.12**	**558.76**
Profit for the year		**1,565.99**	**1,347.82**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan	42	**(0.34)**	**(12.93)**
Income tax relating to these items	31	**0.09**	**3.25**
Net other comprehensive (loss) not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**(0.25)**	**(9.68)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,565.74**	**1,338.14**
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic earnings per share	40	**78.08**	**67.21**
Diluted earnings per share		**78.08**	**67.21**
Face value per share : INR 10 (March 31, 2025 : INR 10)			

The accompanying notes are in integral part of these financial statements **1 to 53**

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Firm Registration: 101248W/W-100022
Chartered Accountants

abhishek

Abhishek
Partner
Membership No. 062343

Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Zuventus Healthcare Ltd
CIN U85320PN2002PLC018324

Satish Mehta
Chairman
DIN - 00118691
PUNE

Salil Kumar Pandey
Whole time Director
DIN - 11521644
MUMBAI

Ganesh Ramchandran
Chief Financial Officer

Ankita Saraogi
Company Secretary
PUNE

Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2026

ZUVENTUS HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital	Note	INR in millions
As at April 1, 2025		200.55
Changes in equity share capital	14	-
As at March 31, 2026		200.55

A. Equity Share Capital	Note	INR in millions
As at April 1, 2024		200.55
Changes in equity share capital	14	-
As at March 31, 2025		200.55

INR in Millions

Other equity	Note	Reserves and Surplus		Equity contribution from holding company	Total other equity
		General Reserve	Retained earning		
As at April 1, 2025		161.67	7,933.83	1.84	8,097.34
Profit for the year		-	1,565.99	-	1,565.99
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		-	(0.25)	-	(0.25)
Issue of share options of holding company to employees of the company		-	-	4.18	4.18
Dividend paid	15	-	(1,153.17)	-	(1,153.17)
As at March 31, 2026		161.67	8,346.40	6.02	8,514.09

INR in Millions

Other equity	Note	Reserves and Surplus		Equity contribution from holding company	Total other equity
		General Reserve	Retained earning		
As at April 1, 2024		161.67	6,595.69	1.84	6,759.20
Profit for the year		-	1,347.82	-	1,347.82
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		-	(9.68)	-	(9.68)
As at March 31, 2025		161.67	7,933.83	1.84	8,097.34

Summary of material accounting policies followed by the Company
The accompanying notes are in integral part of these financial statements 1 to 53
As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Firm Registration: 101248W/W-100022
Chartered Accountants

Abhishek
Partner
Membership No. 062343

Place: Pune
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Chief Financial Officer

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Salil Kumar Pandey
Whole time Director
DIN - 11521644

MUMBAI

Ankita Saraogi
Company Secretary

PUNE

ZUVENTUS HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

INR in Millions

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities :-		
Profit before taxation	**2,110.11**	**1,906.58**
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	304.14	290.02
Unrealised exchange gain/Loss	0.52	0.03
Finance costs	39.48	55.41
Employee share based expenses	4.18	-
Interest income from bank and non convertible debenture	(1.75)	(57.78)
Interest income on Intercorporate loans	(375.29)	(194.66)
Gain on Termination of Lease	-	(3.34)
Net gain on Investments	(9.38)	(58.04)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.36	5.24
Operating profit before working capital changes	**2,072.37**	**1,943.46**
Working capital adjustments:		
- (Increase)/decrease in other assets	(189.05)	(14.46)
- (Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	5.08	(5.50)
- Decrease/(increase) in other financials assets	1.57	0.99
- (Decrease)/increase in other financials liabilities	229.47	(52.22)
- (Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	(151.27)	70.45
- Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables	438.70	(95.17)
- Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	78.10	(85.48)
- Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	(116.79)	25.14
Cash generated from operating activities	**2,368.18**	**1,787.21**
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	(602.27)	(475.69)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**1,765.91**	**1,311.52**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, intangibles and capital work-in-progress	(129.32)	(167.13)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2.02	0.98
Sale of mutual fund	3,178.69	6,659.52
Purchase of mutual fund	(2,408.88)	(6,969.75)
Redemption of non convertible debenture	-	2,500.00
Interest received on non convertible debenture	-	162.59
Inter Corporate Deposit given	(4,728.60)	(4,915.00)
Inter Corporate Deposit repaid	3,213.90	857.70
Interest received from inter corporate deposit	375.29	194.66
Interest received from banks and others	1.07	32.37
Term deposits placed	(13.7)	(61.58)
Term deposits redeemed/matured	5.16	413.06
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(504.37)**	**(1,292.58)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(97.92)	(94.03)
Interest paid	(11.05)	(11.01)
Proceeds / (repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)	0.03	-
Interim dividend paid	(1,153.17)	-
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(1,262.11)**	**(105.04)**
Net increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(0.57)**	**(86.10)**
Cash and cash as at beginning of the year (refer below)	**95.97**	**182.07**
Cash and cash equivalent as at end of the year (refer below)	**95.40**	**95.97**

INR in Millions

Components of cash and cash equivalent:	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	0.14	0.20
Balances with bank in current accounts	6.41	5.37
Demand deposit	-	-
Effect of Exchange differences on balances with banks in foreign currency	-	-
Balances with bank in cash credit accounts	88.88	90.40
Bank overdrafts used for cash management purpose	(0.03)	-
Total cash and cash equivalent* (refer note no. 11)	**95.40**	**95.97**

*Cash and cash equivalent includes bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

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ZUVENTUS HEALTHCARE LTD.

ZUVENTUS HEALTHCARE LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

INR in Millions

Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Finance cost		
Opening balance	-	-
Finance cost during the year	39.48	55.41
Amount paid during the year	(11.05)	(11.01)
Others (including amortised cost adjustment)	(25.68)	(27.95)
Interest on shortfall of advance tax	(2.75)	(16.45)
Closing balance	-	-

Footnotes to the cash flow statement:

1. Statement of Cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

The accompanying notes are in integral part of these financial statements 1 to 53

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Firm Registration: 101248W/W-100022
Chartered Accountants

Abhishek
Partner
Membership No. 062343

Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Zuventus Healthcare Ltd
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Satish Mehta
Chairman
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DIN - 11521644

MUMBAI

Ganesh Ramchandran
Chief Financial Officer

Ankita Saraogi
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2026

PUNE

1 **General Information :**

Zuventus Healthcare Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Company") is a Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company has its own manufacturing facility in Jammu, Sikkim and Bangalore. The Company is engaged in developing, manufacturing and marketing a broad range of pharmaceutical products in India.

A. Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 04, 2026.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note B. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded-off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise indicated.

c. Basis of Measurement

The Financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement Basis
Certain Financial assets and liabilities	Fair Value
Equity settled share based payment arrangements	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair Value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

d. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimations uncertainties that have a significant risk resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended March 31, 2026 is included in following notes:

Note B. i. (ii) revenue recognition: estimate of expected returns;

Note B. c. Useful lives of property, plant, equipment and intangibles;

Note 8 - Valuation of inventories

Note 21 and 37 - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies : key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

Note 32 - Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax credit can be used;

Note 35 - Impairment of financial instruments;

Note 35(A): measurement of ECL allowance for trade and finance receivables,

Note 42 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;

Note 3 - measurement of discount rate for initial recognition of ROU and Lease Liability as per IND AS 116

Note 36 - measurement of loans to related parties at amortised cost and interest accrued on these loans; key assumptions for discount rate

Note 40 - measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;

e. Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to measurement of fair values. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework including Level 3 fair value, and reports directly to the head of treasury.

The team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

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A. Basis of preparation (continued)

f. Current versus non current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a. it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. it is held for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current assets / non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a. it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. the Company does not have any unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current liabilities / non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating Cycle

Based on the time involved between the acquisition of assets for procedding and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the company has identified twelve month as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classificationof assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

B. Material accounting policies

a. Foreign Currency Translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into functional currency at exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in profit and loss.

b. Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost; or
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.





B. Material accounting policies (continued)

b. Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policy and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice.
- These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial asset to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of asset;
- How the performance of portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- The risk that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for time value of money and for credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and other basic leading risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- term that would adjust the contractual rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- term that limits the Company's claim to cash flows for specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amount of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired on a significant premium or discount to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or require prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

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B. Material accounting policies (continued)

b. Financial instruments (continued)

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

c. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized as an assets if , and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Items of property, plant and equipment are

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated embodied in the specific assets to which it related and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Assets acquired under finance Lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for the following:

- Furniture and fixtures at leasehold premises are depreciated over the lease period.
- Vehicles are depreciated over 5 years, as per technical evaluation.
- Certain plant and machinery are depreciated over 3-10 years, as per technical evaluation

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represents the period over which the management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

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B. Material accounting policies (continued)

d. Intangible Assets

i. Initial recognition:

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loses.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefit embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

iii. Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives using straight line method, as is included in depreciation and amortisation in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Intangible Asset	Estimated useful life
Software	3 to 6 Years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

e. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories based weighted average formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion cost and other cost incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In case of manufactured inventory and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of fixed production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expense.

The net realisable value of work-in- progress is determined with reference to the selling price of related finished products.

Raw materials, components and other supplies held for use in production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material price have declined and it is estimated that the cost of finished products will exceed their net realizable value.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

The Company considers various factors like shelf life, ageing of inventory, product discontinuation, price changes and any other factor which impact the Company's business in determining the allowance for obsolete, non-saleable and slow moving inventories. The Company considers the above factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

f. Impairment

i. impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of financial assets have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being overdue for a period of more than 12 months from the credit term offered to the customer;

- the restructuring of loan or advance by the Company on the terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that borrower will enter bankruptcy or the financial reorganisation;
- The disappearance of active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, 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 receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

While determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward - looking information.

The company assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.
The Company considers financial asset to be in default when:

a. the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to action such as realising security (if any is held); or

b. The financial asset is 90 days or more past due

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B. Material accounting policies (continued)

f. Impairment (continued)

i. impairment of financial instruments (continued)

Measurement of expected credit loss

Expected credit loss are probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flow that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance of expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write – off

The gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off (either partially of full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when Company determines that the debtor does not have asset or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii. Impairment of non-financial asset

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

The Company's corporate assets (e.g. central office building for providing support to various CGUs) do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

g. Employee benefits

i. Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Share-based payment transactions

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees by Holding company via Employee Stock Option Scheme ("ESOS) 2013.

The grant date fair value of equity settled share-based payment awards granted to employees of the Company is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognised as expense is based on the estimate of the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market vesting conditions at the vesting date.

iii. Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards superannuation fund scheme and Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

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B. Material accounting policies (continued)

g. Employee benefits (continued)

iv. Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation result in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefit available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gain and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

v. Other long term employee benefits:

Accumulated absences expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months is treated as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. The Company's net obligation in respect of other long-term employee benefit of accumulating compensated absences is the amount of future benefit that employees have accumulated at the end of the year. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value The obligation is measured annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

vi. Termination benefits:

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

h. *Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets*

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax-rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

i. Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

ii. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

i. Revenue

i. Sale of goods

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. Consideration is allocated to each performance obligation specified in the contract. The Company recognises revenue pertaining to each performance obligation,when it transfers control over a product to a customer, which is adjusted for expected refunds, which are estimated based on the historical data, adjusted as necessary. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effect of time value of money if the contract includes significant financing component.

The Company recognises refund liability where the Company receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the customer. The refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) for which the entity does not expect to be entitled (i.e. amounts not included in the transaction price).

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B. Material accounting policies (continued)

i. Revenue (continued)

ii. Sales returns and breakage expiry

When a customer has a right to return the product within a given period, the Company has recognised an allowance for returns. The allowance is measured equal to the value of the sales expected to return in the future period. Revenue is adjusted for the expected value of the returns and cost of sales are adjusted for the value of the corresponding goods to be returned.

The Company has an obligation to accept the goods which will expire. The Company has recognised an allowance for the returns due to expiry. The allowance is measured on the basis of historical trend of expiry against the sales occurred in the current and earlier period. Management considers the sales value for the periods which are equivalent to average general shelf life of products. Revenue is adjusted for the expected value of the returns.

iii. GST refund

Company receives GST refund on sale of manufactured goods at Sikkim. Income of GST refund is recognized as and when the eligibility criteria for GST refund is fulfilled and application for same is filed.

iv. Scrap Sales

The Company recognizes income of scrap sales accrual basis. However, where the ultimate collection of the same lacks reasonable certainty, revenue recognition is postponed to the extent revenue is reasonably certain and can be reliably measured.

v. Interest income

Interest income is recognised using effective interest rate method.

j. Lease

The Company as a lessee

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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B. Material accounting policies (continued)

k. Recognition of interest income or expenses

Interest income or expenses is recognised using effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial assets; or

- The amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the assets (when asset is not credit – impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However for financial asset that have become credit – impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to gross basis.

l. Income tax

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

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets unrecognised/recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting data.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity and they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

The deferred tax in respect of timing differences which reverse during the tax holiday period is not recognised to the extent the enterprise's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period.

m. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

n. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with Ind AS 37 and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, where appropriate.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined as the present value of the difference in net cash flows between the contractual payments under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

o. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises of cash at bank 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.

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B. Material accounting policies (continued)

p. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The board of directors of the company are identified as Chief operating decision maker. Refer note 41 for segment information.

q. Earnings Per Share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity and equivalent dilutive equity shares outstanding during the reporting period, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

r. Cash flow statement

Cash flow 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

s. Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised as part of the cost of the resulting intangible asset only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses

C. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to Ind AS:

1. Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –

The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

2. Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –

The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements about the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

3. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules, applicable immediately –

The amendments provide a mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively.

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Notes to the financials statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

INR in Millions

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross book value				Accumulated depreciation				Net book value
	As at April 1, 2025	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	As at March 31, 2026	As at April 1, 2025	Charge for the period	Disposals during the year	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Freehold land	514.28	-	-	514.28	-	-	-	-	514.28
Leasehold improvements	39.44	0.82	-	40.26	27.42	3.55	-	30.97	9.29
Building	1,500.95	233.61	-	1,734.56	356.68	57.92	-	414.60	1,319.96
Plant and machinery	1,179.32	40.07	4.46	1,214.93	660.89	89.73	2.48	748.14	466.79
Electrical installation	212.97	0.71	-	213.68	138.24	18.79	-	157.03	56.65
Air handling equipment	142.20	4.04	1.39	144.85	85.43	10.42	1.00	94.85	50.00
Computers	72.95	5.96	4.51	74.40	61.86	8.44	4.51	65.79	8.61
Office equipment's	50.53	4.43	0.24	54.72	31.19	7.05	0.23	38.01	16.71
Furniture and fixtures	104.94	0.14	0.03	105.05	49.58	10.12	0.03	59.67	45.38
Vehicles	95.21	7.41	19.35	83.27	62.81	12.98	19.35	56.44	26.83
Total	**3,912.79**	**297.19**	**29.98**	**4,180.00**	**1,474.10**	**219.00**	**27.60**	**1,665.50**	**2,514.50**

INR in Millions

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross book value				Accumulated depreciation				Net book value
	As at April 1, 2024	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024	Charge for the period	Disposals during the year	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Freehold land	511.62	2.66	-	514.28	-	-	-	-	514.28
Leasehold improvements	39.62	1.46	1.64	39.44	24.63	4.43	1.64	27.42	12.02
Building	1,493.60	7.35	-	1,500.95	306.63	50.05	-	356.68	1,144.27
Plant and machinery	1,101.86	95.22	17.76	1,179.32	586.49	86.20	11.80	660.89	518.43
Electrical installation	208.40	5.09	0.52	212.97	120.59	18.16	0.51	138.24	74.73
Air handling equipment	141.30	1.60	0.70	142.20	75.75	10.26	0.58	85.43	56.77
Computers	68.07	6.19	1.31	72.95	53.59	9.57	1.30	61.86	11.09
Office equipment's	47.32	4.13	0.92	50.53	25.80	6.31	0.92	31.19	19.34
Furniture and fixtures	103.36	2.35	0.77	104.94	40.06	10.17	0.65	49.58	55.36
Vehicles	95.34	1.35	1.48	95.21	52.22	12.07	1.48	62.81	32.40
Total	3,810.49	127.40	25.10	3,912.79	1,285.76	207.22	18.88	1,474.10	2,438.69

Description	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Title deeds held in the name of	Zuventus Healthcare Limited.	
Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	N/A	
Reason for not being held in the name of the Company	N/A	

INR in Millions

Note 3 Capital work in progress	As at the beginning	Additions during the year	Capitalised during the year	As at the end
Year ended March 31, 2026	204.20	27.11	(231.31)	-
Year ended March 31, 2025	159.35	44.84	-	204.20

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Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

INR in Millions

March 31, 2026	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects overdue from original planned completion date	-				-

INR in Millions

March 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects overdue from original planned completion date	44.84	47.48	110.79	1.09	204.20

Capital work-in-progress completion schedule

INR in Millions

March 31, 2026	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
SIKKIM site restoration work *	-	-	-	-	-

INR in Millions

March 31, 2025	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
SIKKIM site restoration work	204.20	-	-	-	204.20

* The work related to sikkim site restoration project as on 31 March 2025 is overdue and has extended from its original plan.

Footnote to Note 3:

1 . The capital work in progress at the year end mainly consists of building pertaining to sikkim plant.

INR in Millions

Note 4 Intangible assets	Gross Book Value				Accumulated amortisation				Net book value
	As at April 1, 2025	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	As at March 31, 2026	As at April 1, 2025	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Software	34.62	3.34	-	37.96	25.84	5.59	-	31.43	6.53
Total	**34.62**	**3.34**	**-**	**37.96**	**25.84**	**5.59**	**-**	**31.43**	**6.53**

INR in Millions

Note 4 Intangible assets	Gross Book Value				Accumulated amortisation				Net book value
	As at April 1, 2024	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Software	31.38	9.02	5.78	34.62	23.78	5.30	3.24	25.84	8.78
Total	**31.38**	**9.02**	**5.78**	**34.62**	**23.78**	**5.30**	**3.24**	**25.84**	**8.78**

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ZUVENTUS HEALTHCARE LIMITED
Notes to the financials statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 5 : Leases

Lease contracts entered by the Company majorly pertains for land and buildings taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course. Information about leases for which the company is lessee is presented as below:

Right-of-use asset

INR in Millions

Particulars	Land	Land & Building	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2025	**52.79**	**284.33**	**337.12**
Additions for new leases entered	-	43.55	43.55
Deletions for leases terminated	-	(9.37)	(9.37)
Depreciation charge for the year	(0.75)	(78.82)	(79.57)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**52.04**	**239.69**	**291.73**

INR in Millions

Particulars	Land	Land & Building	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**53.54**	**183.38**	**236.92**
Additions for new leases entered	-	187.18	187.18
Deletions for leases terminated	-	(9.48)	(9.48)
Depreciation charge for the year	(0.75)	(76.75)	(77.50)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**52.79**	**284.33**	**337.12**

Lease Liabilities

INR in Millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance as at the beginning	316.42	208.14
Additions for new leases entered	43.55	187.18
Deletions for leases terminated	(11.30)	(12.82)
Interest on lease liabilities	25.68	27.95
Repayment of lease liabilities	(97.93)	(94.03)
Balance as at the end	**276.42**	**316.42**
Current	67.80	71.27
Non-current	208.62	245.15

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows-

INR in Millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Less than one year	88.65	95.70
One to five years	206.61	239.31
More than five years	58.09	74.56
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at year end	**353.35**	**409.57**

Amount recognised in statement of Profit & Loss

INR in Millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	25.68	27.95
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	79.57	77.50
Expenses relating to short term leases	4.48	2.20
Expenses relating to leases of low value assets, excluding leases of low value assets	0.63	0.98
Total	**110.36**	**108.63**

Amounts recognised in cash flow statement
Cash flow from financing activities

INR in Millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Repayment of lease liabilities	**(97.93)**	**(94.03)**
- Principal	(72.25)	(66.08)
- Interest	(25.68)	(27.95)

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 9-9.85% **(March 31, 2025** : 9-9.85%) has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet.

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INR in Millions

Note 12A Other non-current financials assets	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified: Loans to related parties (refer note 45)	5,572.00	4,057.30
Total	5,572.00	4,057.30

Break-up of security details	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Loans considered good - Unsecured	5,572.00	4,057.30
Total	5,572.00	4,057.30

INR in Millions

Note 6 Other non-current financials assets	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated :		
Term deposits with banks for remaining maturity period more than 12 months	17.75	1.55
Deposit with Provident Fund authority	20.00	20.00
Deposits to related parties (refer note 45)	4.46	4.46
Other security deposits	53.09	54.66
Interest accrued on deposits with bank	0.13	0.13
Total	95.43	80.80

Note : Term deposits of INR 3.77 million (March 31, 2025: INR 1.55 million) are held as lien by bank for performance bank guarantees, earnest money deposits and others.

INR in Million

Note 7 Other non-current assets	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated :		
Capital advances	4.39	3.98
Prepaid expenses	1.30	1.50
Balances with government authorities	18.34	15.19
Total	24.03	20.67

INR in Million

Note 8 Inventories	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Raw materials [includes in transit : INR 8.11 nil million (March 31, 2025 : INR 0.00 million)]	346.48	431.29
Packing materials : INR 5.42 million (March 31, 2025 : INR 0.00 million)]	66.97	75.75
Work-in-progress	53.97	33.57
Finished goods	461.88	464.71
Traded goods [includes in transit : INR 12.29 million (March 31, 2025 : INR Nil million)]	321.27	338.51
Stores and spares	26.29	11.13
Total	1,276.86	1,354.96

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Write-downs of inventories amounted to INR 27 millions (March 31, 2025 : INR 22.35 millions). Increase/decrease in write-down provision is recognised as an expense during the year and included in 'cost of material consumed or changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and traded goods' in statement of profit and loss.

Inventories have been hypothecated as security against the short term borrowings (refer note 39).

Rs. in Millions

Note 9 Investments	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Investment designated at fair value through profit & loss (FVTPL)		
Investment in units in mutual funds (quoted fund)	-	760.43
	-	760.43
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	755.00
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	760.43

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INR in Million

Note 10 Trade receivables	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	1,291.97	1,606.31
Less: Loss allowance	(375.90)	(251.54)
Total	**916.07**	**1,354.77**

Of the above, trade receivables from related parties are as below

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Total trade receivables from related parties (refer note 45)	52.51	32.21
Net trade receivables	**52.51**	**32.21**

For terms and conditions of trade receivables owing from related parties, refer note 45.
Refer note 39 for information on trade receivables pledged as security by the company.
The Company's exposure to credit and currency risk, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 35.

INR in Million

As at March 31, 2026	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed receivables - considered good	591.27	315.66	40.24	78.17	72.22	137.73	1,235.29
Undisputed receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	3.16	31.84	-	-	35.00
Undisputed receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	21.68	21.68
Total	**591.27**	**315.66**	**43.40**	**110.01**	**72.22**	**159.41**	**1,291.97**
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(375.90)**
Total	**591.27**	**315.66**	**43.40**	**110.01**	**72.22**	**159.41**	**916.07**

INR in Million

As at March 31, 2025	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed receivables - considered good	836.99	426.17	137.61	51.18	117.62	20.74	1,590.31
Undisputed receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	16.00	16.00
Total	**836.99**	**426.17**	**137.61**	**51.18**	**117.62**	**36.74**	**1,606.31**
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(251.54)**
Total	**836.99**	**426.17**	**137.61**	**51.18**	**117.62**	**36.74**	**1,354.77**

INR in Million

Note 11 Cash and cash equivalents	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	0.14	0.20
Balances with banks in current accounts	6.41	5.37
Demand deposits (with original maturity of less than 3 months)	-	-
Bank balances on cash credit	88.88	90.40
Total	**95.43**	**95.97**

INR in Million

Note 12 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Term deposits with banks having initial maturity of more than 3 months but remaining maturity of less than 12 months (refer rote below)	3.70	11.41
Interest accrued on deposits with bank	3.11	4.18
Total	**6.81**	**15.59**

Note : Term deposits of INR 7.91 million (March 31, 2025 : INR 11.41 million) held as lien by bank against bank guarantees and letter of credit.

INR in Million

Note 13 Other current assets	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified:		
Advances for supply of goods and services	34.11	15.32
Balances with government authorities	252.87	89.01
Advance to employees	25.84	27.67
Prepaid expenses	25.10	19.82
Total	**337.92**	**151.82**

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Note 14 Equity Share Capital	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	INR in Million	Number of shares	INR in Million
a. Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of INR 10 each	2,50,00,000	250.00	2,50,00,000	250.00
b. Issued, subscribed and paid up capital*				
Equity shares of INR 10 each	2,00,55,180	200.55	2,00,55,180	200.55

* All issued shares are fully paid up

c. Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period/ year

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	INR in Million	Number of shares	INR in Million
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period/ year	2,00,55,180	200.55	2,00,55,180	200.55

d. Shares held by holding company

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding
Equity shares				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited, the holding Company	2,00,55,180	100.00%	1,59,60,000	79.58%

e. Equity shareholders holding shares more than 5%

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding
Promoters				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	2,00,55,180	100.00%	1,59,60,000	79.58%
Others				
Mr. Prakash Kumar Guha	-	0.00%	25,11,000	12.52%
Total	2,00,55,180	100.00%	1,84,71,000	92.10%

f. Percentage change in shares held by promoters

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	20.42%	-

g. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

h. Information regarding shares in the last five years

No shares were issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the year ended March 31, 2026. Further the Company has not undertaken any buy back of shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the year ended March 31, 2026.

i. During the year, the holding Company Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited has acquired shares of 20.42% from other shareholders, thereby making the company a wholly owned subsidiary of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited effective October 3,2025.

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

INR in Million

Note 15 Reserves and Surplus	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
General Reserve		
Balance as at the beginning and at the end of the year	161.67	161.67
Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	7,933.83	6,595.69
Profit for the year	1,565.99	1,347.82
Dividend (Including dividend distribution tax) FY 2025-26 (Refer note below)	(1,153.17)	
Items of other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings		
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax	(0.25)	(9.68)
Balance as at the end of the year	**8,346.40**	**7,933.83**
Equity contribution from Holding Company		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1.84	1.84
Issue of share options of holding company to employees of the company	4.18	-
Balance as at the end of the year	6.02	1.84
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**6.02**	**1.84**
Total	**8,514.09**	**8,097.34**

The following dividends were declared and paid by the Company during the year:

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interim dividend on equity shares FY 2025-26(INR 57.5 per equity share)	(1,153.17)	-
Total	**(1,153.17)**	-

Note: After the reporting dates the following dividend were proposed by the directors subject to approval at the board meeting; the dividends have not been recognised as liabilities.

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026
Final dividend on equity shares (INR 4 per equity share)	80.22
Total	**80.22**

Nature and purpose of reserves :

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits earned till date, less any transfers to other reserves and dividends distributed.

General reserve

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

Equity contribution from Holding Company

Equity contribution from holding Company in the nature of employee stock option issued to employees.

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Notes to the financials statements (continued)

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INR in Million

Note 16 Other non current financial liabilities	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade deposits	51.25	51.25
Allowance for expected sales return (refer note 20)	194.61	173.82
Total	245.86	225.07

INR in Million

Note 17 Non-current provisions	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	108.22	164.25
Total	108.22	164.25

INR in Million

Note 18 Short-term borrowings	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Secured		
Cash credit facilities / bank overdraft repayable on demand from banks	0.03	-
Total	0.03	-

Note:

1) Working capital loans from banks are secured by hypothecation of inventories, book debts and receivables (Refer Note 38).

2) The loans are repayable within a year with a range of interest for rupee loans 3 Months MCLR+1.10% p.a.

3) Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risk is included in note 35.

INR in Million

Note 19 Trade payables	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade payables to related parties (Refer Note 45)	14.41	15.28
Other trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small Enterprises (refer footnote (c) below)	188.01	47.92
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises	480.34	770.21
Total	682.76	833.41

Note : Information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

a) All trade payable are current.

b) The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 35.

c) There are no micro and small enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at year end. Refer note 46, for information required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Deveolpment Act, 2006.

INR in Million

As at March 31, 2026	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Micro and small enterprises		188.01				188.01
Others	114.97	351.89	19.40	5.17	3.32	494.75
Disputed dues - Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	114.97	539.90	19.40	5.17	3.32	682.76

INR in Million

As at March 31, 2025	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Micro and small enterprises	-	47.92	-	-	-	47.92
Others	182.23	598.00	1.10	3.57	0.59	785.49
Disputed dues - Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	182.23	645.92	1.10	3.57	0.59	833.41

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INR in Million

Note 20 Other current financials liabilities	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Employee benefits payable	446.21	434.95
Creditors for capital assets	33.12	65.72
Other liabilities (refer note (a) below)	15.37	14.00
Allowance for expected sales return (refer note (b) below)	483.22	287.18
Total	977.92	801.85

(a) Other liabilities includes commission payable to directors also disclosed under Related Party Transaction. Refer note 45 for details.

(b) Allowance For Sales Return Subsequent To Sale :
Allowance has been made towards probable return of goods from customers, as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 115 estimated by management based on past trends.

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance at beginning of the year	461.00	472.94
Allowance made during the year	703.23	460.05
Allowance utilised during the year	(486.40)	(471.99)
At the end of the year (non-current and current)	677.83	461.00

INR in Million

Note 21 Provisions	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	45.94	85.90
Provision for gratuity (refer Note 42)	102.58	123.04
Total	148.52	208.94

INR in Million

Note 22 Other current liabilities	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	38.34	79.58
Advances from customers	56.30	9.98
Total	94.64	89.56

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INR in Million

Note 23 **Revenue from Operations**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Revenue from contract with customer		
Sale of products (refer note 44)	10,336.85	10,798.99
Other operating revenue		
Export incentives	0.38	0.88
Scrap sales	2.22	2.69
Indirect tax incentive (refer note 47)	66.39	47.90
Total	**10,405.84**	**10,850.46**

INR in Million

Note 24 **Other Income**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Interest income under the effective interest method from:		
Banks and others	1.75	57.78
Intercorporate loans	375.29	194.66
Net gain on Investments	9.38	58.04
Miscellaneous income	15.74	18.55
Total	**402.16**	**329.03**

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

INR in Million

Note 25 Cost of material consumed	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
A: Raw material consumed		
Opening inventory	431.29	372.19
Add : Purchases (net)	1,178.18	1,398.35
	1,609.47	1,770.54
Less: Closing inventory	346.48	431.29
Cost of raw materials consumed during the year	1,262.99	1,339.25
B: Packing material consumed		
Opening inventory	75.75	84.09
Add : Purchases (net)	390.53	415.19
	466.28	499.28
Less: Closing inventory	66.97	75.75
Cost of packing materials consumed during the year	399.31	423.53
Total (A+B)	**1,662.30**	**1,762.78**

INR in Million

Note 26 Changes in inventory of finished goods, work in progress and traded goods.	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening inventory		
Finished goods	464.71	434.59
Work-in-process	33.57	48.03
Traded goods	338.51	317.27
	836.79	799.89
Less: Closing inventory		
Finished goods	461.88	464.71
Work-in-process	53.97	33.57
Traded goods	321.27	338.51
	837.12	836.79
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods	**(0.33)**	**(36.90)**

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INR in Million

Note 27 Employee benefit expenses	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,325.58	2,437.67
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer Note 42)	170.93	175.64
Gratuity (refer note 42)	61.54	57.96
Employee share-based payment expenses (refer note 43)	4.19	-
Staff welfare expenses	143.31	150.43
Total	**2,705.55**	**2,821.70**

INR in Million

Note 28 Other expenses	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Processing charges	42.31	62.58
Factory consumables	81.92	90.64
Power and fuel	155.81	180.59
Insurance	21.11	19.05
Repair and maintenance	57.30	61.15
Rent	4.92	3.18
Rates and taxes	59.90	55.85
Freight	100.58	120.23
Advertisement & promotional materials	573.64	637.99
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle expenses	571.17	577.73
Commission on sales	288.97	302.56
Printing, stationery, postage and telephones expenses	20.59	20.74
Legal and professional fees	170.53	169.03
Contractual Services	182.97	170.19
Payment to auditors (refer note below)	2.74	2.95
Commission to Non-Executive Directors (refer note 45)	14.00	14.00
Directors sitting fees (refer note 45)	1.29	1.08
Provision for doubtful debts (refer note 35)	129.05	131.00
Loss on sale of asset	0.36	5.24
Bad debts written off	6.30	1.18
Expenditure towards corporate social responsibility (refer Note 48)	36.76	41.57
Miscellaneous expenses	138.57	137.30
Total	**2,660.79**	**2,805.83**

Note : Payment to auditor:

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Audit fees	2.40	2.40
Certificate in capacity of statutory auditor	0.06	-
Out of pocket expenses	0.28	0.55
Total	**2.74**	**2.95**

INR in Million

Note 29 Depreciation and amortisation expenses	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	218.98	207.22
Amortisation on intangible assets	5.59	5.30
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	79.57	77.50
Total	**304.14**	**290.02**

INR in Million

Note 30 Finance cost	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest on short-term borrowings measured at amortised cost	1.09	0.17
Interest on shortfall of advance tax	2.75	16.45
Interest accrued on lease liability	25.68	27.95
Other borrowing costs	9.96	10.84
Total	**39.48**	**55.41**

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INR in Million

Note 31 a) Tax expenses	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current tax expenses		
Current tax on profits for the period	559.69	535.10
Tax related to prior years	2.03	51.75
Total current tax expense	**561.72**	**586.85**
Deferred tax		
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	(17.60)	(41.31)
Changes in recognised temporary differences of earlier years	-	13.22
Total deferred tax (benefit)/expense	**(17.60)**	**(28.09)**
Total income tax expense	**544.12**	**558.76**

INR in Million

b) Tax Income/(expenses) recognised in OCI	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan	0.09	3.25
	0.09	3.25

INR in Million

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
Profit before tax expense		2,110.11		1,906.58
Tax using the company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	531.07	25.17%	479.85
Effects of following on tax rates:				
Non deductible expenses	0.52%	11.00	0.55%	10.47
Change in estimate related to prior years (refer note below)	0.10%	2.03	2.71%	51.75
Changes in recognised temporary differences of earlier years	0.00%		0.91%	17.34
Other items	0.00%	0.04	-0.03%	(0.65)
Effective tax rate	**25.79%**	**544.14**	**29.31%**	**558.76**

Note : The Balance disclosed for 31st march 2025 represent additional tax liability for A.Y. 2012-13 and 2014-15 as per order received under Vivad se Vishwas Scheme.

d) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom:

INR in Million

Unused tax losses - Long term capital loss	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Gross amount	Unrecognised tax effect	Gross amount	Unrecognised tax effect
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	275.81	63.11	275.81	63.11
	275.81	**63.11**	**275.81**	**63.11**

INR in Million

e)Tax losses carried forward- Expiry	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Tax losses - Expiry in A.Y. 2028-29	41.09	41.09
Tax losses - Expiry in A.Y. 2029-30	22.02	22.02
Total	63.11	63.11

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INR in Million

Note 32 **Deferred tax liabilities (net)**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Deferred tax assets on:		
Allowance for doubtful debts on trade receivables	95.79	63.30
Provision - employee benefit	74.56	95.52
Others	1.37	
Lease Liability	69.55	79.64
Total deferred tax assets	241.27	238.46
Deferred tax liabilities on:		
Property, plant and equipment	138.74	140.99
Intangible assets	1.64	2.21
Others	-	0.83
Right to use asset	60.33	71.56
Total deferred tax liabilities	200.71	215.59
Deferred income tax Assets/(liabilities) - net	**40.56**	**22.87**
Deferred tax liabilities - net	**40.56**	**22.87**

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Note 32 Deferred income tax Assets/(liabilities) - net

INR in Million

Movement of Deferred tax assets / liabilities	Balance of Deferred tax asset as at April 1, 2025	Balance of Deferred tax liability as at April 1, 2025	Transferred to statement of profit and loss	Transferred to Other comprehensive income	Balance of Deferred tax asset as at March 31, 2026	Balance of Deferred tax liability as at March 31, 2026
Allowance for doubtful debts on trade receivables	63.31	-	32.48	-	95.79	-
Provision - employee benefit	95.52	-	(21.05)	0.09	74.56	-
Lease Liability	79.64	-	(10.07)	-	69.57	
Others			1.37		1.37	
Property, plant and equipment	-	(140.99)	2.25	-	-	(138.74)
Intangible assets	-	(2.21)	0.57	-	-	(1.64)
Others	-	(0.82)	0.82	-	-	-
Right to use asset	-	(71.56)	11.23	-	-	(60.33)
Total	**238.47**	**(215.58)**	**17.60**	**0.09**	**241.29**	**(200.71)**

INR in Million

Movement of Deferred tax assets / liabilities	Balance of Deferred tax asset as at April 1, 2024	Balance of Deferred tax liability as at April 1, 2024	Transferred to statement of profit and loss	Transferred to Other comprehensive income	Balance of Deferred tax asset as at March 31, 2025	Balance of Deferred tax liability as at March 31, 2025
Allowance for doubtful debts on trade receivables	29.64	-	33.66	-	63.30	-
Provision - employee benefit	99.36	-	(7.09)	3.25	95.52	-
Lease Liabilities	52.38	-	27.26	-	79.64	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	(141.24)	0.25	-	-	(140.99)
Intangible assets	-	(1.91)	(0.30)	-	-	(2.21)
Others	-	(0.54)	(0.29)	-	-	(0.83)
Right to use asset	-	(46.16)	(25.40)	-	-	(71.56)
Total	**181.38**	**(189.85)**	**28.09**	**3.25**	**238.46**	**(215.59)**

INR in Million

Note 33 Income tax assets/liabilities (net)	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Income tax assets (net of provision)	232.79	266.75
Income tax liability (net of advance tax)	(161.66)	(233.33)
Total (net of advance tax)	**71.13**	**33.42**

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Note 34 : Capital management

Risk management

The company`s objectives when managing capital are to

- Safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholder's and benefits for other stakeholder's, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholder's, return capital to share holders or issue new shares.

Generally consistent with others in the industry, the company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalent's)
divided by
Total equity as shown in the balance sheet.

The Company's strategy is to maintain a gearing ratio less than 1.50x, which is acceptable under bank norms. The gearing ratio at year end is as follows:

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net debt*	-	-
Equity attributable to owners of Zuventus Healthcare Limited	8,714.64	8,297.89
Net Debt to Equity ratio*	-	-

* As the net debt as on March 31, 2026 and March 31,2025 is negative, the Company for the purpose of this disclosure has considered net debt as zero and accordingly net debt to equity ratio is zero.

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Note 35 : Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks which results from the Company's operating and investing activities. The Company's risk management is carried out by treasury department under guidance of board of directors and the core management team, and it focuses on actively ensuring the minimal impact of company's financial position.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, investments, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Effective management of foreign exchange inflows & outflows
Market risk - interest rate	Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Ongoing review of existing borrowing rates and seeking for new facilities at lower rate.

A. 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, and arises principally from the company's receivables from customers and other financial assets. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

Other financial assets that are potentially subject to credit risk consists of cash equivalents, investments and deposits.

Further, the Company also recognises loss allowance by using a provision matrix based on historical credit loss experience wherein fixed provision rates are defined for each financial asset which is past due / not due. The Company depending on the diversity of its asset base, uses appropriate groupings if the historical credit loss experience shows significant different loss patterns for different customer segments / financial assets.

Also, the Company limits its exposure to credit risk from receivables by establishing a maximum payment period for customers.

The Company considers the recoverability from financial assets on regular intervals so that such financial assets are received within the due dates.

The Company has exposure to credit risk which is limited to carrying amount of financial assets recognized at the date of Balance sheet.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are usually due within 7-180 days. Generally, and by practice significant domestic customers enjoy a credit period of approximately 7-45 days and for export customers, the credit period ranges from 30 to 180 days. The receivables are not interest bearing, which is the normal industry practice. All trade receivables are subject to credit risk exposure except for receivables from government agencies and related parties. However, the Company does not identify specific concentration of credit risk with regard to trade receivables, as the amounts recognized represent a large number of receivables from various customers. Further, majority of the receivables pertains to receivables from Subsidiaries, wherein the concentration of credit risk is considered to be low. Certain receivables are also backed by letter of credit from the banks, resulting into negligible credit risk in recovery of such receivables.

The Company uses a provision matrix (simplified approach) to measure the expected credit loss of trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Year ended March 31, 2026:

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

INR in Million

Ageing	Not due	0-90 days past dues	91-180 days past dues	181-270 days past dues	271-360 days past dues	More than 361 days past dues	Total
Gross carrying amount	590.91	239.53	76.13	24.06	19.34	342.00	1,291.97
Expected loss rate (includes interest as well as credit loss)	1.78%	1.68%	8.45%	16.96%	45.81%	100.00%	29.10%
Expected credit losses (loss allowance provision)	10.50	4.03	6.43	4.08	8.86	342.00	375.90
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	**580.41**	**235.50**	**69.70**	**19.98**	**10.48**	**-**	**916.07**

Year ended March 31, 2025:

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

INR in Million

Ageing	Not due	0-90 days past dues	91-180 days past dues	181-270 days past dues	271-360 days past dues	More than 361 days past dues	Total
Gross carrying amount	836.99	359.48	66.69	20.41	117.20	205.54	1,606.31
Expected loss rate (includes interest as well as credit loss)	1.58%	1.42%	7.92%	14.85%	26.48%	94.30%	15.66%
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	13.26	5.11	5.28	3.03	31.04	193.82	251.54
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	**823.73**	**354.37**	**61.41**	**17.38**	**86.16**	**11.72**	**1,354.77**

During the period, the Company has made write-offs of trade receivables amount to INR 6.3 million (March 31,2025 :INR 1.18 million).

There are no financial assets which have been written off during the year which are subject to enforcement activity.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision — Trade receivables

INR in Million

Particulars	Mar-26	Mar-25
Loss allowance opening balance	**251.54**	**117.78**
Amounts written off	(6.30)	(1.18)
Net remeasurement of loss allowances	130.66	134.94
Loss allowance closing balance	**375.90**	**251.54**

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Note 35 : Financial risk management (continued)

A Credit risk (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents, Investments and deposits with banks:

With respect to the cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks, the concentration of credit risk is negligible as these are kept with the reputable banks with very high credit worthiness.

Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved financial institutions. Investments primarily include investments in mutual funds and non-convertible debentures. The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Group does not expect any significant losses from non-performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and availability of funds through adequate amount of committed credit facility to meet the commitments arising out of financials liabilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet future requirements, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against debt covenants and maintaining debt financing plans and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt payments as well as cash requirement for day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored regularly as well as on the basis of a rolling 30 day cash flow projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a period from 180 to 360 days period are identified and revised at regular intervals.

The Company maintains cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements. Funding in regards to long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

i. ***Financing arrangements***

The company has access to the undrawn borrowing facilities including overdraft factility as at end of reporting period

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice subject to the continuance of satisfactory credit ratings.

ii. ***Maturities of financial liabilities***

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flow's of financial liabilities. Balance's due within 12 months equal their carrying balance's as the impact of discounting is not significant.

INR in Million

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	within 1 Years	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2026					
Trade payable	682.76	-	-	-	682.76
Short term borrowings	0.03	-	-	-	0.03
Trade deposits	-	-	51.25	-	51.25
Leased Liability	88.65	80.18	126.43	58.09	353.35
Other financial liabilities	977.92	194.61	-		1,172.53
Total	**1,749.36**	**274.79**	**177.68**	**58.09**	**2,259.92**
March 31, 2025					
Trade payable	833.41	-	-	-	833.41
Trade deposits	-	-	51.25	-	51.25
Leased Liability	95.70	85.19	154.12	74.56	409.57
Other financial liabilities	801.85	173.82	-	-	975.67
Total	**1,730.96**	**259.01**	**205.37**	**74.56**	**2,269.90**

C. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in Market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of it's 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.

i. ***Foreign currency risk***

The Company transacted in foreign currencies for procurement of raw material and sale of goods. Consequently the Company is exposed to a minimal foreign exchange risk through its purchases from overseas suppliers and sales to overseas customers in foreign currency.

INR in Million

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
		Foreign Currency	Local Currency	Foreign Currency	Local Currency
Trade receivable	USD	-	0.44	*	-
Trade receivable	EURO	0.18	19.71	0.12	11.43
Trade payable	EURO	0.02	1.71	0.01	0.79
Trade payable	USD	0.01	0.82	0.01	0.74
Trade payable	GBP	0.01	0.62	0.01	0.65

* below rounding off norms

Sensitivity:

The company operates mainly in local currency and no/or minimum exposures to foreign currency. Hence no sensitivity analysis has been carried out.

ii. ***Interest rate risk***

There is no borrowing. Hence no interest risk arise.

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Note 36 : Fair value measurements

A. Accounting classifications and fair value

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their level in the fair value hierarchy.

March 31, 2026 — **INR in Million**

Particulars	Carrying amounts valued at				Fair value			
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value								
Invesment								
-Mutual fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not measured at fair value*								
Invesment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	916.07	-	916.07	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	95.43	-	95.43	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	57.55	-	57.55	-	-	-	-
Term deposit with banks	-	21.45	-	21.45	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	23.24	-	23.24	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	**1,113.74**	-	**1,113.74**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value*								
Long term borrowings(including current maturities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	0.03	-	0.03	-	-	-	-
Trade deposits	-	51.25	-	51.25	-	-	-	-
Other deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	682.76	-	682.76	-	-	-	-
Creditors for capital goods	-	33.12	-	33.12	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	276.42	-	276.42	-	-	-	-
Other financials liabilities	-	1,139.41	-	1,139.41	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	**2,182.99**	-	**2,182.99**	-	-	-	-

* The Company has not disclosed the fair value for financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks, other financial assets and financial liabilities because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

March 31, 2025 — **INR in Million**

Particulars	Carrying amounts valued at				Fair value			
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value*								
-Non convertible debenture(including Interest)	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Mutual fund	760.43	-	-	760.43	760.43	-	-	760.43
Trade receivables	-	1,354.77	-	1,354.77	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	95.97	-	95.97	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	59.12	-	59.12	-	-	-	-
Term deposit with banks	-	12.96	-	12.96	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	24.31	-	24.31	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**760.43**	**1,547.13**	-	**2,307.56**	**760.43**	-	-	**760.43**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value*								
Trade deposits	-	51.25	-	51.25	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	833.41	-	833.41	-	-	-	-
Creditors for capital goods	-	65.72	-	65.72	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	316.42	-	316.42	-	-	-	-
Other financials liabilities	-	909.95	-	909.95	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	**2,176.75**	-	**2,176.75**	-	-	-	-

* The Company has not disclosed the fair value for financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks, other financial assets and financial liabilities because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

There are no transfers between any levels during the year.

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Note 37 : Contingent liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts as at March 31, 2026

INR in Million

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Claims as at 31-March 2026 ¦ 31-March 2025		
a)	Provident Fund (refer note (4) below)	53.61	53.61
b)	Indirect tax matters (refer note (3) below)	109.06	126.15
b)	Income tax matters (refer note (1) and (2) below)	908.04	903.62
		1,070.71	1,083.38
	Claims received/ (settled/closed) subsequent to year end		
b)	Indirect tax matters (refer note (3) below)	-	-
		-	-
	Sub-total	1,070.71	1,083.38
	Interest on above matter	527.03	437.41
	Total	1,597.74	1,520.79

Notes:

1) The Company is in receipt of various regular assessment orders from Income tax authorities. Income tax demands/matters are in relation to certain deductions/allowances in earlier years, which are pending in appeals. The Company has responded to such demand notices/appeals and believes that the operation will not have any significant impact on the comapny's financial position and performances for the year ended March 31, 2026.

2)A Search and Seizure Operation ('the Operation') was conducted by the Income Tax Department u/s 132 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 during December 2020. The Company has received orders u/s. 153A on 29th November, 2023 and has filed appeals with before CIT(A) against the said orders. Considering the disallowances, management is of the view that the matters involved are normal tax matters, and accordingly the operation will not have any significant impact on the Company's financial position and performance for the period ended March 31, 2026

3) The Company is in receipt of various demand notices from the Indian Goods and Services Tax authorities. Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Service Tax and Sales Tax demands for input tax credit disallowances and demand for additional Entry Tax arising from dispute on applicable rate are in appeals and pending decisions. The Company has responded to such demand notices and believes that the chances of any liability arising from such notices are less than probable. Accordingly, no provision is made in the financial statements as of March 31, 2026

4) Pursuant to an inspection on Zuventus Healthcare Limited ("Zuventus") by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation ("EPFO"), EPFO through its order dated June 16, 2010 ("EPFO Order") provided that provident fund should be deducted on fitment allowance for both employee and employers contribution. The same was upheld and confirmed by order of the Employees' Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi dated August 24, 2011 ("Tribunal Order"). Zuventus challenged the same by filing writ petition before Bombay High Court who, vide order dated December 8, 2011 ("Order"), stayed the execution operation and implementation of EPFO Order and the Tribunal Order on the precondition that Zuventus deposits Rs. 20 million with EPFO. The proceedings are currently pending before the Bombay High Court and next hearing date is awaited. Management believes that it has strong grounds of defense in the matter and the said demand will not have any significant impact on the group's financial position and performances for the year ended March 31, 2026.

5) The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in the financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have any effect on its financial position.

Note 38 : Capital and other commitments (to the extent not provided for)

A) Capital Commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of Advances) INR 14.68 millions (March 31, 2025: INR 43.54 millions)

B) Financial guarantees given

The details of security and corporate guarantee given by the company on behalf of its Holding Company for loan taken from financial institution are :

INR in Million

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		Sanctioned amount	Outstanding amount	Sanctioned amount	Outstanding amount
Security	INR	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bank guarantee	INR	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Note 39 : Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

INR in Million

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	10	916.07	1,354.77
Cash and cash equivalents	11	95.43	95.97
Bank balances other than above	12	6.81	15.59
Other financial assets	13	-	-
Other current assets	13	337.92	151.82
Non-financial assets			
Inventories	8	1,276.86	1,354.96
Total current assets pledged as security		2,633.09	2,973.11
Non Current			
Property, plant and equipment (refer note below)	2	-	-
Total non current assets pledged as security		-	-
Total assets pledged as security		2,633.09	2,973.11

Note: The Company has pledged asset of INR Nil million (March 31, 2025 : INR Nil million) on behalf of its Holding Company for loan taken from financial institution.

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Note 40 : Earnings per share

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Basic / Diluted earning per share		
A. Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (INR millions)	1,565.99	1,347.82
B. Weighted average number of equity shares for the year	2,00,55,180	2,00,55,180
Basic/Diluted earnings per share (INR) (A/B)	**78.08**	**67.21**
Face value per share (INR)	**10.00**	**10.00**

Note 41 : Segmental reporting

Operating segment are components of the Company whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. The Company's board of directors along with it's Managing director, examines the Company's performance and have identified single reportable operating segment, viz. 'Pharmaceuticals' for the purpose of making decision on allocation of resources and assessing its performance. Board of directors primarily use revenue as a measure to assess the performance of the operating segment.

The Company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by destination of shipment of goods is shown in the table below.

Entity-wide disclosures

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Sales		
India	10,274.16	10,783.15
Outside India	62.69	15.84
Sub Total (A)	**10,336.85**	**10,798.99**
Other Operating revenue		
India	68.99	51.47
Outside India	-	-
Sub Total (B)	**68.99**	**51.47**
Total (A+B)	**10,405.84**	**10,850.46**

Non-current assets used in the Company's business or liabilities contracted have not been identified to any segment as the non-current assets and services are used interchangeably between segments. Accordingly no disclosure relating to total segment assets and liabilities is made.

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Note 42 : Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund and family pension fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund and family pension fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plan is INR 157.71 million, (March 31, 2025 INR 160.74 million.).

Defined Contribution Plans: The company has recognised the following amount in the statement of profit and loss for the year

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Contribution to employees' provident fund	110.78	111.79
Contribution to employees' family pension fund	46.93	48.96
Others	13.22	14.89
Total	**170.93**	**175.64**

b. Post-employment obligations

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan for employees, governed by the Social Security Code, 2020 (effective 2025/2026), also referred to as the 'New Wage Code'. The erstwhile Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 has largely been subsumed under the New Wage Code. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity.

On retirement or termination, gratuity shall be the higher of the following:
- Last drawn monthly basic salary × 15 × completed years of service ÷ 26
- Last drawn monthly wages × 15 × completed years of service ÷ 26 (subject to maximum of ₹20 lakhs)

The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the company makes contributions to fund managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. Contributions are made as per the demands by LIC of India.

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as interest rate risk, etc.

c. Defined benefit plans

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet, profit or loss, other comprehensive income and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation are as follows:

INR in Million

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Fair Value of Plan assets	Total
As at April 1, 2025	**493.32**	**(370.28)**	**123.04**
Current service cost	54.43		54.43
Past service cost	3.73		3.73
Transfer In/(Out)	0.26	0.69	0.95
Interest expenses/(income)	22.49	(17.71)	4.78
Mortality charges and taxes		1.38	1.38
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**80.91**	**(15.64)**	**65.27**
Remeasurements of: **-Return on PLAN assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)**			-
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - experience	-	(7.21)	(7.21)
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - financial assumptions	-	1.60	1.60
- Defined benefit obligations			
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - experience	7.95		7.95
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - demographic changes	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - financial assumptions	(2.00)	-	(2.00)
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**5.95**	**(5.61)**	**0.34**
Employer contribution		(48.63)	(48.63)
Benefit payments	(268.11)	268.11	-
Benefit directly paid by the company	(37.44)		(37.44)
As at March 31, 2026	**274.63**	**(172.05)**	**102.58**

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Note 42 : Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits (continued)

INR in Million

Particulars	Present Value of	Fair Value of Plan	Total
As at April 1, 2024	436.79	(328.80)	107.99
Current service cost	50.30		50.30
Transfer In/(Out)	0.22	0.03	0.25
Interest expenses/(income)	30.17	(24.39)	5.78
Mortality charges and taxes		1.63	1.63
Total amount recognised in statement of profit & loss	80.69	(22.73)	57.96
Remeasurements of:			
-Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)			
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - experience	-	0.79	0.79
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - financial assumptions	-	0.33	0.33
- Defined benefit obligations			
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - experience	2.89		2.89
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - demographic changes	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - financial assumptions	8.92	-	8.92
			-
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	11.81	1.12	12.93
Employer contribution	-	(55.84)	(55.84)
Benefits payments	(35.97)	35.97	-
As at March 31, 2025	493.32	(370.28)	123.04

d. ***The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:***

INR in Million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Present value of obligation	274.63	493.32
Fair value of plan assets	(172.05)	(370.28)
Deficit of funded plan	102.58	123.04

The company has no legal obligation to settle the deficit in the funded plans with an immediate contribution or additional one off contributions. The company intends to continue to contribute the defined benefit plans as per the demand from LIC of India.

Principal actuarial assumptions as at the reporting date:

Particulars	As At	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount rate	6.80%	6.60%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.60%	7.20%
Salary escalation rate	9.00%	9.00%

The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

e. ***Sensitivity analysis:***

Particulars	Change in Assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
		Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2026
Discount rate	1.0%	(9.57)	10.31
Salary escalation rate	1.0%	5.62	(5.34)
Withdrawal rate	1.0%	(0.52)	0.58

Particulars	Change in Assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
		Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Discount rate	1.0%	(14.66)	15.76
Salary escalation rate	1.0%	11.48	(10.90)
Withdrawal rate	1.0%	(1.67)	1.76

Assumptions regarding future mortality for gratuity benefit is set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in the domicile country of the Company.

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Note 42 : Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits (continued)

f. Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed

i.	Asset volatility :	The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. All assets are maintained with fund managed by LIC of India.
ii.	Changes in bond yields:	A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities.
iii.	Future salary escalation and inflation risk :	Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk.

Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the Company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements. Hence Company is encouraged to adopt asset-liability management.

The Company's assets are maintained in a trust fund managed by public sector insurance company via, LIC of India. LIC has a sovereign guarantee and has been providing consistent and competitive returns over the years.

g. Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

The Company has agreed that it will aim to eliminate the deficit in gratuity plan over the years. Funding levels are assessed by LIC on annual basis and the company makes contribution as per the instructions received from LIC. The Company compares the expected contribution to the plan as provided by actuary with the instruction from LIC and assesses whether any additional contribution may be required. The company considers the future expected contribution will not be significantly increased as compared to actual contribution.

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for following periods.

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Expected Contribution to post-employment benefit plans	102.60	123.00
	102.60	**123.00**

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is as follows

Periods

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation (years)	3.12	4.35
	3.12	**4.35**

The following benefits payments are expected to be paid:

INR in Million

Particulars	Less than 1 year	between 1-2 years	between 2-5 years	over 5 years	Total
March 31, 2026 Defined benefit obligation - gratuity	67.23	52.50	319.19	52.75	491.67
March 31, 2025 Defined benefit obligation - gratuity	189.51	81.29	226.54	257.56	754.90

h. Major plan assets

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Unquoted	Unquoted
Investment funds Insurance funds (LIC pension and group schemes fund)	172.05	370.28
Total	**172.05**	**370.28**

The category wise details of the plan assets is not available as it's maintained by LIC.

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Note 43 : Employees stock option plan

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the holding company's Employees Stock Option Plan ("Emcure ESOS 2013")

The fair value of options granted under the "Emcure ESOS 2013" is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options on the grant date:

- including any market performance conditions
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions, and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions.

In the given case all options are issued by the holding company. The company does not have an obligation to settle these share based payment transactions, therefore these options are treated as equity settled transactions. Expense is recognised over the vesting period with corresponding increase in other equity.

Summary of options granted under the plan:

March 31, 2026	Grant Date	Opening balance as on April 1, 2024	Grant during the year	Cancelled during the year	Exercised during the year	Settled during the year	Closing balance as on March 31, 2025	Exercise Price
Tranche - 16	24-Mar-25	90,000	-	(60,000)	-	-	30,000	1,028.35
Tranche - 18	11-Nov-25	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	1,426.60
Total		90,000	50,000	(60,000)	-	-	80,000	

March 31, 2025	Grant Date	Opening balance as on April 1, 2024	Grant during the year	Cancelled during the year	Exercised during the year	Settled during the year	Closing balance as on March 31, 2025	Exercise Price
Tranche - 01	01-Oct-13	30,000	-	-	(30,000)	-	-	165.07
Tranche - 16	24-Mar-25	-	90,000	-	-	-	90,000	1,028.35
Total		30,000	90,000	-	(30,000)	-	90,000	

*During the year ended March 31, 2016, the company had issued bonus shares to its shareholders in the ratio of 3:1. Correspondingly, proportionate adjustment has been made by increasing the number of options granted and reducing exercise price per option. Board of directors vide resolution dated January 29, 2016 has approved the adjustments to options granted.

No options expired during the periods covered in the above tables.

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Notes to the financials statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 44 : Revenue from contract with customer

INR in Million

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue recognised from contracts with customers		
Disaggregation of revenue		
Within India	10,274.16	10,783.15
Outside India -		
Other continents	62.69	15.84
Total	**10,336.85**	**10,798.99**
Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	9.98	13.84

There is no significant change in the contract liabilities.

The Company satisfies its performance obligations pertaining to the sale of goods at point in time when the control of goods is actually transferred to the customers. No significant judgment is involved in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods. The contract is a fixed price contract subject to return and do not contain any financing component. The payment is generally due within 30 to 60 days. The Company is obliged for returns/refunds due to expiry & saleable returns. There are no other significant obligations attached in the contract with customer.

There is no significant judgement involve in ascertaining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligation and in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods.

The transaction price is ascertained and allocated to the performance obligations based on the standalone price of individual performance obligation.

The transaction price ascertained for the only performance obligation of the Company (i.e. Sale of goods) is agreed in the contract with the customer. There is no variable consideration involved in the transaction price.

Reconciliation of contract price with revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss:

INR in Million

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Contract price	11,035.40	11,261.77
Less:		
Amount recognised as sales returns & breakage expiry	(703.23)	(460.05)
Allowance for interest loss	4.68	(2.73)
Revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss	**10,336.85**	**10,798.99**

Major customer

The Company has no external customer which accounts for more than 10% of the Company's total revenue for the year ended March 31, 2026.

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Notes to the financials statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 45 : Related Party disclosure

I) **Related parties and the nature of relationship**

Holding Company
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited

Fellow Subsidiary
Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited

Key Management Personnel
Mr. Satish Mehta - (Chairman)
Mr. Prakash Guha - (Managing Director) (Resigned w.e.f. October 01, 2025)
Mr. Sanjay Mehta - (Non Executive Non Independent Director)
Mrs. Namita Thapar - (Non Executive Non Independent Director)
Mr. Shreekant K Bapat - (Non Executive Non Independent Director)
Mr. Shailesh Ayyangar- (Independent Director)
Mr. Palamadai. S. Jayakumar (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f. Oct 15, 2024)
Mr. Vijay Gokhale (Independent Director)
Mr. Shriram Balasubramanian (Whole-time Director) (Appointed w.e.f. October 01, 2025)
Mr. Salil Kumar Pandey (Whole-time Director) (Appointed w.e.f. February 03, 2026)
Mr. Ganesh Ramchandran (CFO)

Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel have significant influence:
H.M. Sales Corporation
Avet Lifesciences Pvt. Ltd
UTH Beverage Factory Pvt Ltd

INR in Million

Sr. No.	Description of the nature of the Transaction	Volume of transactions during		Amount outstanding as at			
		Year ended	Year ended	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	Receivable / Advance to supplier	Payable / Advance from customer	Receivable / Advance to supplier	Payable / Advance from customer
1)	**Purchase of goods and services (net of returns)**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	238.12	226.83	-	-	-	0.24
	Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited	28.62	24.04	-	3.59	-	-
2)	**Purchase of assets**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
3)	**Sale of goods and services**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	11.86	10.84	2.24	-	0.10	-
	H.M. Sales Corporation	16.28	0.02	48.76	-	32.11	-
4)	**Sale of Steam**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	9.95	9.48	1.51	-	-	-
5)	**Sale of Assets**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-	2.66	-	-	-	-
6)	**Lab Service Charges**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.90	0.90	-	-	-	-
7)	**Deposits paid**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited		-	4.46	-	4.46	-
8)	**Cross charge**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.84	-	-	-		
9)	**Rent paid**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	5.41	5.35	-			
10)	**Commission paid**						
	H.M. Sales Corporation	13.65	14.51	-	2.12	-	3.99
11)	**Reimbursement of expenses made**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	33.37	26.02	-	8.70	-	11.05
	H.M. Sales Corporation	0.99	0.85	-	-	-	-
12)	**Remuneration paid - KMP**						
	Mr. P K Guha	35.24	69.82	-	-	-	2.26
	Mr. Ganesh Ramchandran	10.31	9.65	-	0.74	-	0.67
	Mr. Shriram Balasubramanian	11.16			0.98		
	Mr. Salil Pandey	3.38			3.04		
13)	**Post-employment obligations-KMP**						
	Mr. P K Guha	2.17	4.05	-	-	-	35.27
	Mr. Ganesh Ramchandran	0.44	0.23	-	1.15	-	0.70
	Mr. Shriram Balasubramanian	12.68			12.68		
14)	**Compensated absences provisions-KMP**						
	Mr. P K Guha	0.40	0.60	-	-	-	8.06
	Mr. Ganesh Ramchandran	0.15	0.38	-	1.41	-	1.26
	Mr. Shriram Balasubramanian	2.78			2.78		
	Mr. Salil Pandey	0.24			0.24		





ZUVENTUS HEALTHCARE LIMITED
Notes to the financials statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026
Note 45 : Related Party disclosure (continued)

INR in Million

Sr. No.	Description of the nature of the Transaction	Volume of transactions during		Amount outstanding as at			
		Year ended	Year ended	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	Receivable / Advance to supplier	Payable / Advance from customer	Receivable / Advance to supplier	Payable / Advance from customer
15)	**Dividend paid**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	1,153.17	-	-	-	-	-
16)	**Commission paid - Non Whole Time Directors ***						
	Mr. S.K. Bapat	7.50	7.50	-	7.50	-	7.50
	Mr. Shailesh Aayangar	5.00	4.50	-	5.00	-	4.50
	Mr. Vijay Gokhale	1.50	1.50	-	1.50	-	1.50
	Mr. Palamadai Jayakumar	-	0.50	-	-	-	0.50
17)	**Sitting fees paid - Non Whole Time Directors**						
	Mr. S.K. Bapat	0.45	0.33	-	-	-	-
	Mr. Shailesh Aayangar	0.42	0.21	-	-	-	-
	Mr. Vijay Gokhale	0.42	0.36	-	-	-	-
	Mr. Palamadai Jayakumar	-	0.18	-	-	-	-
18)	**Corporate guarantee given on behalf of Holding Company to Financial Institution ***						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
19)	**Security given on behalf of Holding Company to Financial Institution ***						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
20)	**Income from corporate guarantee and security given on behalf of Holding Company**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	4.08	-	-	-	-
21)	**Investment in Debentures ***						
	Avet Lifesciences Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
22)	**Redemption of Debentures ***						
	Avet Lifesciences Pvt. Ltd.		2,500.00	-	-	-	-
23)	**Interest on Debenture**						
	Avet Lifesciences Pvt. Ltd.		58.24	-	-	-	-
24)	**Deposit Refunded**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.		1.00	-	-	-	-
25)	**Inter-Company Deposits (ICD) #**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd. - ICD Given	4,728.60	4,915.00	9,643.60	-	4,915.00	-
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd. - ICD Repaid From Given	(3,213.90)	(857.70)	(4,071.60)	-	(857.70)	-
26)	**Interest income on Inter-Company Deposits (ICD)**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	375.29	194.66	-	-	-	-
27)	**Rent Income**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.54	-	0.58	-	-	-
	Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.54	-	0.58	-	-	-

Note :

* The outstanding balance of corporate guarantee and security given as at 31 March 2026 is INR NIL (31 March 2025 is INR Nil million and INR Nil million respectively). The same was given for the general bussines purpose of the party.

* During the year ended March 31, 2024, Zuventus Healthcare Limited (subsidiary of the Holding Company) has subscribed to Redeemable Non-convertible debentures (NCD's) of Avet Lifesciences Private Limited ("Avet") of Rs. 2,500.00 million. The rate of interest of these debentures is Modified Mumbai Inter-bank forward offer rate (MIFOR) plus spread of 415.3 bps. The NCD's are repayable over a period of 5 years from date of allotment. However, basis memorandum of understanding entered on March 31, 2024, both the parties have agreed to redeem these debentures before March 31, 2025. As at 31st March 2025 outstanding amount of NCD's and interest thereon is Rs. Nil (as at 31 March 2024 Rs. 2,604.35 million). The interest rate was higher than the prevailing yield of Government Security closest to the tenor of the loan. Proceeds from NCD's were utilised for general business purpose by Avet.

* Payment of commission to Non-Executive Directors is provided for, on tentative basis in the interim period and is not applicable to specific Director. Final commission will be recommended by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board of Directors subsequent to completion of financial year.

* All related party transactions entered during the year and outstanding balances were in ordinary course of the business and are on an arm's length basis. Outstanding balances are unsecured and to be settled in cash.

INR in Million

#	Particular	Tenure of Loan	Rate of interest p.a.	Loan		Interest accrued on loan	
				31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	36 months	7.50%	5,572.00	4,057.30	-	-

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Note 46 : Information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The information regarding Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	31st March 2025
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	-	-
a. Principal outstanding and not overdue as per MSME act	187.75	47.92
b. Principal outstanding and overdue as per MSME act and interest due thereon	-	-
ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	62.49	6.50
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	0.26	0.06
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Note 47 : GST refund received

The Company is entitled to subsidy in the form of proportionate refund of GST paid in cash (i.e. other than utilising input credit) by its unit at Sikkim for a period not exceeding ten years from the date of start of commercial production. There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies related to the scheme

Note 48 : Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a corporate social responsibility (CSR) committee has been formed by the Company. The areas for CSR activities are promoting education, healthcare and ensuring environmental sustainability. Amount spent during the year on activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013 are as mentioned below :

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	31st March 2025
(a) amount required to be spent by the company for the full year		
Total amount required to be spent by the compnay	35.44	39.76
Less: Utilisation of excess balance relating to earlier years approved by Board	(2.00)	(0.43)
Net amount required to be spent by the group	33.44	39.33
(b) amount of expenditure incurred till date;		
Paid		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	36.76	41.57
Yet to be paid		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-
Total (b)	36.76	41.57
(c) shortfall at the end of the year	NA	NA
(d) reason for shortfall	NA	NA
(f) nature of CSR activities	Promoting Healthcare, Education, Rural development projects, Environment Sustainability & Training to promote rural and/or nationally recognised sports	Promoting Healthcare, Education, Rural development projects, Environment Sustainability & Training to promote rural and/or nationally recognised sports
(h) Movement in Excess CSR spent balance relating to earlier years		
Opening balance	2.00	0.43
Add: Excess spent in current year	3.32	2.24
Less: Balance utilised during the year	(2.00)	(0.43)
Less: Balance lapsed during the year	-	(0.24)
Closing balance	3.32	2.00

Note 49 : Expenditure on research and development during the year

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	31st March 2025
R&D - Revenue	92.08	84.34
R&D - Capital	19.28	34.77
Total	111.36	119.11
R&D expenditure as a % of revenue from operations	1.07%	1.10%

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Note 50 : Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

(a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current Assets	2,633.09	3,733.54
Current Liabilities	2,133.33	2,238.36
Ratio	**1.23**	**1.67**
% change from previous period	**-26%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
The currrent ratio improvement is on account of realisation of trade receivables and decrease in trade payables

(b) Debt Equity ratio/ Gearing ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Total debt	0.03	-
Total equity	8,714.64	8,297.89
Ratio	-	-
% change from previous period	**0%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
Change is not more than 25%.

(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by total interest, lease payments and principal repayments

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit for the year	1,565.99	1,347.82
Add: Depreciation and amortizations	304.14	290.02
Add: Finance cost	39.48	55.41
Add: (Profit)/Loss on sale of property,plant and equipment	0.36	5.24
Earnings available for debt services	**1,909.97**	**1,698.49**
Finance cost (including interest capitalised)	11.05	11.01
Lease payments	97.92	94.03
Principal repayments (including certain prepayments)	-	-
Total Interest and Principal repayments	**108.97**	**105.04**
Ratio	**17.53**	**16.17**
% change from previous period	**8%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
Change is not more than 25%.

(d) Return on Equity Ratio = Profit for the year divided by average equity

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit for the year	1,565.99	1,347.82
Average equity	8,506.27	7628.82
Ratio	**18%**	**18%**
% change from previous period	**0.00%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:
Change is not more than 25%.

S R & Co. LLP
8th Floor,
Business Plaza
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36/3-B, Koregaon Park
Annex, Ghorpadi
Pune-411001
India
Chartered Accountants

ZUVENTUS HEALTHCARE LTD.

(e) **Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory**

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cost of goods sold	2,960.58	3,299.46
Average Inventory	1,315.91	1,312.22
Ratio	**2.25**	**2.51**
% change from previous period	**-10%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:

Change is not more than 25%.

(f) **Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations (excluding other operating revenue) divided by average trade receivables**

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations	10,405.84	10,850.46
Less: other operating revenue	(68.99)	(51.47)
Net sales	**10,336.85**	**10,798.99**
Average Trade Receivables	1,135.42	1,307.20
Ratio	**9.10**	**8.26**
% change from previous period	**10%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:

Change is not more than 25%.

(g) **Trade payables turnover ratio = Credit purchases divided by closing trade payables**

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Credit Purchases	5,280.45	5,943.03
Average Trade Payables	758.09	798.19
Ratio	**6.97**	**7.45**
% change from previous period	**-6%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:

Change is not more than 25%.

(h) **Net capital Turnover Ratio = Net sales divided by Net Working Capital (whereas net working capital = current assets - current liabilities)**

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net Sales	10,336.85	10,798.99
Net working capital	499.76	1,495.18
Ratio	**20.68**	**7.22**
% change from previous period	**186%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:

The ratio got impacted because of decrease in working capital mainly due to decrease in investment as compared to last year.

(i) **Net profit ratio = Profit for the year divided by net sales**

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit for the year	1,565.99	1,347.82
Net Sales	10,336.85	10,798.99
Ratio	**15.15%**	**12.48%**
% change from previous period	**21.39%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:

Change is not more than 25%.

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(j) **Return on capital employed = Adjusted EBIT divided by Capital Employed (total equity plus debt and deferred tax liability)**

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit for the year	1,565.99	1,347.82
Add: Depreciation and amortisation expense	304.14	290.02
Add: Finance costs	39.48	55.41
Add: Tax expenses	544.12	558.76
EBITDA	**2,453.73**	**2,252.01**
Adjusted EBIT	**2,149.59**	**1,961.99**
Total equity	**8,714.64**	**8,297.89**
Deferred tax liability	-	-
Non-current borrowings	-	-
Current borrowings	0.03	-
Total debt	**0.03**	-
Adjusted EBIT	2,149.59	1,961.99
Capital Employed	8,714.67	8,297.89
Ratio	**24.67%**	**23.64%**
% change from previous period	**4.36%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:

Change is not more than 25%.

(k) **Return on investment**

INR in Million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Return on investment	11.13	115.82
Weighted average investment	380.22	1,878.47
Ratio	**2.93%**	**6.17%**
% change from previous period	**-52.51%**	

Reason for change more than 25%:

Return on investments has decreased as surplus funds have been given as intercorporate loan to holding company

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ZUVENTUS HEALTHCARE LTD.

Note 51 : Code of Social Security

Effective November 21, 2025, The Government of India has consolidated multiple existing labour legislations into a unified framework comprising four Labour Codes collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes'. Under Ind AS 19, changes to employee benefit plans arising from legislative amendments constitute a plan amendment, requiring recognition of past service cost immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The New Labour Codes have resulted in estimated one-time increase in provision for employee benefits of the Company by Rs. 26.83 million and the same has been recognized and presented as exceptional item in the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central/State Rules and any clarifications from the Government on the other aspects of the New Labour Codes and would provide appropriate accounting effect in the relevant period on the basis of such developments as needed.

Note-52 Additional disclosure as per schedule III Companies Act 2013

(i) The company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against The company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year

(iv) The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(vi) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that The company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(vii) The company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(viii) The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013

(ix) The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year

Note 53 : Events occurring after March 31, 2026

There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2026.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statement.

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Firm Registration: 101248W/W-100022
Chartered Accountants

abhishek

Abhishek
Partner
Membership No. 062343

Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Zuventus Healthcare Ltd
CIN U85320PN2002PLC018324

Satish Mehta
Chairman
DIN - 00118691
PUNE

Ganesh Ramchandran
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2026

Sunil Kumar Pandey
Whole time Director
DIN - 00118415
MUMBAI

Ankita Saraogi

Ankita Saraogi
Company Secretary

PUNE

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(iv) The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(vi) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that The company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(vii) The company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(viii) The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013

(ix) The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

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There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2026.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statement.

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Firm Registration: 101248W/W-100022
Chartered Accountants

Abhishek
Partner
Membership No. 062343

Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Zuventus Healthcare Ltd
CIN: U85320PN2002PLC018324

Satish Mehta
Chairman
DIN - 00118691

PUNE

Ganesh Ramchandran
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2026

Salil Kumar Pandey
Whole time Director
DIN - 00118415

MUMBAI

Ankita Saraogi
Company Secretary

PUNE

R. B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
B-2, NEEL SADAN, 1426, GROUND FLOOR,
SADASHIV PETH, PUNE - 411 030.
TEL. : 020 - 24477595 / 24472405
E-mail : rbsharmaandco@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,

The Members of Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of changes equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its Loss, other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexure(s) to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited

Management's responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the cash flows statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on April 1, 2026 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the financial controls with reference to financial statement of the Company and the operative effectiveness of such controls, refer our separate Report in "Annexure B"

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us;

i. The Company has no pending litigations as at March 31, 2026.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

(c) Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all the relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited

requirements for record retention for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated.

vii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/payable by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid/payable to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **R B Sharma and Co**
Chartered Accountants
FRN 109971W



Madhavan N Iyengar
M No 044366
Partner
UDIN:26044366OHVMMS2822
Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2026

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a) (i) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(ii) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years. All property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not own any immovable properties. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding Benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not material.

(b) During the year, the Company has not obtained working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. According to information and explanation given to us by the management, during the year the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or, advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section

R. B. Sharma & Co. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ FRN 109971W Pune

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited

185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) (continued)

v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of Income tax, including goods and services tax, provident fund, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which it has obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited

that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) (continued)

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) & 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited

xiv. The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) (continued)

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial/housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Company does not have a CIC. Accordingly, the requirement of clause 3 (vi)(d) are not applicable.

xvii The Company has incurred any cash losses amounting to Rs. 177.38 million in the financial year ending March 31, 2026.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management's business plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) (continued)

xx. The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **R B Sharma and Co**
Chartered Accountants
FRN 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
M No 044366
Partner
UDIN: 26044366OHVMMS2822
Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2026

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Referred to in paragraph '2(A)(f)' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited for the year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Referred to in paragraph '2(A)(f)' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **R B Sharma and Co**
Chartered Accountants
FRN 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
M No 044366
Partner
UDIN: 26044366OHVMMS2822
Place: Pune
Date: May 04, 2026

Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Particulars	Note	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	0.85	0.81
Right-of-use assets	3	2.54	3.33
Intangible assets	4	16.72	-
Intangible assets under development	5	13.41	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	30	43.85	17.09
Income tax assets (net)	29	0.05	0.05
Other non-current assets	6	-	-
Total non-current assets		**77.42**	**21.28**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	69.01	13.87
Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	8	80.29	88.91
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	3.39	5.96
iii) Other current financial assets	10	-	0.07
Other current assets	11	13.40	17.96
Total current assets		**166.09**	**126.77**
TOTAL ASSETS		**243.51**	**148.05**
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	0.10	0.10
Other equity	13	(130.79)	(50.54)
Total equity		**(130.69)**	**(50.44)**
C. LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	14	280.40	59.00
ii) Lease Liabilities	3	2.16	2.81
iii) Other non-current financial liabilities	15	16.50	16.50
Provisions	16(a)	3.19	2.34
Total non-current liabilities		**302.25**	**80.65**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i) Lease Liabilities	3	0.66	0.60
ii) Trade payables	17		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises; and		7.55	2.82
(b) Total outstanding dues other than (iii)(a) above		30.68	79.92
iii) Other current financial liabilities	18	25.07	27.99
Other current liabilities	19	2.16	4.01
Provisions	16(b)	5.83	2.50
Total current liabilities		**71.95**	**117.84**
Total liabilities		**374.20**	**198.49**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**243.51**	**148.05**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. ★ Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
CIN: U21002PN2024PLC234721

Mr. Samit Mehta
Director
DIN: 00332562

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

Mr. Srinivasan Raghavachari
Whole Time Director & CEO
DIN: 11663118

Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Particulars	Note	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue:			
Revenue from operations	20	293.70	118.77
Other income	21	0.01	-
Total income		**293.71**	**118.77**
Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed	22	0.65	-
Purchases of stock-in-trade		154.04	44.91
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade	23	(54.71)	(13.75)
Employee benefit expenses	24	163.04	79.45
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	4.80	0.36
Finance costs	26	17.13	1.13
Other expenses	27	116.03	73.83
Net (gain)/ loss on foreign currency transactions		0.01	-
Total expenses		**400.99**	**185.93**
Loss before exceptional items and tax		**(107.28)**	**(67.16)**
Exceptional items		2.29	-
Loss before tax		**(109.57)**	**(67.16)**
Tax expense	28		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		(26.73)	(16.97)
Total tax expenses		**(26.73)**	**(16.97)**
Loss for the year		**(82.84)**	**(50.19)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		(0.13)	(0.47)
Income tax on above	28	0.03	0.12
Other comprehensive loss for the year		**(0.10)**	**(0.35)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(82.94)**	**(50.54)**
Earnings per share:			
Basic	31	(8,284.00)	(5,019.00)
Diluted	31	(8,284.00)	(5,019.00)
[Face value per share: Rs.10 (Previous year: Rs.10)]			

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ FRN 109971W Pune

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
CIN: U21002PN2024PLC234721

Mr. Samit Mehta
Director
DIN: 00332562

Mr. Srinivasan Raghavachari
Whole Time Director & CEO
DIN: 11663118

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
A. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	**(109.57)**	**(67.16)**
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4.80	0.36
Finance costs	17.13	1.13
Employee share-based expense	2.69	-
	(84.95)	**(65.67)**
Working capital adjustments:		
- (Increase) / decrease in inventories	(55.14)	(13.87)
- (Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	8.62	(88.91)
- (Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	0.07	(0.07)
- (Increase) / decrease in other assets	4.56	(17.96)
- Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(44.51)	82.74
- Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(8.23)	44.49
- Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	(1.85)	4.01
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	4.05	4.37
	(92.43)	**14.80**
Cash generated from operating activities	**(177.38)**	**(50.87)**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	-	(0.05)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**(177.38)**	**(50.92)**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, Leasehold Land and capital work-in-progress	(8.46)	(0.87)
Purchase of intangible assets and Intangible assets under development	(20.40)	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(28.86)**	**(0.87)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Intercorporate deposits taken from Holding	311.00	59.00
Repayment of intercorporate deposits taken from Holding	(89.60)	-
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(0.89)	(0.39)
Proceeds from issue of shares	-	0.10
Interest paid	(16.84)	(0.96)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**203.67**	**57.75**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(2.57)**	**5.96**
Cash and cash equivalent as at beginning of the period	5.96	-
Cash and cash equivalent as at year end	**3.39**	**5.96**

₹ in million

Components of cash and cash equivalent:	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Balances with bank in current accounts	3.39	5.96
Total cash and cash equivalent	**3.39**	**5.96**

₹ in million

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Borrowings:		
Opening balance	59.00	-
Amount borrowed during the year	311.00	59.00
Amount repaid during the year	(89.60)	-
Closing balance (refer note 14)	**280.40**	**59.00**
Interest accrued on borrowings:		
Opening balance	-	-
Finance cost incurred during the year	16.84	0.96
Amount paid during the year	(16.84)	(0.96)
Closing balance (refer note 14)	-	-

Footnotes to the cash flow statement:
1. Refer note 3 for movement in lease liabilities.
2. Statement of Cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ FRN 109971W Pune

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
CIN: U21002PN2024PLC234721

Mr. Samit Mehta
Director
DIN: 00332562

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

Mr. Srinivasan Raghavachari
Whole Time Director & CEO
DIN: 11663118

Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

Equity share capital	Note	₹ in million
As at April 1, 2024		-
Changes in equity share capital	12	0.10
As at March 31, 2025		**0.10**
Changes in equity share capital	12	-
As at March 31, 2026		**0.10**

₹ in million

Other equity	Note	Reserves and Surplus			Total
		Securities premium	Share options outstanding account	Retained earnings	
As at April 1, 2024		-	-	-	-
Profit for the year		-	-	(50.19)	(50.19)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	13	-	-	(0.35)	(0.35)
		-	-	-	**(50.54)**
As at March 31, 2025		-	-	-	**(50.54)**
Profit for the year		-	-	(82.84)	(82.84)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	13	-	-	(0.10)	(0.10)
		-	-	**(82.94)**	**(82.94)**
Others					
Employee share based payment			2.69	-	2.69
		-	**2.69**	-	**2.69**
As at March 31, 2026		-	**2.69**	**(82.94)**	**(130.79)**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
CIN: U21002PN2024PLC234721

Mr. Samit Mehta
Director
DIN: 00332562

Mr. Srinivasan Raghavachari
Whole Time Director & CEO
DIN: 11663118

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2026

1A. General information:

Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limted (hereinafter referred to as "Company") was incorporated on October 03,2024 under the Companies Act,2013. The Company is domiciled in india with its registered office located at Pune. The company is engaged in the manufacturing, processing, research, development, import, export, and trading of a wide range of pharmaceutical, biotechnological, nutraceutical, and chemical products. This includes drugs, medicines, herbal and biological products, cosmetics, surgical and laboratory supplies, agricultural and animal-based products, and other related consumer goods derived from natural and synthetic sources.

1B. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 1C. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All the amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

c) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for the following items:

Items	Measurement Basis
Equity settled shared based payment options	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less present

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties
Information about assumptions and estimations uncertainties that have a significant risk & are material to the financial statements is included in following notes:
Note 9 - Valuation of inventories
Note 32 - recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax credit can be used;
Note 40 - measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
Note 35 - Expected credit loss of trade receivables and other financial assets

EMCUTIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD

P. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

1B. Basis of preparation (continued)

e) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Head of Treasury.

The team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 36: Fair value measurements;
- Note 41: Employees stock option plan; and

f) Current versus non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the 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 – non current classification of assets and liabilities.

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current assets / non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded,
- it is expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have any unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current liabilities / non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalent. The operating cycle of the Company is less than 12 months.

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

EMCUTIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD

1C. Material accounting policies

a) Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to period prior to transition to Ind AS and which are not related to purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets which are recognised directly in other equity.

b) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost; or
- Fair value [either through profit and loss (FVTPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)]

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policy and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice.
  These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial asset to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of asset;
- How the performance of portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- The risk that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for time value of money and for credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and other basic leading risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- term that would adjust the contractual rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- term that limits the Company's claim to cash flows for specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amount of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired on a significant premium or discount to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or require prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is significant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. When such asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / expenses.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.





1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

c) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized as an assets if, and only if 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. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimate costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for vehicles and furnitures and fixtures at leasehold premises. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management estimated useful life	Useful life as per schedule II
Plant and machinery	3 to 20 years	10 to 20 years
Computers	3-6 years	3-6 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives represents the period over which the management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

d) Intangible assets

(i) Initial recognition:

Intangible assets shall be recognized as an assets if , and only if 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. Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loses, if any.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably.

(III) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives using straight line method, as is included in depreciation and amortisation in statement of profit and loss. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Intangible Asset	Management estimated useful life
Brands acquired	5 to 10 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) Intangible Assets under Development

Intangible assets under development are initially recognized at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

d) Intangible assets (continued)

(v) Impairment

The Company irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, tests an intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of the intangible asset not yet available for use exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

e) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost on inventories is based on weighted average formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion cost and other cost incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In case of manufactured inventory and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of fixed production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expense.

The net realisable value of work-in- progress is determined with reference to the selling price of related finished products.

Raw materials, components and other supplies held for use in production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material price have declined and it is estimated that the cost of finished products will exceed their net realizable value.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

The Company considers various factors like shelf life, ageing of inventory, product discontinuation, price changes and any other factor which impact the Company's business in determining the allowance for obsolete, non-saleable and slow moving inventories. The Company considers the above factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

f) Impairment

(i) Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit - impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of financial assets have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observed data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being overdue for a period of more than 12 months from the credit term offered to the customer;
- the restructuring of loan or advance by the Company on the terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that borrower will enter bankruptcy or the financial reorganization;
- the disappearance of active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, 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 receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort. This includes both quantitate and qualitative information and analysis based on Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward - looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

f) Impairment (continued)

(i) Impairment of financial instruments (continued)

The Company considers financial asset to be in default when:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to action such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is 360 days or more past due.

Measurement of expected credit loss

Expected credit loss are probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flow that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance of expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write – off

The Gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off (either partially of full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when Company determines that the debtor does not have asset or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial asset

The Company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less cost of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

The Company's corporate assets (e.g. central office building for providing support to various CGUs) do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. An impairment loss on goodwill is not subsequently reversed.

g) Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Share-based payment transactions

Share-based payment are provided to employees of the Group via the Company's Employees Stock Option Plan ("Emcure ESOS 2013").

The company accounts for the share-based payment transactions as equity settled.

The grant date fair value of equity settled share-based payment awards granted to employees of the Company is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognised as expense is based on the estimate of the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market vesting conditions at the vesting date.





1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

g) Employee benefits (continued)

(iii) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(iv) Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation result is a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefit available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gain and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(v) Other long term employee benefit

The Company's liability in respect of other long-term employee benefits (compensated absences) is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit method. Remeasurement gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

h) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax-rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

(i) Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.





1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

i) Revenue

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The Company recognises revenue pertaining to each performance obligation when it transfers control over a product to a customer, which is adjusted for expected refunds, which are estimated based on the historical data, adjusted as necessary. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effect of time value of money if the contract includes significant financing component.

The consideration can be fixed or variable. Where the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which the Company will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer. Variable consideration is only recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

The Company recognises refund liability where the Company receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the customer. The refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) for which the entity does not expect to be entitled (i.e. amounts not included in the transaction price). The right to recover returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The provision on account of the expected amount of returns is included in provisions and the right to recover returned goods is included in inventory.

(ii) Sales returns and breakage expiry

When a customer has a right to return the product within a given period, the Company has recognised an allowance for returns. The allowance is measured equal to the value of the sales expected to return in the future period. Revenue is adjusted for the expected value of the returns and cost of sales are adjusted for the value of the corresponding goods to be returned.

The Company has an obligation to accept the goods which will expire. The Company has recognised an allowance for the returns due to expiry. The allowance is measured on the basis of historical trend of expiry against the sales occurred in the current and earlier period. Management considers the sales value for the periods which are equivalent to average general shelf life of products. Revenue is adjusted for the expected value of the returns.

(iii) Rendering of services

Income from sale of service is recognised in accordance with the terms of the contract with customers when the related performance obligation is completed, or when control is transferred, as applicable.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

j) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

k) Recognition of interest income or expenses

Interest income is recognised using effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial assets; or
- The amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.





1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

l) Income tax

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

(i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax is not recognised for -
temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:

- is not a business combination and
- at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences

taxable differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and taxable temporary differences

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

m) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank 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.

o) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The board of directors of the Company are identified as Chief operating decision maker. Refer note 39 for segment information.

p) Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity and equivalent dilutive equity shares outstanding during the reporting period, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

q) Exceptional item

In certain instances, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expenses is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financials statements.

r) Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operations 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. For the purpose of cash flow statement bank overdraft that are repayable on demand are considered as cash and cash equivalent as it form an integral part of the company's cash management.

1D. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to Ind AS:

a) **Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements,** applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –
The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

b) **Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures,** applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –
The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements about the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

c) **Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules,** applicable immediately –
The amendments provide a mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively.





Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross book value				Accumulated depreciation				Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 01-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 01-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-26	
Plant and machinery	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.19
Computers	0.87	0.18	-	1.05	0.06	0.32		0.38	0.67
Total	**0.87**	**0.38**	**-**	**1.25**	**0.06**	**0.33**	**-**	**0.39**	**0.86**

₹ in million

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross book value				Accumulated depreciation				Net book value as at 31-Mar-25
	As at 01-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 01-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-25	
Computers	-	0.87	-	0.87	-	0.06		0.06	0.81
Total	**-**	**0.87**	**-**	**0.87**	**-**	**0.06**	**-**	**0.06**	**0.81**

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B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants
FRN 100271W
Pune

Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
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For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 3 : Leases

Lease contracts entered by the Company majorly pertains for Land & buildings taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course. The leases typically run for a period of 5 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Typically lease payments are renegotiated at the time of renewal. Certain leases have restrictions on further sub-leasing. Information about leases for which the company is lessee is presented as below:

(a) Right-of-use assets

₹ in million

Particulars	Land & Building	Total
As at April 1, 2025	3.33	**3.33**
Additions for new leases entered	-	-
Deletions for leases terminated	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(0.79)	(0.79)
As at March 31, 2026	**2.54**	**2.54**

₹ in million

Particulars	Land & Building	Total
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions for new leases entered	3.63	3.63
Deletions for leases terminated	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(0.30)	(0.30)
As at March 31, 2025	**3.33**	**3.33**

(b) Lease Liabilities

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 01-Apr-25
Balance as at the beginning	3.41	-
Additions for new leases entered	-	3.63
Deletions for leases terminated	-	0.00
Interest on lease liabilities	0.29	0.17
Repayment of lease liabilities	(0.89)	(0.39)
Balance as at the end	**2.82**	**3.41**
Current	0.66	0.60
Non-current	2.16	2.81

(c) Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows-

₹ in million

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Less than one year	0.89	0.89
One to five years	2.43	3.32
More than five years	-	-
Total	**3.32**	**4.21**

(d) Amount recognised in statement of Profit or Loss

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Interest on lease liabilities	0.29	0.17
Depreciation on ROU	0.79	0.30
Expenses relating to short term leases	0.55	0.11
Expenses relating to leases of low value assets that are not shown above as short	-	-
Total	**1.63**	**0.58**

(e) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flow

₹ in million

Cash flow from financing activities	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Repayment of Lease Liabilities		
- Principal	(0.60)	(0.22)
- Interest	(0.29)	(0.17)

(f) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 9.90% p.a (March 31, 2025 : 9.90% p.a) has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet.

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Note 4 Intangible assets	Gross book value				Accumulated depreciation				Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 01-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 01-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-26	
Brands	-	20.40	-	20.40	-	3.68	-	3.68	16.72
Total	-	20.40	-	20.40	-	3.68	-	3.68	16.72

₹ in million

Note 4 Intangible assets	Gross book value				Accumulated depreciation				Net book value as at 31-Mar-25
	As at 01-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 01-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-25	
Brands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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₹ in million

Note 5 Intangible assets under development	As at the beginning	Additions during the year	Capitalised during the year	Disposals during the year	As at the end
Year ended March 31, 2026	-	13.41	-	-	13.41
Year ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule

₹ in million

March 31, 2026	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	13.41	-	-	-	13.41
Projects overdue from original planned completion date	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**13.41**	-	-	-	**13.41**

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B. K. Khanna & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109871W Pune

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₹ in million

Note 7 Inventories (valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Raw materials	0.40	-
Stock in trade	68.46	13.75
Stores and spares	0.15	0.12
Total	**69.01**	**13.87**

Footnotes:

1. Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss

₹ in million

	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Write-downs of inventories as at the year end amounted	6.00	0.68

Increase/decrease in write-down provision is recognised as an expense during the year and included in cost of materials consumed or changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods in statement of profit and loss.

2. In transit inventory as at year end is as below;

₹ in million

	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Total	-	-

₹ in million

Note 8 Trade receivables	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured		
Trade receivables	80.29	88.91
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Total	**80.29**	**88.91**

Footnotes:

1. Of the above, trade receivables from related parties are as below

₹ in million

	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Total trade receivables from related parties (refer note 35)	6.17	12.25
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Net trade receivables	**6.17**	**12.25**

2. The Company's exposure to credit and currency risk, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note xx.

3. Break-up of security details and ageing schedule;

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2026	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1.91	78.07	0.31	-	-	-	80.29
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.91**	**78.07**	**0.31**	-	-	-	**80.29**
Less: Loss allowance							-
Total	**1.91**	**78.07**	**0.31**	-	-	-	**80.29**





Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 8 : Trade receivables (continued)

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2025	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	56.01	32.90	-	-	-	-	88.91
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**56.01**	**32.90**	-	-	-	-	**88.91**
Less: Loss allowance							-
Total	**56.01**	**32.90**	-	-	-	-	**88.91**

₹ in million

Note 9 Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Balances with bank in current accounts	3.39	5.96
Total	**3.39**	**5.96**

₹ in million

Note 10 Other current financial assets	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified:		
Other receivable	-	0.07
Total	-	**0.07**

₹ in million

Note 11 Other current assets	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified:		
Advances for supply of goods and services	3.12	17.73
Balances with government authorities	9.24	0.02
Advance to employees	0.61	-
Prepaid expenses	0.43	0.21
Total	**13.40**	**17.96**

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Note 12 Equity share capital	As at 31-Mar-26		As at 31-Mar-25	
	Number of shares	₹ in million	Number of shares	₹ in million
a. **Authorised share capital** Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	1,00,00,000	10.00	1,00,00,000	10.00
b. **Issued, subscribed and paid up capital*** Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	0.10	10,000	0.10

* All issued shares are fully paid up.

c. Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26		Year Ended 31-Mar-25	
	Number of shares	Value	Number of shares	Value
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	0.10	-	-
Fresh issue of shares	-	-	10,000	0.10
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**10,000**	**0.10**	**10,000**	**0.10**

d. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

e. Employee stock options

Since the date of incorporation , the company has not issued any shares for consideration other than cash.

f. Information regarding shares in the last five years

No shares were issued for consideration other than cash since date of incorporation upto year ended March 31, 2026. Further the group has not undertaken any buy back of shares since date of incorporation upto year ended March 31, 2026.

g. **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares**

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26		As at 31-Mar-25		% change in promoter holding	
	No. of Shares held	% of Shareholding	No. of Shares held	% of Shareholding	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Holding Company Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	9,996	99.96%	9,996	99.96%	0.00%	99.96%
Total	**9,996**	**99.96%**	**9,996**	**99.96%**		

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P. G. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 100972W Pune

Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Note 13 Other equity	Note	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Securities premium	(i)	-	-
Share options outstanding account	(ii)	2.69	-
Retained earnings	(iii)	(133.48)	(50.54)
Total		**(130.79)**	**(50.54)**

₹ in million

Note to other equity	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
(i) Securities premium		
Balance as at the beginning and end of the year	-	-
(ii) Share options outstanding account		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Employee share - based expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	2.69	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**2.69**	-
(iii) Retained earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(50.54)	-
Profit for the year	(82.84)	(50.19)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	(0.10)	(0.35)
Balance as at the end of the year	**(133.48)**	**(50.54)**
Total	**(130.79)**	**(50.54)**

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The same is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Share options outstanding account

The Holding Company has established equity-settled share-based payment plans for certain categories of employees of the group.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the company.

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B. Chaturmohta & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 103971W Pune

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₹ in million

Note 14 Non-current borrowings	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured		
Indian currency loans from related party	280.40	59.00
	280.40	**59.00**
Total	**280.40**	**59.00**

Footnotes:

(a) The company has taken loan from Holding Company repayable on demand with term of 36 months carrying interest rate 7.50%. (FY 2024-25 : 8.0%)

(b) Repayment terms of borrowings;

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2026	Repayment terms	Currency	Number of Installments outstanding	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Above 5 years
Loan from related party	On maturity or as mutually agreed between the parties	INR	-	-	-	280.40	-
	Total			**-**	**-**	**280.40**	**-**

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2025	Repayment terms	Currency	Nos. of Installments outstanding	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Above 5 years
Loan from related party	On maturity or as mutually agreed between the parties	INR	-	-	-	59.00	-
	Total			**-**	**-**	**59.00**	**-**

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D. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

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₹ in million

Note 15 Other non-current financial liabilities	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Trade deposits (refer footnote below)	16.50	16.50
Total	**16.50**	**16.50**

Notes: Includes deposit from firm in which directors of the Company are interested - ₹ 3.50 million (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 3.50 million).

₹ in million

Note 16(a) Non-current provisions	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	3.19	2.34
Total	**3.19**	**2.34**

₹ in million

Note 16(b) Current provisions	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	1.40	1.22
Provision for gratuity (refer note 36)	4.43	1.28
Total	**5.83**	**2.50**

₹ in million

Note 17 Trade payables	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 35)	1.29	58.71
Other trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer footnote (c) below)	7.55	2.82
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	29.39	21.21
Total	**38.23**	**82.74**

Footnotes:
(a) All trade payables are current.
(b) The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 30.
(c) There are no micro and small enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at year end. Refer note 40, for information required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

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For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 17 : Trade payables (continued)
Trade payables ageing schedule;

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2026	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Micro and small enterprises	2.86	4.69	-	-	-	7.55
Others	6.12	24.56	-	-	-	30.68
Disputed dues - Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**8.98**	**29.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**38.23**

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2025	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Micro and small enterprises	0.09	2.73	-	-	-	2.82
Others	7.91	72.01	-	-	-	79.92
Disputed dues - Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**8.00**	**74.74**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**82.74**

₹ in million

Note 18 Other current financial liabilities	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Employee benefits payable	18.14	26.99
Creditors for capital assets	5.32	-
Other payables (refer note (b) below)	1.61	1.00
Total	**25.07**	**27.99**

Footnotes:
(a) The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to the above financial liabilities is disclosed in note xx.
(b) Includes amount payable to related parties for commission/interest amounting to ₹ 1.50 million (March 31, 2025 - ₹ 1.00 million).

₹ in million

Note 19 Other current liabilities	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	2.16	4.01
Total	**2.16**	**4.01**

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₹ in million

Note 20 **Revenue from operations**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products	293.70	118.77
	293.70	**118.77**
Other operating revenue		
	-	-
Total	**293.70**	**118.77**

Footnote:
Refer note 38 for details of revenue from contract with customers.

₹ in million

Note 21 **Other income**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Interest income under the effective interest method from:		
Banks and others	0.01	-
Total	**0.01**	-



Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Note 22 Cost of materials consumed	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
A: Raw material consumed		
Opening inventory	-	-
Add : Purchases (net)	0.77	-
	0.77	-
Less: Closing inventory	(0.40)	-
Cost of raw materials consumed during the year (A)	**0.37**	-
B: Packing material consumed		
Opening inventory	-	-
Add : Purchases (net)	0.28	-
	0.28	-
Less: Closing inventory	-	-
Cost of packing materials consumed during the year (B)	**0.28**	-
Total (A+B)	**0.65**	-

₹ in million

Note 23 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Opening inventory		
Work-in-process	-	-
Finished goods	-	-
Stock in trade	13.75	-
	13.75	-
Less: Closing inventory		
Work-in-process	-	-
Finished goods	-	-
Stock in trade	(68.46)	(13.75)
	(68.46)	**(13.75)**
Total	**(54.71)**	**(13.75)**

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S. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants Pune FRN 100971W

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₹ in million

Note 24 Employee benefit expenses	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Salaries, wages and bonus	148.97	73.18
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 36)	8.59	3.18
Gratuity (refer note 36)	1.67	0.81
Employee share-based payment (refer note 37)	2.69	-
Staff welfare expenses	1.12	2.28
Total	**163.04**	**79.45**

₹ in million

Note 25 Depreciation and amortisation expense	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	0.33	0.06
Amortisation of intangible assets	3.68	-
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	0.79	0.30
Total	**4.80**	**0.36**

₹ in million

Note 26 Finance costs	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Interest on related party borrowings	15.56	0.53
Interest accrued on lease liabilities	0.29	0.17
Other borrowing costs	1.28	0.43
Total	**17.13**	**1.13**

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₹ in million

Note 27 Other expenses	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Processing charges	0.07	-
Factory consumables	0.01	0.01
Insurance	0.09	0.05
Repairs and maintenance	0.08	-
Rent (refer note 3)	0.55	0.11
Rates and taxes	0.59	-
Freight and forwarding expenses	3.34	0.40
Advertisement and promotional materials	69.09	50.74
Travelling and conveyance	34.48	18.73
Commission on sales	-	0.03
Printing and stationery	0.19	0.36
Legal and professional fees	2.21	1.60
Payment to auditors (refer footnote (a) below)	0.07	0.07
Commission to non executive directors	1.50	1.00
Directors sitting fees	0.03	0.01
Miscellaneous expenses	3.73	0.72
Total	**116.03**	**73.83**

Footnotes

(a) Payment to auditors:

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Audit fees excluding taxes	0.07	0.07
Certification fees	-	-
Out of pocket expenses	-	-
Total	**0.07**	**0.07**

EMCUTIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD

B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 105371W Pune

Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Note 28 **Tax expense**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Tax related to prior years	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax		
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	(26.73)	(16.97)
Changes in recognised temporary differences of earlier years	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**(26.73)**	**(16.97)**
Total	**(26.73)**	**(16.97)**

₹ in million

Tax (expenses)/income recognised in other comprehensive income	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	(0.03)	(0.12)
Total	**(0.03)**	**(0.12)**

₹ in million

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**		**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**	
Profit before tax		(109.57)		(67.16)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	(27.58)	25.17%	(16.90)
Tax effect of amounts which are not (deductible) / taxable in calculating taxable income:				
Non deductible expenses	-1.00%	0.68	0.00%	-
Other items	-0.17%	0.17	-0.17%	(0.07)
Effective tax rate	**24.00%**	**(26.73)**	**25.00%**	**(16.97)**

₹ in million

Note 29 **Income tax assets/(liabilities) (net)**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**
Income Tax assets (net of provision)	0.05	0.05
Income Tax liabilities (net of advance tax)	-	-
Income Tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**0.05**	**0.05**

EMCUTIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD

Chartered Accountants
Pune
FRN 105271W

Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Note 30 Deferred tax asset/(liability) - net	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Deferred tax assets:		
Losses carried forward	41.09	15.59
Provision - employee benefit	2.60	1.51
Lease Liability	0.71	0.86
Property, plant and equipment	0.41	-
Total deferred tax assets	**44.81**	**17.96**
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	-	0.03
Intangible assets	0.32	-
Right to use asset	0.64	0.84
Total deferred tax liabilities	**0.96**	**0.87**
Deferred tax asset/(liability) - net	**43.85**	**17.09**

₹ in million

Movement of Deferred tax assets / liabilities	Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) as at 01-Apr-25	Transferred to statement of profit and loss	Transferred to Other comprehensive income	Others	Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) as at 31-Mar-26
Losses carried forward	15.59	25.50	-	-	41.09
Provision - Employee benefit	1.51	1.06	0.03	-	2.60
Lease Liability	0.86	(0.15)	-	-	0.71
Property, plant and equipment	(0.03)	0.44	-	-	0.41
Intangible assets	-	(0.32)	-	-	(0.32)
Right to use asset	(0.84)	0.20	-	-	(0.64)
Total	**17.09**	**26.73**	**0.03**	**-**	**43.85**

₹ in million

Movement of Deferred tax assets / liabilities	Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) as at 01-Apr-24	Transferred to statement of profit and loss	Transferred to Other comprehensive income	Others	Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) as at 31-Mar-25
Losses carried forward	-	15.59	-	-	15.59
Provision - Employee benefit	-	1.39	0.12	-	1.51
Lease Liability	-	0.86	-	-	0.86
Property, plant and equipment	-	(0.03)	-	-	(0.03)
Right to use asset	-	(0.84)	-	-	(0.84)
Total	**-**	**16.97**	**0.12**	**-**	**17.09**

EMCUTIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD

B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants Pune FRN 109971W

Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million (unless otherwise stated)

Note 31 Earnings per share	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Basic earnings per share		
A. Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in million)	(82.84)	(50.19)
B. Weighted average number of equity shares for the year	10,000	10,000
Basic earnings per share (Rs.) (A/B)	**(8,284.00)**	**(5,019.00)**
Diluted earnings per share		
C. Adjusted net profit for the year (₹ in million)	(82.84)	(50.19)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the year	10,000	10,000
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.) (F/G)	**(8,284.00)**	**(5,019.00)**
Face value per share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

EMCUTIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD

B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

Note 32
Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to;
- Safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholder's and benefits for other stakeholder's, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Generally consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The Company's strategy is to maintain a gearing ratio less than 2.50x.

₹ in million (unless otherwise stated)

The gearing ratio at year end is as follows:	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Non-current borrowings	280.40	59.00
Current borrowings	-	-
Gross Debt	**280.40**	**59.00**
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(3.39)	(5.96)
Less: Term deposits with banks (current and non-current)	-	-
Net Debt (A)	**277.01**	**53.04**
Total Equity (B)	**(130.69)**	**(50.44)**
Gearing ratio (A/B)	**(2.12)**	**(1.05)**

Note 33
Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks which results from the Company's operating and investing activities. The Company's risk management is carried out by central treasury department under guidance of the board of directors and the core management team of the Company, and it focuses on actively ensuring the minimal impact of Company's financial position. The Company does not have any direct significant exposure on commodities or foreign currency exposure.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis & credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - interest rate	Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Ongoing review of existing borrowing rates and seeking for new facilities at lower rate.

(a) 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, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and other financial assets. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

Other financial assets that are potentially subject to credit risk consists of cash equivalents, inter corporate loans and deposits.

Further, the Company also recognises loss allowance by using a provision matrix based on historical credit loss experience wherein fixed provision rates are defined for each financial asset which is past due / not due. The Company depending on the diversity of its asset base, uses appropriate groupings if the historical credit loss experience shows significant different loss patterns for different customer segments / financial assets.

Also, the Company limits its exposure to credit risk from receivables by establishing a maximum payment period for customers.

The Company considers the recoverability from financial assets on regular intervals so that such financial assets are received within the due dates.

The Company has exposure to credit risk which is limited to carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the date of Balance sheet.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are usually due within 7-180 days. The receivables are not interest bearing, which is the normal industry practice. All trade receivables are subject to credit risk exposure except for receivables from related parties. However, the Company does not identify specific concentration of credit risk with regard to trade receivables, as the amounts recognized represent a large number of receivables from various customers. Certain receivables are also backed by letter of credit from the banks, resulting into negligible credit risk in recovery of such receivables.

Chartered Accountants Pune

EMCUTIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD

Note 33 : Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables (continued)

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables, other receivables, loans and contract assets by geographic region was as follows;

₹ in million

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Within India	83.68	94.94
Outside India	-	-
Total	**83.68**	**94.94**

The Company uses a provision matrix (simplified approach) to measure the expected credit loss of trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortised cost. Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach as at year end is as below:

₹ in million (unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2026	Not Due	Past due					Total
		0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-360 days	More than 360	
Gross carrying amount	1.91	78.07	0.31	-		-	80.29
Weighted-average loss rate (including interest loss)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected credit losses (loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of loss allowance)	**1.91**	**78.07**	**0.31**	-	-	-	**80.29**

₹ in million (unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2025	Not Due	Past due					Total
		0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-360 days	More than 360	
Gross carrying amount	56.01	32.90	-	-	-	-	88.91
Weighted-average loss rate (including interest loss)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected credit losses (loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of loss allowance)	**56.01**	**32.90**	-	-	-	-	**88.91**

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision — Trade receivables

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Loss allowance as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowances	-	-
Loss allowance as at the end of the year	-	-

Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks:

With respect to the cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks, the concentration of credit risk is negligible as these are kept with the reputed banks with very high credit worthiness.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and availability of funds through adequate amount of committed credit facility to meet the commitments arising out of financial liabilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet future requirements, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against debt covenants and maintaining debt financing plans and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt payments as well as cash requirement for day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored regularly as well as on the basis of a 30-day cash flow projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a period from 180 to 360 days period are identified and reviewed at regular intervals.



Note 33 : Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:
- all non-derivative financial liabilities, and
- net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities.

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2026	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Trade payable	38.23	-	-	-	38.23
Borrowings	-	280.40	-	-	280.40
Lease Liabilities	0.66	0.89	2.43	-	3.98
Trade deposit	-	-	16.50	-	16.50
Other financial liabilities	25.07	-	-	-	25.07
Total	**63.96**	**281.29**	**18.93**	**-**	**364.18**

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2025	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Trade payable	82.74	-	-	-	82.74
Borrowings	-	-	59.00	-	59.00
Lease Liabilities	0.89	-	3.32	-	4.21
Trade deposit	-	-	16.50	-	16.50
Other financial liabilities	27.99	-	-	-	27.99
Total	**111.62**	**-**	**78.82**	**-**	**190.44**

(c) Interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from borrowings with variable rates, which exposes the Company to interest rate risk. During March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in **INR**.

Interest rate risk exposure

The Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings obtained at variable rates expose the Company to interest rate risk.

As a part of Company's interest risk management policy, treasury department closely tracks the base interest rate movements on regular basis. Based on regular review, management assesses the need to enter into interest rate swaps. Management reviews the future movement in base rate against different factors such as overall micro and macro economic factors, liquidity in the system, expected spending cycle. Further on regular basis management assess the possibility of entering into new facilities which would reduce the future finance cost which helps management to mitigate the risk related to interest rate movement.

All the borrowing are at floating rate. Refer note no. 14.

Sensitivity

The Company's policy is to minimize interest rate cash flow risk exposures on borrowing.

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the interest rate is as below;

₹ in million

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax	
	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Interest rates — increase by 25 basis points (25 bps) *	(0.70)	(0.15)
Interest rates — decrease by 25 basis points (25 bps) *	0.70	0.15

** Holding all other variables constant*

EMCUTIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

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Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 34
Fair value measurements

Accounting classifications and fair value
The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their level in the fair value hierarchy.

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2026	Carrying amounts valued at			
	Fair value	Amortised Cost	Cost	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value*				
Trade receivables		80.29		80.29
Cash and cash equivalents		3.39		3.39
Total Financial assets	-	**83.68**	-	**83.68**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value*				
Borrowings	-	280.40	-	280.40
Trade deposits	-	16.50	-	16.50
Lease Liabilities	-	2.82	-	2.82
Trade payables	-	38.23	-	38.23
Other Financial liabilities	-	25.07	-	25.07
Total financial liabilities	-	**363.02**	-	**363.02**

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying amounts valued at			
	Fair value	Amortised Cost	Cost	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value*				
Trade receivables	-	88.91	-	88.91
Cash and cash equivalents	-	5.96	-	5.96
Other financial assets	-	0.07	-	0.07
Total Financial assets	-	**94.94**	-	**94.94**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value*				
Borrowings	-	59.00	-	59.00
Trade deposits	-	16.50	-	16.50
Lease Liabilities	-	3.41	-	3.41
Trade payables	-	82.74	-	82.74
Other Financial liabilities	-	27.99	-	27.99
Total financial liabilities	-	**189.64**	-	**189.64**

* The Company has not disclosed the fair value for financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets and financial liabilities because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value, due to their short-term nature. Fair value of long-term financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost is not materially different from the carrying amount.

There are no transfers between any levels during the year.

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Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 35
Related party disclosure

Holding Company: Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited

Key Management Personnel: Whole Time Directors
Mr. Satish Mehta (Chairman,Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director) till April 14, 2026
Mr. Govindan Sathya Narayanan (Whole-time Director & CEO) till Feb 27, 2026
Mr. Srinivasan Raghavachari (Whole-time Director & CEO) from April 14, 2026

Key Management Personnel: Other than Whole Time Directors
Mr. Raghu Kumar (Chairman) from April 15, 2026

Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel have control:
H.M. Sales Corporation

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Description of the nature of transaction / balance	Transaction during the		Balance outstanding as at			
				31-Mar-26		31-Mar-25	
		Year ended 31-Mar-26	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Receivable/ Advance to supplier	Payable/ Advance from customer	Receivable/ Advance to supplier	Payable/ Advance from customer
(A)	**Transactions/ balances with related parties (other than KMP) are as follows:**						
1	**Purchase Of Goods & Services**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.66	50.90	-	-	-	56.89
		0.66	**50.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**56.89**
2	**Purchase of assets**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.40	-	-	-	-	-
		1.40	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
3	**Sale /(Return) of goods and services**						
	H.M. Sales Corporation	26.38	15.37	4.48	-	12.25	-
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	(0.07)	-	1.69	-	-	-
		26.31	**15.37**	**6.17**	**-**	**12.25**	**-**
4	**Loans and advances taken**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	311.00	59.00	-	280.40	-	59.00
		311.00	**59.00**	**-**	**280.40**	**-**	**59.00**
5	**Loans and advances taken repaid**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	89.60	-	-	-	-	-
		89.60	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
6	**Interest expense**						
	H.M. Sales Corporation	0.26	0.08	-	0.06	-	0.06
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	15.56	0.53	-	-	-	-
		15.82	**0.61**	**-**	**0.06**	**-**	**0.06**
7	**Deposits accepted**						
	H.M. Sales Corporation	-	3.50	-	3.50	-	3.50
		-	**3.50**	**-**	**3.50**	**-**	**3.50**
8	**Rent expense**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.44	0.50	-	0.22	-	0.54
		1.44	**0.50**	**-**	**0.22**	**-**	**0.54**
9	**Reimbursement of expenses made**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.77	1.08	-	0.62	-	1.28
		0.77	**1.08**	**-**	**0.62**	**-**	**1.28**

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EMCUTIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD

Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 35
Related party disclosure

Holding Company: Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited

Key Management Personnel: Whole Time Directors
Mr. Satish Mehta (Chairman,Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director) till April 14, 2026
Mr. Govindan Sathya Narayanan (Whole-time Director & CEO) till Feb 27, 2026
Mr. Srinivasan Raghavachari (Whole-time Director & CEO) from April 14, 2026

Key Management Personnel: Other than Whole Time Directors
Mr. Raghu Kumar (Chairman) from April 15, 2026

Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel have control:
H.M. Sales Corporation

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Description of the nature of transaction / balance	Transaction during the		Balance outstanding as at			
				31-Mar-26		31-Mar-25	
		Year ended 31-Mar-26	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Receivable/ Advance to supplier	Payable/ Advance from customer	Receivable/ Advance to supplier	Payable/ Advance from customer
10	**Corporate Overhead Cross Charge expenses**						
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.54	-	-	0.45	-	-
		1.54	-	-	**0.45**	-	-
(B)	**Transactions/ balances with related parties (KMP) are as follows:**						
1	**Remuneration paid**						
	Key Management Personnel: Whole Time Directors						
	Mr. Govindan Sathya Narayanan	19.38	11.84	-	-	-	1.02
		19.38	**11.84**	-	-	-	**1.02**
2	**Commission - Other than Whole Time Directors**						
	Mr. Raghu Kumar	1.50	1.00	-	1.50	-	1.00
		1.50	**1.00**	-	**1.50**	-	**1.00**
3	**Sitting fees - Other than Whole Time Directors**						
	Mr. Raghu Kumar	0.03	0.01	-	-	-	-
		0.03	**0.01**	-	-	-	-

Notes:
(1) All related party transactions entered during the year and outstanding balances were in ordinary course of the business and are on an arm's length basis. Outstanding balances are unsecured and to be settled in cash.

EMCUTIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD

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Note 36
Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made as per local regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund/pension fund/other fund administered by the government. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

The Company has recognised the following amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year;

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Contribution to Employees Provident Fund	5.72	2.10
Contribution to Employees Family Pension Fund	2.35	0.90
Other defined contribution plan	0.53	0.18
Total	**8.59**	**3.18**

b) Post-employment obligations

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan for employees, governed by the Social Security Code, 2020 (effective 2025/2026), also referred to as the 'New Wage Code'. The erstwhile Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 has largely been subsumed under the New Wage Code. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity.

On retirement or termination, gratuity shall be the higher of the following:

• Last drawn monthly basic salary x 15 x completed years of service ÷ 26

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as interest rate risk, etc.

c) Defined benefit plans

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet, profit or loss, other comprehensive income and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation are as follows:

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26			Year Ended 31-Mar-25		
	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
As at the beginning for the year	**2.96**	**(1.68)**	**1.28**	-	-	-
Current service cost	1.59	-	1.59	-	-	-
Transfer In/ (out)	-	-	-	2.49	(1.68)	0.81
Interest expenses/(income)	0.16	(0.08)	0.08	-	-	-
Mortality charges and taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past service cost*	1.45		1.45	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**3.20**	**(0.08)**	**3.12**	**2.49**	**(1.68)**	**0.81**
Remeasurement of:						
- Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)						
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - experience	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - financial assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Defined benefit obligations						
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - experience	0.13	-	0.13	0.47	-	0.47
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - demographic changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - financial assumptions	(1.09)	1.09	-	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(0.96)**	**1.09**	**0.13**	**0.47**	**-**	**0.47**
Employer contribution	-	(0.10)	(0.10)	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at the end for the year	**5.20**	**(0.77)**	**4.43**	**2.96**	**(1.68)**	**1.28**

**Disclosed as exceptional item in the financial statements.*

d) The net liability disclosed above relating to funded plans are as follows:

₹ in million

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Present value of obligation	5.20	2.96
Fair value of plan assets	(0.77)	(1.68)
Deficit of funded plan	**4.43**	**1.28**

The Company has no legal obligation to settle the deficit in the funded plans with an immediate contribution or additional one off contributions. The Company intends to continue to contribute the defined benefit plans as per the demand from LIC of India.

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Note 36 : Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits (continued)

e) Principal actuarial assumptions as at the reporting date:

Post-employment benefits (Gratuity) - The principal actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
a)	Discount rate	6.70%	6.60%
b)	Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.60%	-
c)	Salary escalation rate	9.00%	9.00%
d)	Withdrawal rate		
	Field staff	30.00%	30.00%
	Factory staff	20.00%	20.00%
e)	Mortality table	IALM (2012-14) ult	IALM (2012-14) ult

The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

Normal retirement age is 58 years.

f) Sensitivity analysis:

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions , holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligations by the amounts shown below.

₹ in million

Change in assumption [Gain/(loss)]	Impact on defined benefit obligation			
	31-Mar-26		31-Mar-25	
	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate by 1%	(0.19)	0.17	(0.12)	0.12
Salary escalation rate by 1%	0.10	(0.09)	0.08	(0.09)
Withdrawal rate by 1%	(0.01)	0.01	(0.03)	0.02

Assumptions regarding future mortality for gratuity benefit is set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in the domicile country of the company.

g) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed

i) Asset volatility : The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. All assets are maintained with fund managed by LIC of India.

ii) Changes in bond yields: A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities.

iii) Future salary escalation and inflation risk : Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk.

Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements. Hence company is encouraged to adopt asset-liability management.

The Company's assets are maintained in a trust fund managed by public sector insurance company via, LIC of India. LIC has a sovereign guarantee and has been providing consistent and competitive returns over the years.

h) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

The Company has agreed that it will aim to eliminate the deficit in gratuity plan over the years. Funding levels are assessed by LIC on annual basis and the Company makes contribution as per the instructions received from LIC. The Company compares the expected contribution to the plan as provided by actuary with the instruction from LIC and assesses whether any additional contribution may be required. The Company considers the future expected contribution will not be significantly increased as compared to actual contribution.

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for next year is ₹ 4.40 million (March 31, 2025 - ₹ 1.30 million).





Note 38 : Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits (continued)

h) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions (continued)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 2.84 years (March 31, 2025 : 5 years). The following benefits payments are expected to be paid:

₹ in million

Defined benefit obligation - gratuity	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Less than 1 year	1.57	0.66
Between 1-2 years	1.12	0.58
Between 2-5 years	6.02	1.51
Over 5 years	9.19	6.30
Total	**17.90**	**9.05**

j) Major plan assets

₹ in million

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26 Unquoted	As at 31-Mar-25 Unquoted
Investment funds - Insurance Funds (LIC Pension and Group Schemes fund)	0.77	1.68
Total	**0.77**	**1.68**

The category wise details of the plan assets is not available as it's maintained by LIC.

EMCUTIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

Note 37
Employees stock option plan

As at March 31, 2026, the Company has the following share-based payment arrangement:

Share option plans (equity settled)
Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the Holding Company's Employees Stock Option Plan ("Emcure ESOS 2013"). These options will vest over period of 3 to 5 years from the grant date and are subject to the condition of continued service of the employees.

In the given case all options are issued by the Holding Company. The Company does not have an obligation to settle these share based payment transactions, therefore these options are treated as equity settled transactions. Once vested the option can be exercised within 5 years from date of Initial Public Offer (IPO) of the Holding Company or date of vesting, whichever is later. The exercise price of the options is determined in accordance with mechanism defined in Emcure ESOS 2023 plan. Expense is recognised over the vesting period with corresponding increase in other equity.

Summary of options granted to employees of company under the plan are:

March 31, 2026	Grant Date	Balance as on 01-Apr-25	Grant during the year	Cancelled during the year	Exercised during the year	Balance as on 31-Mar-26	Exercisable	Exercise Price
Tranche - 16	24-Mar-25	-	40,000	-	-	40,000	8,000	1,028.35
Total/ Weighted average exercise price		-	40,000	-	-	40,000	8,000	1,028.35

No options have expired or exercised during the periods covered in the above table.

Weighted average remaining contractual life of options as at year end is 6.99 Years.

Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss:

Rs. in million

Particulars	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-25
Employee share-based payment	2.69	-

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Note 38
Revenue from operations (Ind AS 115 information)

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue recognised from contracts with customers	293.70	118.77
Other operating revenue	-	-
Total	**293.70**	**118.77**
Disaggregation of revenue		
Based on markets		
Within India	293.70	118.77
Outside India -	-	-
	-	-
Total	**293.70**	**118.77**

A) The Company satisfies its performance obligations pertaining to the sale of goods at point in time when the control of goods is actually transferred to the customers. No significant judgment is involved in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods. The contract with customers are generally fixed price contract (except for contracts with subsidiaries, wherein there is variable consideration) subject to refund due to returns and do not contain any financing component. The payment is generally due within 7-180 days. The Company is obliged for returns/refunds due to expiry & saleable returns. There are no other significant obligations attached in the contract with customer. Further, there are no significant unsatisfied performance obligations as at year end.

B) There is no significant judgement involved in ascertaining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligation and in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods. Transaction price ascertained for the performance obligation of the Company is agreed in the contract with the customer. Further, the variable consideration is an estimate amount arrived by using expected value method.

C) Reconciliation of contract price with revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss:

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Contract price	293.70	118.77
Less:		
Amount recognised as sales returns & breakage expiry	-	-
Allowance for interest loss	-	-
Revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss	**293.70**	**118.77**

D) Major customer

There is no customer having sales of more than 10% of Company's total revenue for the year ended March 31, 2026. For year ended March 31, 2025, H.M. Sales Corporation accounted for 12.94% of the Company's total sales.

There is no customer having receivable balance more than 10% of Company's total receivable for the year ended March 31, 2026. For year ended March 31, 2025, receivable from H.M. Sales Corporation accounted for 13.78% of total receivable.

Note 39
Segment reporting

Operating segment are components of the Group whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. The Company's board of directors along with it's Managing director, examines the Company's performance and have identified single reportable operating segment, viz. 'Pharmaceuticals' for the purpose of making decision on allocation of resources and assessing its performance. Board of directors primarily use revenue as a measure to assess the performance of the operating segment.

The Company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by geography of goods is disclosed in Note 41.

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EMCUTIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD

Note 40
Information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The information regarding Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

₹ in million

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	-	-
a. Principal outstanding and not overdue as per MSME act	7.54	2.82
b. Principal outstanding and overdue as per MSME act and interest due thereon	-	-
ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
	1.19	
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.01	-
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-

Note 41
Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

(i) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iii) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(vii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(viii) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xi) There are no immovable properties held by the company.

(xii) There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(xiii) There are no borrowings obtained by the company from banks and financial institutions during the year ended March 31, 2026.

Note 42
Contingent liabilities, Capital and other commitments (to the extent not provided for)

There are no contingent liabilities, capital or other commitments as at March 31, 2026 or March 31, 2025.

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Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 43
Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

Summary of ratios ₹ in million (unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25	% change	Reason if change more than 25%;
(a)	Current Ratio	2.31	1.08	114%	Variance due to full-year operations in the current year as against part-year operations in the preceding year subsequent to incorporation in October 2024.
(b)	Debt Equity ratio	(2.15)	(1.17)	84%	
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	(0.57)	(36.07)	-98%	
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	91.47%	199.01%	-54%	
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	2.41	4.49	-46%	
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	3.47	2.67	30%	
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	4.46	2.85	57%	
(h)	Net capital Turnover Ratio	3.12	13.30	-77%	
(i)	Net profit ratio	-28.21%	-42.26%	-33%	
(j)	Return on capital employed	-61.75%	-771.38%	-92%	
(k)	Return on investments	-	-	0%	Not applicable

(a) **Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities**

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Current Assets	166.09	126.77
Current Liabilities	71.95	117.84
Ratio	**2.31**	**1.08**

(b) **Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity**

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Non-current borrowings	280.40	59.00
Current borrowings	-	-
Total debt	**280.40**	**59.00**
Total equity	(130.69)	(50.44)
Ratio	**(2.15)**	**(1.17)**

(c) **Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest, Lease payments and principal repayments**

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Profit for the year	(82.84)	(50.19)
Add: Depreciation and amortizations	4.80	0.36
Add: Finance cost	17.13	1.13
Add: (Profit)/loss on sale of property, plant and equ	-	-
Earnings available for debt services	**(60.91)**	**(48.70)**
Finance cost paid	16.84	0.96
Lease payments	0.89	0.39
Principal repayments (including certain prepaymen	89.60	-
Total Interest and Principal repayments	**107.33**	**1.35**
Ratio	**(0.57)**	**(36.07)**

(d) **Return on Equity Ratio = Profit for the year divided by average equity**

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Profit for the year	(82.84)	(50.19)
Average equity	(90.57)	(25.22)
Ratio	**91.47%**	**199.01%**

(e) **Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory**

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Cost of goods sold	99.98	31.16
Average Inventory	41.44	6.94
Ratio	**2.41**	**4.49**

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P.B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 43 : Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements (continued)

(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations (excluding other operating revenue) divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Revenue from operations	293.70	118.77
Less: other operating revenue	-	-
Net sales	**293.70**	**118.77**
Average Trade Receivables	84.60	44.46
Ratio	**3.47**	**2.67**

(g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Credit purchases divided by average trade payables

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Credit Purchases	269.59	117.73
Average Trade Payables	60.49	41.37
Ratio	**4.46**	**2.85**

(h) Net capital Turnover Ratio = Net sales divided by Net Working Capital (whereas net working capital = current assets - current liabilities)

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Net Sales	293.70	118.77
Net working capital	94.14	8.93
Ratio	**3.12**	**13.30**

(i) Net profit ratio = Profit for the year divided by net sales

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Profit for the year	(82.84)	(50.19)
Net Sales	293.70	118.77
Ratio	**-28.21%**	**-42.26%**

(j) Return on capital employed = EBIT divided by Capital Employed (total equity plus debt and deferred tax liability)

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Profit for the year	(82.84)	(50.19)
Add: Finance costs	17.13	1.13
Add: Tax expenses	(26.73)	(16.97)
EBIT	**(92.44)**	**(66.03)**
Total equity	(130.69)	(50.44)
Deferred tax liability	-	-
Total debt	280.40	59.00
Capital Employed	**149.71**	**8.56**
Ratio	**-61.75%**	**-771.38%**

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Note 44
Code of Social Security

Effective November 21, 2025, The Government of India has consolidated multiple existing labour legislations into a unified framework comprising four Labour Codes collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes'. Under Ind AS 19, changes to employee benefit plans arising from legislative amendments constitute a plan amendment, requiring recognition of past service cost immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The New Labour Codes have resulted in final estimated one-time increase in provision for employee benefits of the Company by ₹ 2.29 million and the same has been recognized and presented as exceptional item in the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central/State Rules and any clarifications from the Government on the other aspects of the New Labour Codes and would provide appropriate accounting effect in the relevant period on the basis of such developments as needed.

Note 45
Events occurring after balance sheet date

There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2026.

Note 46
Authorisation of Financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on May 4, 2026.

Note 47
Comparative information
The Company was incorporated on October 3, 2024. Accordingly, the comparative information presented in the financial statements pertains to a partial period, i.e., from October 3, 2024 to March 31, 2025, and is therefore not comparable with the current year figures.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcutix Biopharmaceuticals Limited
CIN: U21002PN2024PLC234721

Mr. Samit Mehta
Director
DIN: 00332562

Mr. Srinivasan Raghavachari
Whole Time Director & CEO
DIN: 11663118

Place: Pune
Date: 04 May 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
B-2, NEEL SADAN, 1426, GROUND FLOOR,
SADASHIV PETH, PUNE - 411 030.
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,

The Members of Emcure Wellness Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Emcure Wellness Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of changes equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its Loss, other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexure(s) to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Wellness Private Limited

Management's responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Wellness Private Limited

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the cash flows statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on April 1, 2026 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the financial controls with reference to financial statement of the Company and the operative effectiveness of such controls, refer our separate Report in "Annexure B"



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Wellness Private Limited

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us;

i. The Company has no pending litigations as at March 31, 2026

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

(c) Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which have the features of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same as operated throughout the year for all the relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Wellness Private Limited

vii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/payable by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid/payable to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **R B Sharma and Co**
Chartered Accountants
FRN 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
M No 044366
Partner
UDIN:26044366TRUOJP5669
Place: Pune
Date: April 21, 2026

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Wellness Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcure Wellness Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026. (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a) (i) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(ii) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years. All property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not own any immovable properties. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding Benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not obtained working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. According to information and explanation given to us by the management, during the year the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or, advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Wellness Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcure Wellness Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026. (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) (continued)

v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of Income tax, including goods and services tax, provident fund, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which it has obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Wellness Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcure Wellness Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026. (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) (continued)

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) & 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Wellness Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcure Wellness Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026. (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) (continued)

xiv. The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial/housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Company does not have a CIC. Accordingly, the requirement of clause 3 (vi)(d) are not applicable.

xvii The Company has incurred any cash losses amounting to Rs. 22.77 million in the financial year ending March 31, 2026.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management's business plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Wellness Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcure Wellness Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026. (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) (continued)

xx. The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **R B Sharma and Co**
Chartered Accountants
FRN 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
M No 044366
Partner
UDIN: 26044366TRUOJP5669

Place: Pune
Date: April 21, 2026

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Wellness Private Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of Emcure Wellness Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Referred to in paragraph '2(A)(f)' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of Emcure Wellness Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Wellness Private Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of Emcure Wellness Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Referred to in paragraph '2(A)(f)' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **R B Sharma and Co**
Chartered Accountants
FRN 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
M No 044366
Partner
UDIN: 26044366TRUOJP5669

Place: Pune
Date: April 21, 2026

Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Particulars	Note	As at 31-Mar-26
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	2	0.51
Right-of-use assets	3	2.96
Intangible assets	4	0.67
Deferred tax assets (net)	19	7.66
Total non-current assets		**11.80**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	2.04
Other current assets	6	1.55
Total current assets		**3.59**
TOTAL ASSETS		**15.39**
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	7	0.10
Other equity	8	(22.78)
Total equity		**(22.68)**
C. LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
i) Borrowings	9	26.50
ii) Lease Liabilities	3	2.50
Provisions	10(a)	0.30
Total non-current liabilities		**29.30**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
i) Lease Liabilities	3	0.55
ii) Trade payables	11	
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises; and		0.19
(b) Total outstanding dues other than (iii)(a) above		1.47
iii) Other current financial liabilities	12	5.15
Other current liabilities	13	0.56
Provisions	10(b)	0.85
Total non-current assets		**8.77**
Total liabilities		**38.07**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**15.39**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 21-April-2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcure Wellness Private Limited
CIN: U21001PN2025PTC243674

Mrs. Namita Thapar
Chairman
DIN: 05318899

Dr. Sumit Agrawal
Independent Director
DIN: 09474034

Place: Pune
Date: 21-April-2026

Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Particulars	Note	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Total income		-
Expenses:		
Employee benefit expenses	14	23.60
Depreciation and amortisation expense	15	0.39
Finance costs	16	0.66
Other expenses	17	5.06
Total expenses		**29.71**
Loss before exceptional items and tax		**(29.71)**
Exceptional items		0.46
Loss before tax		**(30.17)**
Tax expense	18	
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		(7.59)
Total tax expenses		**(7.59)**
Loss for the year		**(22.58)**
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		(0.27)
Income tax on above	18	0.07
Other comprehensive loss for the year		**(0.20)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(22.78)**
Earnings per share:		
Basic	20	(3,391.41)
Diluted	20	(3,391.41)
[Face value per share: Rs.10 (Previous year: Rs.10)]		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 21-April-2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcure Wellness Private Limited
CIN: U21001PN2025PTC243674

Mrs. Namita Thapar
Chairman
DIN: 05318899

Dr. Sumit Agrawal
Independent Director
DIN: 09474034

Place: Pune
Date: 21-April-2026

Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

Equity share capital	Note	₹ in million
Changes in equity share capital	7	0.10
As at March 31, 2026		**0.10**

₹ in million

Other equity	Note	Reserves and Surplus			Total
		Securities premium	Share options outstanding account	Retained earnings	
Profit for the year	14	-	-	(22.58)	(22.58)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations (net of tax)		-	-	(0.20)	(0.20)
		-	-	**(22.78)**	**(22.78)**
As at March 31, 2026		-	-	**(22.78)**	**(22.78)**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 21-April-2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited
CIN: L24231PN1981PLC024251

Mrs. Namita Thapar
Chairman
DIN: 05318899

Place: Pune
Date: 21-April-2026

Dr. Sumit Agrawal
Independent Director
DIN: 09474034

Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
A. Cash flows from operating activities:	
Profit before tax	**(30.17)**
Adjustment for:	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	0.39
Finance costs	0.66
	(29.12)
Working capital adjustments:	
- (Increase) / decrease in other assets	(1.55)
- Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	1.66
- Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	4.80
- Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	0.56
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	0.88
	6.35
Cash generated from operating activities	**(22.77)**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**(22.77)**
B. Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, Leasehold Land and capital work-in-progress	(0.89)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(0.89)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities	
Intercorporate deposits taken from subsidiary	26.50
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(0.39)
Proceeds from issue of shares (net of offer expenses)	0.10
Interest paid (refer footnote 2 below)	(0.51)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**25.70**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**2.04**
Cash and cash equivalent as at beginning of the period	-
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalent	-
Cash and cash equivalent as at year end	**2.04**

Components of cash and cash equivalent:	As at 31-Mar-26
Cash on hand	-
Balances with bank in current accounts	2.04
Total cash and cash equivalent*	**2.04**

* Cash and cash equivalent includes bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Borrowings:	
Opening balance	-
Amount borrowed during the year	26.50
Closing balance	**26.50**
Interest accrued on borrowings:	
Opening balance	-
Finance cost incurred during the year	0.51
Amount paid during the year	(0.51)
Closing balance	-

Footnotes to the cash flow statement:
1. Refer note 3 for movement in lease liabilities.
2. Standalone Statement of Cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 21-April-2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcure Wellness Private Limited
CIN: U24061PN2025PTC243674

Mrs. Namita Thapar
Chairman
DIN: 05318899

Place: Pune
Date: 21-April-2026

Dr. Sumit Agrawal
Independent Director
DIN: 09474034

Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

1A. General information:

Emcure Wellness Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Company") was incorporated on 03-July-2025 under the Companies Act,2013.The Company is domiciled in india with its registered office located at Pune. The Company is into manufacturing, promotion, selling, and distribution of pharmaceuticals and related wellness products, expanding Emcure's portfolio into consumer health.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The Company has been assessed as a going concern and will continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 1C. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All the amounts disclosed in the standalone financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

c) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for the following items:

Items	Measurement Basis
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimations uncertainties that have a significant risk resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March 2026 is included in following notes:

Note 1C. c) Useful lives of property, plant, equipment;
Note 3 - measurement of discount rate for initial recognition of ROU and Lease Liability as per IND AS 116
Note 19 & 22 - recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies : key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

Note 35 - recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax credit can be used;
Note 39 - Impairment of financial instruments
Note 44 - measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;

e) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Head of Treasury.

The team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

EMCURE WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

1A. General information: (continued)

e) Measurement of fair values (continued)

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.
- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

f) Current versus non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the 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 – non current classification of assets and liabilities.

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
- it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current assets / non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have any unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current liabilities / non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalent. The operating cycle of the Company is less than 12 months.

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1C. Material accounting policies

a) Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of the following item which are recognised directly in other equity:

b) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- Fair value [either through profit and loss (FVTPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)]

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:
- The stated policy and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice.
  These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial asset to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of asset;

- How the performance of portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- The risk that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

- How managers of business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.





1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for time value of money and for credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and other basic leading risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:
- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- term that would adjust the contractual rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- term that limits the Company's claim to cash flows for specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amount of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired on a significant premium or discount to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or require prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is significant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. When such asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / expenses.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.





1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

c) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimate costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

c) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

i. Recognition and measurement (continued)

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for vehicles and furnitures and fixtures at leasehold premises. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management estimated useful life	Useful life as per schedule II
Computers	3-6 years	3-6 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives represents the period over which the management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

d) Intangible assets

i. Initial recognition:

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loses, if any.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to Company.

iii. Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives using straight line method, as is included in depreciation and amortisation in statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Intangible Asset	Management estimated useful life
Brands acquired	5 to 10 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

iv. Intangible Assets under Development

Intangible assets under development are initially recognized at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

v. Impairment

The Company irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, tests an intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of the intangible asset not yet available for use exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

e) Impairment

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit - impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of financial assets have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observed data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being overdue for a period of more than 12 months from the credit term offered to the customer;

- the restructuring of loan or advance by the Company on the terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that borrower will enter bankruptcy or the financial reorganization;
- the disappearance of active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, 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 receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

e) Impairment (continued)
i. Impairment of financial instruments (continued)

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort. This includes both quantitate and qualitative information and analysis based on Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward - looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers financial asset to be in default when:
a. The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to action such as realising security (if any is held); or

b. The financial asset is 360 days or more past due.

Measurement of expected credit loss

Expected credit loss are probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flow that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance of expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write – off

The Gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off (either partially of full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when Company determines that the debtor does not have asset or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii. Impairment of non-financial asset

The Company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less cost of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

The Company's corporate assets (e.g. central office building for providing support to various CGUs) do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. An impairment loss on goodwill is not subsequently reversed.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

f) Employee benefits

i. Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

iiii. Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation result is a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefit available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gain and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

v. Other long term employee benefit

The Company's liability in respect of other long-term employee benefits (compensated absences) is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit method. Remeasurement gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

g) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax-rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

i. Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

ii. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the standalone financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

h) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i) Recognition of interest income or expenses

Interest income is recognised using effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial assets; or
- The amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

j) Income tax

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

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.





1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

j) Income tax (continued)

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax is not recognised for -
temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:
(a) is not a business combination and
(b) at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differe
taxable differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

k) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank 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.

m) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The board of directors of the Company are identified as Chief operating decision maker.

n) Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity and equivalent dilutive equity shares outstanding during the reporting period, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

o) Exceptional item

In certain instances, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expenses is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financials statements.

p) Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operations 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. For the purpose of cash flow statement bank overdraft that are repayable on demand are considered as cash and cash equivalent as it form an integral part of the company's cash management.





1D. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to Ind AS:

(a) Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –

The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

(b) Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –

The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements about the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(c) Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules, applicable immediately –

The amendments provide a mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively.

EMCURE WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

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Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
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₹ in million

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross book value				Accumulated depreciation				Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 01-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 01-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-26	
Computers	-	0.55	-	0.55	-	0.03		0.03	0.52
Total	-	0.55	-	0.55	-	0.03	-	0.03	0.52

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Emcure Wellness Private Limited
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Note 3 : Leases

Lease contracts entered by the Company majorly pertains for Land & buildings taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course. The leases typically run for a period of 5 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Typically lease payments are renegotiated at the time of renewal. Certain leases have restrictions on further sub-leasing. Information about leases for which the company is lessee is presented as below:

(a) Right-of-use assets

₹ in million

Particulars	Land & Building	Total
As at April 1, 2025	-	-
Additions for new leases entered	3.29	3.29
Deletions for leases terminated	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(0.33)	(0.33)
As at March 31, 2026	**2.96**	**2.96**

(b) Lease Liabilities

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Balance as at the beginning	-
Additions for new leases entered	3.29
Deletions for leases terminated	-
Interest on lease liabilities	0.15
Repayment of lease liabilities	(0.39)
Balance as at the end	**3.05**
Current	0.55
Non-current	2.50

(c) Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows-

₹ in million

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26
Less than one year	0.77
One to five years	2.87
More than five years	-
Total	**3.64**

(d) Amount recognised in statement of Profit or Loss

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Interest on lease liabilities	0.15
Depreciation on ROU	0.33
Expenses relating to short term leases	0.58
Total	**1.06**

(e) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flow

₹ in million

Cash flow from financing activities	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	
- Principal	(0.24)
- Interest	(0.15)

(f) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 8.20% p.a has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet.





Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
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₹ in million

Note 4 Intangible assets	Gross book value				Accumulated depreciation				Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 01-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 01-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-26	
Brands	-	0.70	-	0.70	-	0.03	-	0.03	0.67
Total	**-**	**0.70**	**-**	**0.70**	**-**	**0.03**	**-**	**0.03**	**0.67**

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Emcure Wellness Private Limited
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₹ in million

Note 5 **Cash and cash equivalents**	**As at 31-Mar-26**
Cash on hand	-
Balances with bank in current accounts	2.04
Total	**2.04**

Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ in million

Note 6 **Other current assets**	**As at 31-Mar-26**
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified:	
Advances for supply of goods and services	0.29
Balances with government authorities	1.13
Prepaid expenses	0.13
Total	**1.55**

EMCURE WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

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	Note 7 Equity share capital	As at 31-Mar-26 Number of shares	 ₹ in million
a.	**Authorised share capital** Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	10,00,00,000	100.00
b.	**Issued, subscribed and paid up capital*** Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	0.10

* All issued shares are fully paid up.

c. Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26 Number of shares	 Value
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Fresh issue of shares (refer note xx)	10,000	0.10
Exercise of options - proceeds received	-	-
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**10,000**	**0.10**

d. **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares**
The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

e. **Details of equity shares held by Promoters and Shareholders holding more than 5% shares**

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26 No. of Shares held	 % of Shareholding	 % change
Promoters EMCURE PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	10,000	100.00%	100.00%
Total	**10,000**	**100.00%**	

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Emcure Wellness Private Limited
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₹ in million

Note 8 **Other equity**	**Note**	**As at** **31-Mar-26**
Retained earnings	(i)	(22.78)
Total		**(22.78)**

Note to other equity	**31-Mar-26**
(i) Retained earnings	
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-
Profit for the year	(22.58)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	(0.20)
Dividend (including dividend distribution tax) (refer note below)	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**(22.78)**
Total	**(22.78)**

Nature and purpose of other reserves
Retained earnings
Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the company.

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₹ in million

Note 9 Non-current borrowings	As at 31-Mar-26
Unsecured	
Indian currency loans from related party (refer note 25)	26.50
	26.50
Total	**26.50**

Note: The company has taken loan from Holding company repayable on demand with term 36 months carrying interest rate 7.5%

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Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
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₹ in million

Note 10(a) Non-current provisions	As at 31-Mar-26
Provision for employee benefits	
Provision for compensated absences	0.30
Total	**0.30**

₹ in million

Note 10(b) Current provisions	As at 31-Mar-26
Provision for employee benefits	
Provision for compensated absences	0.04
Provision for gratuity (refer note 26)	0.81
Total	**0.85**

₹ in million

Note 11 Trade payables	As at 31-Mar-26
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 25)	-
Other trade payables	
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer footnote (c) below)	0.19
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	1.47
Total	**1.66**

Footnotes:
(a) All trade payables are current.
(b) The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 23.
(c) There are no micro and small enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at year end. Refer note 25, for information required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development

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Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 11 : Trade payables (continued)
Trade payables ageing schedule;

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2026	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Micro and small enterprises	0.04	0.15	-	-	-	0.19
Others	0.11	1.36	-	-	-	1.47
Disputed dues - Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.15**	**1.51**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.66**

Note 12 **Other current financial liabilities**	**As at 31-Mar-26**
Employee benefits payable	4.03
Creditors for capital assets	0.35
Other	0.77
Total	**5.15**

Note 13 **Other current liabilities**	**As at 31-Mar-26**
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	0.56
Total	**0.56**

EMCURE WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

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Emcure Wellness Private Limited
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For the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Note 14 Employee benefit expenses	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Salaries, wages and bonus	20.11
Contribution to provident and other funds	1.11
Gratuity (refer note 26)	0.39
Staff welfare expenses	1.99
Total	**23.60**

Note 15 Depreciation and amortisation expense	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	0.03
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.03
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	0.33
Total	**0.39**

Note 16 Finance costs	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Interest on related party borrowings	0.49
Interest accrued on lease liabilities	0.15
Other borrowing costs	0.02
Total	**0.66**

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Emcure Wellness Private Limited
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For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 17 **Other expenses**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**
Insurance	0.17
Rent	0.58
Freight and forwarding expenses	0.02
Advertisement and promotional materials	0.20
Travelling and conveyance	0.98
Printing and stationery	0.04
Legal and professional fees	1.91
Payment to auditors (refer footnote (a) below)	0.04
Commission to non executive directors	0.77
Directors sitting fees	0.15
Miscellaneous expenses	0.20
Total	**5.06**

Footnotes

(a) Payment to auditors:

Particulars	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**
Audit fees excluding taxes	0.04
Total	**0.04**

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Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
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₹ in million

Note 18 Tax expense	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Current tax	
Current tax on profits for the year	-
Tax related to prior years	-
Total current tax expense	-
Deferred tax	
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	(7.59)
Changes in recognised temporary differences of earlier years	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**(7.59)**
Total	**(7.59)**

₹ in million

Tax (expenses)/income recognised in other comprehensive income	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	(0.07)
Total	**(0.07)**

₹ in million

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	
Profit before tax		(29.71)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	(7.48)
Tax effect of amounts which are not (deductible) / taxable in calculating taxable income:		
Other items	0.83%	(7.59)
Effective tax rate	**26.00%**	**(7.59)**

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Chartered Accountants R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 100771W Pune

Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Note 19 Deferred tax asset/(liability) - net	As at 31-Mar-26
Deferred tax assets:	
Unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses	7.30
Provision - employee benefit	0.37
Lease Liability	0.77
Total deferred tax assets	**8.44**
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Property, plant and equipment	0.01
Intangible assets	0.02
Right to use asset	0.75
Total deferred tax liabilities	**0.78**
Deferred tax asset/(liability) - net	**7.66**

₹ in million

Movement of Deferred tax assets / liabilities	Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) as at 01-Apr-25	Transferred to statement of profit and loss	Transferred to Other comprehensive income	Others	Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) as at 31-Mar-26
Loss allowance - trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Provision - Employee benefit	-	0.30	0.07	-	0.37
Lease Liability	-	0.77	-	-	0.77
Property, plant and equipment	-	(0.01)	-	-	(0.01)
Intangible assets	-	(0.02)	-	-	(0.02)
Right to use asset	-	(0.75)	-	-	(0.75)
Unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses		7.30	-	-	7.30
Total	**-**	**7.59**	**0.07**	**-**	**7.66**

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Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 20 **Earnings per share**	**Year Ended** **31-Mar-26**
Basic earnings per share	
A. Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in million)	(22.58)
B. Weighted average number of equity shares for the year	6,658
Basic earnings per share (Rs.) (A/B)	**(3,391.41)**
Diluted earnings per share	
C. Adjusted net profit for the year (₹ in million) (refer note below)	(22.58)
D. Weighted average number of equity share (diluted) for the year	6,658
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.) (F/G)	**(3,391.41)**
Face value per share (Rs.)	10.00

EMCURE WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
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Note 22
Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to;
- Safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholder's and benefits for other stakeholder's, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Generally consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The Company's strategy is to maintain a gearing ratio less than 1.50x.

₹ in million (unless otherwise stated)

The gearing ratio at year end is as follows:	As at 31-Mar-26
Non-current borrowings	26.50
Current borrowings	-
Gross Debt	**26.50**
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(2.04)
Less: Term deposits with banks (current and non-current)	-
Net Debt (A)	**24.46**
Total Equity (B)	(22.68)
Gearing ratio (A/B)	**(1.08)**

Note 23
Financial risk management

As at March 31, 2026, the company is exposed to below risk;

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and availability of funds through adequate amount of committed credit facility to meet the commitments arising out of financial liabilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet future requirements, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against debt covenants and maintaining debt financing plans and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt payments as well as cash requirement for day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored regularly as well as on the basis of a 30-day cash flow projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a period from 180 to 360 days period are identified and reviewed at regular intervals.

The Company maintains cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements. Funding in regards to long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Maturities of financial liabilities
The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:
- all non-derivative financial liabilities, and
- net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities.

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2026	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Trade payable	1.66	-	-	-	1.66
Borrowings	-	-	26.50	-	26.50
Lease Liabilities	0.55	0.77	2.10	-	3.42
Other financial liabilities	5.15	-	-	-	5.15
Total	7.36	0.77	28.60	-	36.73

EMCURE WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 24 - Related party disclosure

Related parties with whom there were transactions during the year and nature of relationship

Holding:
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Key Management Personnel: Whole Time Directors
Mrs. Namita Thapar (Chairman,Non-Executive, Non-Independent Director)
Mr. Arindam Paul (Non - Executive , Independent Director)
Dr. Sumit Agrawa: Additional (Non - Executive , Independent Director)

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Description of the nature of transaction / balance	Transaction during the year ended 31-Mar-26	Balance outstanding as at 31-Mar-26	
			Receivable/ Advance to supplier	Payable/ Advance from customer
(A)	**Transactions/ balances with related parties (other than KMP) are as follows:**			
1	**Purchase of assets**			
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.70	-	-
		0.70	**-**	**-**
2	**Loans and advances taken**			
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	26.50	-	26.50
		26.50	**-**	**26.50**
3	**Interest expense**			
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.49	-	-
		0.49	**-**	**-**
4	**Rent expense**			
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.43	-	0.15
		0.43	**-**	**0.15**
5	**Reimbursement of expenses made**			
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.21	-	0.13
		1.21	**-**	**0.13**
(B)	**Transactions/ balances with related parties (KMP) are as follows:**			
1	**Commission - Other than Whole Time Directors**			
	Mr. Arindam Paul	0.70	-	0.70
	Dr. Sumit Agrawal	0.07	-	0.07
		0.77	**-**	**0.77**
2	**Sitting fees - Other than Whole Time Directors**			
	Mr. Arindam Paul	0.10	-	-
	Dr. Sumit Agrawal	0.05	-	-
		0.15	**-**	**-**

Notes:
All related party transactions entered during the year and outstanding balances were in ordinary course of the business and are on an arm's length basis. Outstanding balances are unsecured and to be settled in cash.



Note 25
Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made as per local regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund/pension fund/other fund administered by the government. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

The Company has recognised the following amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year;

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Contribution to Employees Provident Fund	0.82
Contribution to Employees Family Pension Fund	0.10
Other defined contribution plan	0.19
Total	**1.11**

b) Post-employment obligations

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan for employees, governed by the Social Security Code, 2020 (effective 2025/2026), also referred to as the 'New Wage Code'. The erstwhile Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 has largely been subsumed under the New Wage Code. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity.

On retirement or termination, gratuity shall be the higher of the following:

- Last drawn monthly basic salary × 15 × completed years of service ÷ 26
- Last drawn monthly wages × 15 × completed years of service ÷ 26 (subject to maximum of ₹20 lakhs)

The gratuity plan is not funded as at March 31, 2026.

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as interest rate risk, etc.

c) Defined benefit plans

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet, profit or loss, other comprehensive income and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation are as follows:

₹ in million

Particulars	31-Mar-26 Year Ended		
	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
As at the beginning for the year	-	-	-
Current service cost	-	-	-
Transfer In/ (out)	0.39	-	0.39
Past Service Cost*	0.15	-	0.15
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**0.54**	**-**	**0.54**
Remeasurement of:			
- Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	-	-	-
- Defined benefit obligations			
Actuarial (gain)/ losses - experience	0.27	-	0.27
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**0.27**	**-**	**0.27**
Employer contribution	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
As at the end for the year	**0.81**	**-**	**0.81**

*Disclosed as exceptional item in financial statements.





Note 25
Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits

d) The net liability disclosed above relating to funded plans are as follows:

₹ in million

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26
Present value of obligation	0.81
Fair value of plan assets	-
Deficit of funded plan	**0.81**

e) Principal actuarial assumptions as at the reporting date:

Post-employment benefits (Gratuity) - The principal actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26
a)	Discount rate	7.10%
b)	Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.00%
c)	Salary escalation rate	9.00%
d)	Withdrawal rate	
	Field staff	10.00%
	Factory staff	10.00%
e)	Mortality table	IALM (2012-14) ult

The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

Normal retirement age is 58 years.

f) Sensitivity analysis:

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions , holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligations by the amounts shown below.

Change in assumption [Gain/(loss)]	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	31-Mar-26	
	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate by 1%	0.06	(0.08)
Salary escalation rate by 1%	(0.06)	0.05
Withdrawal rate by 1%	-	(0.01)

Assumptions regarding future mortality for gratuity benefit is set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in the domicile country of the company.





Note 25
Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits

f) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed

i) Asset volatility :	The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. All assets are maintained with fund managed by LIC of India.
ii) Changes in bond yields:	A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities.
iii) Future salary escalation and inflation risk :	Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk.

Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements. Hence company is encouraged to adopt asset-liability management.

The Company's assets are maintained in a trust fund managed by public sector insurance company via, LIC of India. LIC has a sovereign guarantee and has been providing consistent and competitive returns over the years.

g) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

The Company has agreed that it will aim to eliminate the deficit in gratuity plan over the years. Funding levels are assessed by LIC on annual basis and the Company makes contribution as per the instructions received from LIC. The Company compares the expected contribution to the plan as provided by actuary with the instruction from LIC and assesses whether any additional contribution may be required. The Company considers the future expected contribution will not be significantly increased as compared to actual contribution.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 8.54 years. The following benefits payments are expected to be paid:

₹ in million

Defined benefit obligation - gratuity	31-Mar-26
Less than 1 year	0.08
Between 1-2 years	0.07
Between 2-5 years	0.64
Over 5 years	2.31
Total	**3.10**

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
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Note 26
Segment reporting

Operating segment are components of the Group whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. The Company's board of directors along with it's Managing director, examines the Company's performance and have identified single reportable operating segment, viz. 'Pharmaceuticals' for the purpose of making decision on allocation of resources and assessing its performance. Board of directors primarily use revenue as a measure to assess the performance of the operating segment. However as of March 31, 2026, the operations of the company have not commenced yet.

Note 27
Information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The information regarding Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

₹ in million

Particulars	31-Mar-26
(i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	
(a) Principal outstanding and not overdue as per MSME act	0.19
(b) Principal outstanding and overdue as per MSME act and interest due thereon	-
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-
(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

EMCURE WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

Note 28 : Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

i. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

ii. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

iii. The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

iv. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

v. The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current financial year.

vi. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

vii. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

viii. There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

x. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

xi. The Company does not hold any immovable properties as at March 31, 2026.

xii. There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

xiii. No borrowings have been obtained by the company from banks and financial institutions during the year ended March 31, 2026.

EMCURE WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

C.R.B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Accountants

Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 29
Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

(a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Current Assets	3.59
Current Liabilities	8.77
Ratio	**0.41**

(b) Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Non-current borrowings	26.50
Current borrowings	-
Total debt	**26.50**
Total equity	(22.68)
Ratio	**(1.17)**

(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest, Lease payments and principal repayments

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Profit for the year	(22.58)
Add: Depreciation and amortizations	0.39
Add: Finance cost	0.66
Add: (Profit)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-
Earnings available for debt services	**(21.53)**
Finance cost paid	0.51
Lease payments	0.39
Principal repayments (including certain prepayments)	-
Total Interest and Principal repayments	**0.90**
Ratio	**(23.92)**

(d) Return on Equity Ratio = Profit for the year divided by average equity

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Profit for the year	(22.58)
Average equity	(17.01)
Ratio	**132.75%**

(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Cost of goods sold	-
Average Inventory	-
Ratio	**#DIV/0!**

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EMCURE WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

Emcure Wellness Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026
Note 29 : Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements (continued)

(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations (excluding other operating revenue) divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Revenue from operations	-
Less: other operating revenue	-
Net sales	-
Average Trade Receivables	-
Ratio	**#DIV/0!**

(g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Credit purchases divided by average trade payables

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Credit Purchases	4.14
Average Trade Payables	0.83
Ratio	**4.99**

(h) Net capital Turnover Ratio = Net sales divided by Net Working Capital (whereas net working capital = current assets - current liabilities)

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Net Sales	-
Net working capital	(5.18)
Ratio	**-**

(i) Net profit ratio = Profit for the year divided by net sales

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Profit for the year	(22.58)
Net Sales	-
Ratio	**#DIV/0!**

(j) Return on capital employed = EBIT divided by Capital Employed (total equity plus debt and deferred tax liability)

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Profit for the year	(22.58)
Add: Finance costs	0.66
Add: Tax expenses	(7.59)
EBIT	**(29.51)**
Total equity	(22.68)
Deferred tax liability	-
Total debt	26.50
Capital Employed	**3.82**
Ratio	**-772.51%**

B. Sharma & Co. Pune

EMCURE WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

Note 30 : Events occurring after the March 31, 2026

There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2026.

Note 31 : Authorisation of Standalone Financial statements

The standalone financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 21, 2026.

Note 32 : Period of reporting

The Company was incorporated on July 3, 2025. Accordingly, the period reported in these financial statements is from July 3, 2025 to March 31, 2026, and therefore does not represent a full financial year.

Note 33 : Ind AS disclosures

In accordance with applicable financial reporting requirements, disclosures have been made to the extent relevant to the Company. Accordingly, disclosures that are not applicable or where there are no reportable amounts have not been presented.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 21-April-2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcure Wellness Private Limited
CIN: U21001PN2025PTC243674

Mrs. Namita Thapar
Chairman
DIN: 05318899

Place: Pune
Date: 21-April-2026

Dr. Sumit Agrawal
Independent Director
DIN: 09474034

R. B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
B-2, NEEL SADAN, 1426, GROUND FLOOR,
SADASHIV PETH, PUNE - 411 030.
TEL. : 020 - 24477595 / 24472405
E-mail : rbsharmaandco@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,

The Members of Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of changes equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its Loss, other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexure(s) to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited

Management's responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

R. B. Sharma & Co. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ FRN 109971W Pune

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the cash flows statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on April 1, 2026 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the financial controls with reference to financial statement of the Company and the operative effectiveness of such controls, refer our separate Report in "Annexure B"



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us;

i. The Company has no pending litigations as at March 31, 2026

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

(c) Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which have the features of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same as operated throughout the year for all the relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited

vii. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not paid any remuneration to any of its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **R B Sharma and Co**
Chartered Accountants
FRN 109971W



Madhavan N Iyengar
M No 044366
Partner
UDIN: 26044366UZSDIQ9246
Place: Pune
Date: April 24, 2026

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026. (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a) (i) The Company does not have Property, Plant and Equipment, hence requirements to report on clause 3(i)(a)(i) of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company does not have Property, Plant and Equipment, hence requirements to report on clause 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not own any immovable properties. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company does not have Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets), hence requirements to report on clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding Benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not obtained working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. According to information and explanation given to us by the management, during the year the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or, advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026. (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) (continued)

v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of Income tax, including goods and services tax, provident fund, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which it has obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026. (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) (continued)

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) & 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026. (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) (continued)

xiv. The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial/housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Company does not have a CIC. Accordingly, the requirement of clause 3 (vi)(d) are not applicable.

xvii The Company has incurred any cash losses amounting to Rs. 9.47 million in the financial year ending March 31, 2026.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management's business plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statement of Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026. (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) (continued)

xx. The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **R B Sharma and Co**
Chartered Accountants
FRN 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
M No 044366
Partner
UDIN: 26044366UZSDIQ9246

Place: Pune
Date: April 24, 2026

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Referred to in paragraph '2(A)(f)' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's report on the financial statements of Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Referred to in paragraph '2(A)(f)' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **R B Sharma and Co**
Chartered Accountants
FRN 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
M No 044366
Partner
UDIN: 26044366UZSDIQ9246

Place: Pune
Date: April 24, 2026

Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Particulars	Note	As at 31-Mar-26
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Intangible assets	2	37.40
Deferred tax assets (net)	16	1.02
Total non-current assets		**38.42**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
i) Trade receivables	3	4.02
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	4	0.83
Other current assets	5	7.62
		12.47
Total current assets		**12.47**
TOTAL ASSETS		**50.89**
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	6	0.10
Other equity	7	(3.01)
Total equity		**(2.91)**
C. LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
i) Borrowings	8	50.00
Total non-current liabilities		**50.00**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
iii) Trade payables	9	
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises; and		0.04
(b) Total outstanding dues other than (iii)(a) above		3.70
Other current liabilities	10	0.06
Total non-current assets		**3.80**
Total liabilities		**53.80**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**50.89**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 24 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
CIN: U21002PN2025PTC243082

Mr. Tajuddin Shaikh
Director
DIN: 11158572

Mr. Jatin Nayyar
Director
DIN:11158573

Place: Pune
Date: 24 April 2026

Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Particulars	Note	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Income:		
Revenue from operations	11	3.83
Total income		**3.83**
Expenses:		
Purchases of stock-in-trade		2.61
Depreciation and amortisation expense	12	1.60
Finance costs	13	0.80
Other expenses	14	2.85
Total expenses		**7.86**
Loss before tax		**(4.03)**
Tax expense	15	
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		(1.02)
Total tax expenses		**(1.02)**
Loss for the year		**(3.01)**
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)		
Other comprehensive income for the year		-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(3.01)**
Earnings per share:		
Basic	17	(399.52)
Diluted	17	(399.52)
[Face value per share: Rs.10 (Previous year: Rs.10)]		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 24 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
CIN: U21002PN2025PTC243082

Mr. Tajuddin Shaikh
Director
DIN: 11158572

Mr. Jatin Nayyar
Director
DIN:11158573

Place: Pune
Date: 24 April 2026

Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
Statement of Changes In Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

Equity share capital	Note	₹ in million
Changes in equity share capital	6	0.10
As at March 31, 2026		**0.10**

₹ in million

Other equity	Note	Reserves and Surplus			Total
		Securities premium	Share options outstanding account	Retained earnings	
Profit for the year		-	-	(3.01)	(3.01)
		-	-	**(3.01)**	**(3.01)**
As at March 31, 2026		-	-	**(3.01)**	**(3.01)**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 24 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
CIN: U21002PN2025PTC243082

Mr. Tajuddin Shaikh
Director
DIN: 11158572

Mr. Jatin Nayyar
Director
DIN:11158573

Place: Pune
Date: 24 April 2026

Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
A. Cash flows from operating activities:	
Profit before tax	**(4.03)**
Adjustment for:	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1.60
Finance costs	0.80
	(1.63)
Working capital adjustments:	
- (Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(4.02)
- (Increase) / decrease in other assets	(7.62)
- Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	3.74
- Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	0.06
	(7.84)
Cash generated from operating activities	**(9.47)**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**(9.47)**
B. Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchase of intangible assets	(39.00)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(39.00)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities	
Intercorporate deposits taken from subsidiary	50.00
Proceeds from issue of shares	0.10
Interest paid	(0.80)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**49.30**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**0.83**
Cash and cash equivalent as at beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalent as at year end	**0.83**

Components of cash and cash equivalent:	As at 31-Mar-26
Cash on hand	-
Balances with bank in current accounts	0.83
Total cash and cash equivalent	**0.83**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Borrowings:	
Opening balance	-
Amount borrowed during the year	50.00
Closing balance	**50.00**
Interest accrued on borrowings:	
Opening balance	-
Finance cost incurred during the year	0.80
Amount paid during the year	(0.80)
Closing balance	-

Footnotes to the cash flow statement:

1. Standalone Statement of Cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 24 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
CIN: U21002PN2025PTC243082

Mr. Tajuddin Shaikh
Director
DIN: 11158572

Mr. Jatin Nayyar
Director
DIN:11158573

Place: Pune
Date: 24 April 2026

Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2026

1A. General information:

Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited was incorporated on June 17, 2025, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited ("Emcure"). Its business objects are to manufacture, promote, sell, and distribute pharmaceuticals and related products, essentially functioning as Emcure's generics-focused arm.

1B. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 1C. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All the amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

c) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties
Information about assumptions and estimations uncertainties that have a significant risk & are material to the financial statements is included in following notes:
Note 9 - Valuation of inventories
Note 32 - recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax credit can be used;
Note 35 - Expected credit loss of trade receivables and other financial assets

EMCURE LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

P. R. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune

1B. Basis of preparation (continued)

e) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Head of Treasury.

The team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 36: Fair value measurements;
- Note 41: Employees stock option plan; and

f) Current versus non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the 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 – non current classification of assets and liabilities.

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current assets / non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have any unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current liabilities / non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalent. The operating cycle of the Company is less than 12 months.

V. P. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

EMCURE LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

1C. Material accounting policies

a) Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to period prior to transition to Ind AS and which are not related to purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets which are recognised directly in other equity.

b) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost; or
- Fair value [either through profit and loss (FVTPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)]

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

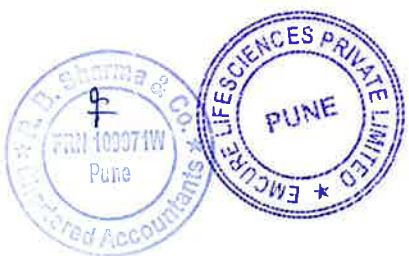
Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policy and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice.
  These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial asset to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of asset;
- How the performance of portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- The risk that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.



1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for time value of money and for credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and other basic leading risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- term that would adjust the contractual rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- term that limits the Company's claim to cash flows for specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amount of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired on a significant premium or discount to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or require prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is significant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. When such asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / expenses.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

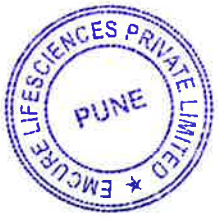
The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.





1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

c) Intangible assets

(i) Initial recognition:

Intangible assets shall be recognized as an assets if , and only if 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. Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loses, if any.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably.

(iii) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives using straight line method, as is included in depreciation and amortisation in statement of profit and loss. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Intangible Asset	Management estimated useful life
Licensing rights	5 to 10 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

EMCURE LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED ★ PUNE

FRN 100971W Pune Chartered Accountants

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

c) Intangible assets (continued)

(iv) Impairment

The Company irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, tests an intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of the intangible asset not yet available for use exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost on inventories is based on weighted average formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion cost and other cost incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In case of manufactured inventory and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of fixed production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expense.

The net realisable value of work-in- progress is determined with reference to the selling price of related finished products.

Raw materials, components and other supplies held for use in production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material price have declined and it is estimated that the cost of finished products will exceed their net realizable value.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

The Company considers various factors like shelf life, ageing of inventory, product discontinuation, price changes and any other factor which impact the Company's business in determining the allowance for obsolete, non-saleable and slow moving inventories. The Company considers the above factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

e) Impairment

(i) Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit - impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of financial assets have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observed data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being overdue for a period of more than 12 months from the credit term offered to the customer;
- the restructuring of loan or advance by the Company on the terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that borrower will enter bankruptcy or the financial reorganization;
- the disappearance of active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, 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 receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort. This includes both quantitate and qualitative information and analysis based on Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward - looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.





1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

e) Impairment (continued)

(i) Impairment of financial instruments (continued)

The Company considers financial asset to be in default when:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to action such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is 360 days or more past due.

Measurement of expected credit loss

Expected credit loss are probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flow that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance of expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write – off

The Gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off (either partially of full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when Company determines that the debtor does not have asset or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial asset

The Company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less cost of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

The Company's corporate assets (e.g. central office building for providing support to various CGUs) do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. An impairment loss on goodwill is not subsequently reversed.

f) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax-rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

(i) Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.





1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

g) Revenue

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The Company recognises revenue pertaining to each performance obligation when it transfers control over a product to a customer, which is adjusted for expected refunds, which are estimated based on the historical data, adjusted as necessary. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effect of time value of money if the contract includes significant financing component.

The consideration can be fixed or variable. Where the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which the Company will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer. Variable consideration is only recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

The Company recognises refund liability where the Company receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the customer. The refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) for which the entity does not expect to be entitled (i.e. amounts not included in the transaction price). The right to recover returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The provision on account of the expected amount of returns is included in provisions and the right to recover returned goods is included in inventory.

(ii) Sales returns and breakage expiry

When a customer has a right to return the product within a given period, the Company has recognised an allowance for returns. The allowance is measured equal to the value of the sales expected to return in the future period. Revenue is adjusted for the expected value of the returns and cost of sales are adjusted for the value of the corresponding goods to be returned.

The Company has an obligation to accept the goods which will expire. The Company has recognised an allowance for the returns due to expiry. The allowance is measured on the basis of historical trend of expiry against the sales occurred in the current and earlier period. Management considers the sales value for the periods which are equivalent to average general shelf life of products. Revenue is adjusted for the expected value of the returns.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

h) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i) Recognition of interest income or expenses

Interest income is recognised using effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial assets; or
- The amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

j) Income tax

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

(i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax is not recognised for -
temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:

- is not a business combination and
- at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences

taxable differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and taxable temporary differences

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

k) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank 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.

m) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The board of directors of the Company are identified as Chief operating decision maker.

n) Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity and equivalent dilutive equity shares outstanding during the reporting period, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

o) Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operations 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. For the purpose of cash flow statement bank overdraft that are repayable on demand are considered as cash and cash equivalent as it form an integral part of the company's cash management.

1D. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to Ind AS:

a) **Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements,** applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –
The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

b) **Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures,** applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 –
The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements about the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

c) **Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules,** applicable immediately –
The amendments provide a mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively.

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₹ in million

Note 2 Intangible assets	Gross book value				Accumulated depreciation				Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 01-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 01-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31-Mar-26	
Licensing rights	-	39.00	-	39.00	-	1.60	-	1.60	37.40
Total	**-**	**39.00**	**-**	**39.00**	**-**	**1.60**	**-**	**1.60**	**37.40**

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₹ in million

Note 3 Trade receivables	As at 31-Mar-26
Unsecured	
Trade receivables - considered good	4.02
Total	**4.02**

Break-up of security details and ageing schedule;

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2026	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	4.02	-	-	-	-	-	4.02
Total	**4.02**	-	-	-	-	-	**4.02**
Less: Loss allowance							-
Total	**4.02**	-	-	-	-	-	**4.02**

₹ in million

Note 4 Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31-Mar-26
Cash on hand	-
Balances with bank in current accounts	0.83
Total	**0.83**

₹ in million

Note 5 Other current assets	As at 31-Mar-26
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified:	
Advances for supply of goods and services	0.24
Balances with government authorities	7.30
Prepaid expenses	0.08
Total	**7.62**

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	Note 6 Equity share capital	As at 31-Mar-26 Number of shares	 ₹ in million
a.	**Authorised share capital** Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	10,00,00,000	100.00
b.	**Issued, subscribed and paid up capital*** Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	0.10

* All issued shares are fully paid up.

c. Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26 Number of shares	 Value
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Fresh issue of shares	10,000	0.10
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**10,000**	**0.10**

d. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

e. Details of equity shares held by Promoters and Shareholders holding more than 5% shares

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26 No. of Shares held	 % of Shareholding	 % of Change
Promoters EMCURE PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	10,000	100.00%	100.00%
Total	**10,000**	**100.00%**	

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₹ in million

Note 7 **Other equity**	**Note**	**As at 31-Mar-26**
Retained earnings	(i)	(3.01)
Total		**(3.01)**

Note to other equity	**31-Mar-26**
(i) Retained earnings	
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-
Profit for the year	(3.01)
Balance as at the end of the year	**(3.01)**
Total	**(3.01)**

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Retained earnings

Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the company.

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₹ in million

Note 8 Non-current borrowings	As at 31-Mar-26
Unsecured	
Indian currency loans from related party	50.00
	50.00
Total	**50.00**

Note: The company has taken loan from Holding company repaybale on demand with term of 36 months carrying interest rate of 7.50%

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₹ in million

Note 9 Trade payables	As at 31-Mar-26
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 22)	0.01
Other trade payables	
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer footnote (c) below)	0.04
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	3.69
Total	**3.74**

Footnotes:
(a) All trade payables are current.
(b) The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 20.
(c) There are no micro and small enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at year end. Refer note 25, for information required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development

Trade payables ageing schedule;

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2026	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Micro and small enterprises	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.04
Others	3.70	-	-	-	-	3.70
Disputed dues - Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3.70**	**0.04**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.74**

₹ in million

Note 10 Other current liabilities	As at 31-Mar-26
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	0.06
Total	**0.06**

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₹ in million

Note 11 **Revenue from operations***	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**
Revenue from contracts with customers	
Sale of products	3.83
	3.83
Other operating revenue	
Total	**3.83**

Footnote:
*Refer note 23 for details of revenue from contract with customers.

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₹ in million

Note 12 Depreciation and amortisation expense	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Amortisation of intangible assets	1.60
Total	**1.60**

₹ in million

Note 13 Finance costs	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Interest on related party borrowings	0.79
Other borrowing costs	0.01
Total	**0.80**

₹ in million

Note 14 Other expenses	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Insurance	0.24
Rent	0.49
Freight and forwarding expenses	0.04
Advertisement and promotional materials	0.01
Printing and stationery	0.01
Legal and professional fees	1.93
Payment to auditors (refer footnote (a) below)	0.04
Miscellaneous expenses	0.09
Total	**2.85**

Footnotes

(a) Payment to auditors:

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Audit fees excluding taxes	0.04
Total	**0.04**

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₹ in million

Note 15 Tax expense	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Current tax	
Current tax on profits for the year	-
Tax related to prior years	-
Total current tax expense	-
Deferred tax	
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	(1.02)
Changes in recognised temporary differences of earlier years	
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**(1.02)**
Total	**(1.02)**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	
Profit before tax		(4.03)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	(1.01)
Tax effect of amounts which are not (deductible) / taxable in calculating taxable income:		
Other items	-0.17%	(0.01)
Effective tax rate	**25.00%**	**(1.02)**

₹ in million

Note 16 Deferred tax asset/(liability) - net	As at 31-Mar-26
Deferred tax assets:	
Unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses	1.84
Total deferred tax assets	**1.84**
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Intangible assets	0.82
Total deferred tax liabilities	**0.82**
Deferred tax asset/(liability) - net	**1.02**

₹ in million

Movement of Deferred tax assets / liabilities	Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) as at 01-Apr-25	Transferred to statement of profit and loss	Transferred to Other comprehensive income	Others	Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) as at 31-Mar-26
Unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses	-	1.84	-	-	1.84
Intangible assets	-	(0.82)	-	-	(0.82)
Total	-	**1.02**	-	-	**1.02**

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(unless otherwise stated)

Note 17 **Earnings per share**	**Year Ended** **31-Mar-26**
Basic earnings per share	
A. Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in million)	(3.01)
B. Weighted average number of equity shares for the year	7,534
Basic earnings per share (Rs.) (A/B)	**(399.52)**
Diluted earnings per share	
C. Adjusted net profit for the year (₹ in million)	(3.01)
D. Weighted average number of equity share (diluted) for the year	7,534
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.) (F/G)	**(399.52)**
Face value per share (Rs.)	10.00

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Note 19
Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to;
- Safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholder's and benefits for other stakeholder's, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Generally consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio.

₹ in million (unless otherwise stated)

The gearing ratio at year end is as follows:	**As at 31-Mar-26**
Non-current borrowings	50.00
Current borrowings	-
Gross Debt	**50.00**
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(0.83)
Less: Term deposits with banks (current and non-current)	-
Net Debt (A)	**49.17**
Total Equity (B)	(2.91)
Gearing ratio (A/B)	**(16.90)**

Note 20
Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks which results from the Company's operating and investing activities. The Company's risk management is carried out by central treasury department under guidance of the board of directors and the core management team of the Company, and it focuses on actively ensuring the minimal impact of Company's financial position. The Company does not have any direct significant exposure on commodities.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk in the standalone financial statements.

Risk	**Exposure arising from**	**Measurement**	**Management**
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis & credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

(a) 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, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and other financial assets. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

Further, the Company also recognises loss allowance by using a provision matrix based on historical credit loss experience wherein fixed provision rates are defined for each financial asset which is past due / not due. The Company depending on the diversity of its asset base, uses appropriate groupings if the historical credit loss experience shows significant different loss patterns for different customer segments / financial assets.

Also, the Company limits its exposure to credit risk from receivables by establishing a maximum payment period for customers.

The Company considers the recoverability from financial assets on regular intervals so that such financial assets are received within the due dates.

The Company has exposure to credit risk which is limited to carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the date of Balance sheet.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are usually due within 7-90 days. The receivables are not interest bearing, which is the normal industry practice. All trade receivables are subject to credit risk exposure except for receivables from related parties. However, the Company does not identify specific concentration of credit risk with regard to trade receivables, as the amounts recognized represent a large number of receivables from various customers. Certain receivables are also backed by letter of credit from the banks, resulting into negligible credit risk in recovery of such receivables.

EMCURE LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED ★ PUNE

P. B. Sharma & Co. ★ FRN 109971W ★ Pune ★ Chartered Accountants

Note 20 : Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables (continued)

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables, other receivables, loans and contract assets by geographic region was as follows;

₹ in million

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-26
Within India	4.02
Outside India	-
Total	**4.02**

The Company uses a provision matrix (simplified approach) to measure the expected credit loss of trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortised cost. Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach as at year end is as below:

₹ in million (unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2026	Not Due	Past due					Total
		0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-360 days	More than 360	
Gross carrying amount	4.02	-	-	-	-	-	4.02
Weighted-average loss rate (including interest loss)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected credit losses (loss allowance provision)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of loss allowance)	**4.02**	-	-	-	-	-	**4.02**

There are no financial assets which have been written off during the year which are subject to enforcement activity.

Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks:

With respect to the cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks, the concentration of credit risk is negligible as these are kept with the reputed banks with very high credit worthiness.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and availability of funds through adequate amount of committed credit facility to meet the commitments arising out of financial liabilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet future requirements, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against debt covenants and maintaining debt financing plans and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt payments as well as cash requirement for day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored regularly as well as on the basis of a 30-day cash flow projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a period from 180 to 360 days period are identified and reviewed at regular intervals.

The Company maintains cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements. Funding in regards to long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

- all non-derivative financial liabilities, and
- net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities.

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2026	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Trade payable	3.74	-	-	-	3.74
Borrowings	-	-	50.00	-	50.00
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Trade deposit	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3.74**	-	**50.00**	-	**53.74**

EMCURE LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

S. Chhajed & Co. FRN 109071W Pune

Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 21
Fair value measurements

Accounting classifications and fair value

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their level in the fair value hierarchy.

₹ in million

As at March 31, 2026	Carrying amounts valued at			
	Fair value	Amortised Cost	Cost	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value*				
Trade receivables	-	4.02	-	4.02
Cash and cash equivalents	-	0.83	-	0.83
Total Financial assets	**-**	**4.85**	**-**	**4.85**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value*				
Borrowings	-	50.00	-	50.00
Trade payables	-	3.74	-	3.74
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**53.74**	**-**	**53.74**

* The Company has not disclosed the fair value for financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks, other financial assets and financial liabilities because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value, due to their short-term nature. Fair value of long-term financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost is not materially different from the carrying amount.

EMCURE LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED ★ PUNE

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Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 22 - Related party disclosure

Related parties with whom there were transactions during the year and nature of relationship

Holding:
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Key Management Personnel: Directors
Mr. Tajuddin Shaikh
Mr. Jatin Nayyar

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Description of the nature of transaction / balance	Transaction during the year ended 31-Mar-26	Balance outstanding as at 31-Mar-26	
			Receivable/ Advance to supplier	Payable/ Advance from customer
(A)	**Transactions/ balances with related parties (other than KMP) are as follows:**			
1	**Purchase of assets**			
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	39.00	-	-
		39.00	**-**	**-**
2	**Loans and advances taken**			
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	50.00	-	50.00
		50.00	**-**	**50.00**
3	**Interest expense**			
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.79	-	-
		0.79	**-**	**-**
4	**Rent expense**			
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.05	-	0.01
		0.05	**-**	**0.01**
5	**Reimbursement of expenses made**			
	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.10	-	-
		1.10	**-**	**-**

Notes:
All related party transactions entered during the year and outstanding balances were in ordinary course of the business and are on an arm's length basis. Outstanding balances are unsecured and to be settled in cash.





Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 23
Revenue from operations (Ind AS 115 disclosure)

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Revenue recognised from contracts with customers	3.83
Other operating revenue	-
Total	**3.83**
Disaggregation of revenue	
Based on markets	
Within India	3.83
Outside India -	-
Total	**3.83**
Movement in contract liability balances are as follows:	
Balance at the beginning of the year	-
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	-
Increase due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	-
Balance at the end of the year	-

A) The Company satisfies its performance obligations pertaining to the sale of goods at point in time when the control of goods is actually transferred to the customers. No significant judgment is involved in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods. The contract with customers are generally fixed price contract (except for contracts with subsidiaries, wherein there is variable consideration) subject to refund due to returns and do not contain any financing component. The payment is generally due within 7-90 days. The Company is obliged for returns/refunds due to expiry & saleable returns. There are no other significant obligations attached in the contract with customer. Further, there are no significant unsatisfied performance obligations as at year end.

B) There is no significant judgement involved in ascertaining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligation and in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods. Transaction price ascertained for the performance obligation of the Company is agreed in the contract with the customer. Further, the variable consideration is an estimate amount arrived by using expected value method.

C) Reconciliation of contract price with revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss:

₹ in million

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Contract price	3.83
Less:	
Amount recognised as sales returns & breakage expiry	-
Allowance for interest loss	-
Revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss	**3.83**

D) Major customer
There is no customer having sales of more than 10% of Company's total revenue for the year ended March 31, 2026.

There is no customer having receivable balance more than 10% of Company's total receivable for the year ended March 31, 2026.

P.G. Bhagwat Sharma & Co. FRN 105571W Pune Chartered Accountants

EMCURE LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

Note 24 : Segment reporting

Operating segment are components of the Group whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. The Company's board of directors along with it's Managing director, examines the Company's performance and have identified single reportable operating segment, viz. 'Pharmaceuticals' for the purpose of making decision on allocation of resources and assessing its performance. Board of directors primarily use revenue as a measure to assess the performance of the operating segment.

The Company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by geography of goods is disclosed in Note 23.

Note 25 : Information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The information regarding Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Rs. in million

Particulars	March 31, 2026
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	-
a. Principal outstanding and not overdue as per MSME act	0.04
b. Principal outstanding and overdue as per MSME act and interest due thereon	-
ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-

EMCURE LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

S.B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

Note 26 : Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

i. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

ii. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

iii. The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

iv. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

v. The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current financial year.

vi. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

vii. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

viii. There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

x. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

xi. There are no immovable properties held by the company as on March 31, 2026.

xii. There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

xiii. There are no borrowings obtained by the company from banks and financial institutions as at March 31, 2026.

EMCURE LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED
PUNE

S.R. Sharma & Co.
FRN 109971W
Pune
Chartered Accountants

Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 27
Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

(a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Current Assets	12.47
Current Liabilities	3.80
Ratio	**3.28**

(b) Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Non-current borrowings	50.00
Current borrowings	-
Total debt	**50.00**
Total equity	(2.91)
Ratio	**(17.18)**

(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest, Lease payments and principal repayments

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Profit for the year	(3.01)
Add: Depreciation and amortizations	1.60
Add: Finance cost	0.80
Add: (Profit)/loss on sale of property, plant and equ	-
Earnings available for debt services	**(0.61)**
Finance cost paid	0.80
Lease payments	-
Principal repayments (including certain prepaymen	-
Total Interest and Principal repayments	**0.80**
Ratio	**(0.76)**

(d) Return on Equity Ratio = Profit for the year divided by average equity

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Profit for the year	(3.01)
Average equity	(2.18)
Ratio	**138.07%**

(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Cost of goods sold	-
Average Inventory	-
Ratio	**#DIV/0!**

EMCURE LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED ★ PUNE

B. K. Khare & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 105971W Pune

Note 27 : Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements (continued)

(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations (excluding other operating revenue) divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Revenue from operations	3.83
Less: other operating revenue	-
Net sales	**3.83**
Average Trade Receivables	2.01
Ratio	**1.91**

(g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Credit purchases divided by average trade payables

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Credit Purchases	2.85
Average Trade Payables	1.87
Ratio	**1.52**

(h) Net capital Turnover Ratio = Net sales divided by Net Working Capital (whereas net working capital = current assets - current liabilities)

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Net Sales	3.83
Net working capital	8.67
Ratio	**0.44**

(i) Net profit ratio = Profit for the year divided by net sales

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Profit for the year	(3.01)
Net Sales	3.83
Ratio	**-78.59%**

(j) Return on capital employed = EBIT divided by Capital Employed (total equity plus debt and deferred tax liability)

Particulars	31-Mar-26
Profit for the year	(3.01)
Add: Finance costs	0.80
Add: Tax expenses	(1.02)
EBIT	**(3.23)**
Total equity	(2.91)
Deferred tax liability	-
Total debt	50.00
Capital Employed	**47.09**
Ratio	**-6.86%**

Note:Since there is no comparable prior period, the explanation for changes exceeding 25% is not applicable

EMCURE LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED PUNE

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

Note 28 : Events occurring after the March 31, 2026

There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2026.

Note 29 : Authorisation of Standalone Financial statements

The standalone financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 24, 2026.

Note 32 : Period of reporting

The Company was incorporated on June 17, 2025. Accordingly, the period reported in these financial statements is from June 17, 2025 to March 31, 2026, and therefore does not represent a full financial year.

Note 33 : Ind AS disclosures

In accordance with applicable financial reporting requirements, disclosures have been made to the extent relevant to the Company. Accordingly, disclosures that are not applicable or where there are no reportable amounts have not been presented.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

R. B. Sharma & Co
ICAI Firm Registration No: 109971W
Chartered Accountants

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366

Place: Pune
Date: 24 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Emcure Lifesciences Private Limited
CIN: U21002PN2025PTC243082

Mr. Tajuddin Shaikh
Director
DIN: 11158572

Mr. Jatin Nayyar
Director
DIN:11158573

Place: Pune
Date: 24 April 2026

EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 MARCH, 2026.

EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED

Annual Report and Accounts for the Year Ended 31st December, 2026.

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EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED
CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	U.D Balaji Francis Nwobodo
COMPANY SECRETARY	Dilligent Nominees Limited Block 33, Plot 29 Tokunbo Disu Street Magodo Phase 1, Isheri, Lagos
REGISTERED OFFICE	No 29, Adeniyi Jones Avenue Ikeja, Lagos State, Nigeria
AUDITORS	Segun Thomas & Co (Chartered Accountants) (Member Firm of INPACT International) Block 33, Plot 29 Tokunbo Disu Street Magodo Phase 1, Isheri, Lagos
PRINCIPAL BANKERS	Zenith Bank of Nigeria

Directors' Report

Annual Report

The Directors are pleased to submit their annual report together with the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Legal Form

The Company was incorporated as a private limited liability Company in Nigeria on 2nd of July 2007 and commenced operations on 1st of April 2008. Its registered office is at No. 29, Adeniyi Jones Avenue, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria.

Beneficial Ownership

The authorised share capital of the company is 7,000,000 shares at ₦1.00 each. Out of this, 6,400,841 shares were issued, and 5,836,841 shares represent the paid-up capital. The issued share capital of the company as at March 2025 was held by the following shareholders

Shareholders Names	Ordinary Shares of N1 each	%
Emcure Pharmaceutical Limited India	5,836,840	99.999983%
Raju Kalera P.	1	0.000017%
	5,836,841	

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company are importation and sale of Pharamceutical products and providing allied services.

Review of Business	**2026**	**2025**
Results for the year	**N '000**	**N '000**
Profit / (Loss) for the year	183,509	(283,826)
Tax Expenses	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year	**183,509**	**(283,826)**

Transactions with Related parties

All related party transactions that were entered into during the financial year ended 31 March 2026 were on an arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business.

Property, Plant & Equipment

Information relating to changes in property, plant and equipment is disclosed in the Notes to these financial statements.

Directors

The names of the directors that served during the year and up to the date of this report are:

(i)	U.D Balaji	Director
(ii)	Francis Nwobodo	Director

No director holds any shares directly in the Company as at 31 March 2026

Directors' Report (Continued)

Other Directors' Interest

None of the directors has notified the Company for the purpose of Section 303 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, of any declarable interest in contracts with which the Company is involved either at 31 March, 2026.

Corporate Governance

The Board is responsible for the corporate governance of the Company. The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial status of the Company and ensures that the financial statements comply with the provisions of Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company by taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities.

During the year under review, the Company has a Board of 2 Directors.

Employment & Employees

Employment of disabled persons

1 It is the policy of the Company that there should be no discrimination in considering applications for employment including those from disabled persons. During the year under review, there were no disabled persons in the Company's employment.

2 **Health, safety at work and welfare of employees**

Health and safety regulations are in force within the Company's premises and employees are aware of existing regulations. During the year under review, there were no cases relating to a sexual harassment filed.

3 **Employees' involvement and training**

The Company is commited to keeping employees fully informed as far as possible regarding the Company's performance and progress and in seeking their views whereever practicable on matters which particularly affect them as employees.

Employees' development is carried out at various levels withing the Company through both internal and external training.

Auditors

The Auditors, Segun Thomas & Co (Chartered Accountants), have indicated their willingness to continue in office as the Company's Auditors in accordance with Section 401 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020. A resolution will be proposed authorizing the Directors to determine their remuneration.

By Order Of The Board

Francis Nwobodo
Director
Lagos, Nigeria.

EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026.

The Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that gives a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of its results for that year. This responsibility includes ensuring that:

Proper accounting records are maintained;

* Appropriate internal control procedures are instituted which, as far as is reasonably possible, safe guard the asset ,prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities;
* Applicable accounting standards are followed;
* Suitable accounting policies and standards are adopted and consistently applied;
* Judgments and estimates made are reasonable and prudent; and
* The going concern basis is used, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors accept responsibility for these financial statements which have been prepared using the appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023 and the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020.

The Directors are of the opinion that these financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial period and its results for that period. They further accept responsibility for the maintenance of the accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

The Board of Directors of Emcure Nigeria Limited., having thoroughly reviewed the company's operational and financial position, has resolved to voluntarily wind up the affairs of the company.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

U.D Balaji
Director

Francis Nwobodo
Director

Certification of financial statements

In accordance to section 405 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria 2020, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer certify that the financial statements have been reviewed and based on our knowledge, the

(i) audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading, in light of the circumstances under which such statement was made, and

(ii) audited financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present in all material respect, the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of and for, the periods covered by the audited financial statements

We state that management and directors:

(i) are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls and has designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to the officer by the officers of the Company, particularly during the period in which the audited financial statement report is being prepared,

(ii) have evaluated the effectiveness of the Conpany's internal controls within 90 days prior to the date of its audited financial statements, and

(iii) certify that the Company"s internal controls are effective as of that date.

We have disclosed:

(i) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summaries, and report financial data, and has identified for the Company's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls, and

(ii) whether or not, there is any fraud that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control; and

(iii) as indicated in the report, whether or not, there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

U.D Balaji
Director

Francis Nwobodo
Director

SEGUN THOMAS & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Block 33, Plot 29, Tokunbo Disu Street,
Magodo Phase 1, Isheri, Lagos.
☎: 08060220071, 08023181125
E-mail: thomasfolorunshoo@yahoo.co.uk,
thomasfolorunsho@outlook.com
Website: www.segunthomasandco.com

INPACT MEMBER

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Emcure Nigeria Limited which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cashflows for the period ended 31 March 2026 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes set out on pages 14 to 34.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company's financial position Emcure Nigeria Limited, as at 31 March, 2026 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2023 and the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Internationl Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Nigeria. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements in Nigeria.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. We have determined that there are no matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the current period, and therefore no key audit matters are communicated in this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the corporate information, Directors' Report, company's directors responsibilities, Certification of the financial statements and other national disclosures (Statement of value added and Financial Summary) which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and we will not express an audit opinion or any form of assurances conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially mistated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obatained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material mistatement of this information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by international Financial Reporting Standard Board and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2023 and for such internal controls as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

ii) obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing and opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the resonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the drectors.

iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may be reasonaby be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied

Report On Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirement of schedule 5 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we confirm that:

i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
ii) In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books;
iii) The Company's financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

Folorunsho O. Thomas,

Folorunsho O. Thomas
FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000004929
for and on behalf of:-



Segun Thomas & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Lagos, Nigeria
4th of May 2026

EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026.

	Note	2026 ₦'000	2025 ₦'000
Revenue	4	-	-
Cost of sales	5	-	-
Gross profit		-	-
Other operating income	6	269,453	23,056
Administrative expenses	7	(85,891)	(306,845)
Operating profit/(loss)		183,562	(283,789)
Financial charges	8	(53)	(37)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	9	183,509	(283,826)
Taxation	10	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		183,509	(283,826)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to Owners of the company		183,509	(283,826)
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	11	31	(49)
Diluted earnings per share (kobo)	11	31	(49)

EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH, 2026.

	Note	2026 N'000	2025 N'000
Non Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		-	-
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	275,310	252,919
Prepayments	14	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	15	8,492	9,147
Total Current Assets		**283,802**	**262,066**
Total assets		**283,802**	**262,066**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	16	5,837	5,837
Revenue reserve		(2,000,473)	(2,183,983)
Total equity		**(1,994,636)**	**(2,178,146)**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Due to Related Company	17c	1,850,937	2,052,242
Deposit for share capital	18	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	10d	1,048	1,048
		1,851,985	**2,053,290**
Current liabilities			
Other payables	19	424,378	384,847
Customers' deposits	20	1,327	1,327
Taxation	10	747	747
Total current liabilities		**426,453**	**386,921**
Total liabilities		**2,278,438**	**2,440,212**
Total equity and liabilities		**283,802**	**262,066**

The financial statements and notes on pages 10 to 34 were approved by the Board of Directors on the 1st of May 2026, and signed on its behalf by:

U.D. BALAJI
Director

FRANCIS NWOBODO
Director

EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026.

	Share Capital ₦'000	Retained Earnings ₦'000	TOTAL ₦'000
Balance as at 1st April 2025	5,837	(2,183,983)	(2,178,146)
Comprehensive for the Year	-	141,872	141,872
Provision for Expenses		41,638	41,638
Balance as at 31st March 2026	**5,837**	**(2,000,473)**	**(1,994,636)**
Balance as at 1st April 2024	5,837	(1,900,157)	(1,894,321)
Total Comprehensive for the Year	**-**	(283,826)	(283,826)
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**5,837**	**(2,183,983)**	**(2,178,146)**

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026.

	2026 ₦'000	2025 ₦'000
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	**183,509**	**(283,826)**
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Loss(Profit) on assets disposal		
Financial Charges	53	37
	53	**37**
Operating profit (loss) before changes in working capital	**183,562**	**(283,789)**
Working capital changes		
Changes in Inventory	-	-
Changes in Trade and other receivables	(22,391)	(33,630)
Changes in Prepayment	-	-
Changes in customers deposits	-	-
Changes in other payable & accruals	39,531	12,369
Changes in due to related company	(201,305)	306,728
	(184,164)	**285,467**
Cash generated from operations	(602)	1,678
Tax paid	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(602)**	**1,678**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Net cash flow from investing activities	**-**	**-**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Depositt for shares	-	-
Financial Charges	(53)	(37)
Net cash flow from financing activities	**(53)**	**(37)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(655)**	**1,641**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	9,147	7,506
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**8,492**	**9,147**

EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 31 MARCH 2026.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Corporate Information

Emcure Nigeria Limited ("the Company") is a company domiciled in Nigeria. The address of the Company's office is No. 29 Adeniyi Jones Avenue, Ikeja, Lagos State. The Company is a Limited Company registered in Nigeria.

The Principal activity of the company is importation and sale of pharmaceutical products and providing allied services.

2 Basis of preparation and adoption of IFRSs

a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB), Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP 20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2020.

The financial statement for the year ended 31 March, 2026 (including comparatives) were approved and authorized for issue by the board of Directors on 1st of May 2026.

b) Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, all of which have been measured at fair value.

c) Functional and presentational Currency

These financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand except where otherwise indicated.

d) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses; actual results may differ from these estimates.

Critical judgments applied in arriving at these estimates are based on the best information available to management at the time such estimates were made.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

e) Going concern status

The Board of Directors of Emcure Nigeria Limited, having thoroughly reviewed the company's operational and financial position, has resolved to voluntarily wind up the affairs of the company.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated and recorded in Naira at the actual exchange rates at the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss. 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.

a) Financial instruments

i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either or settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Company's non-derivative financial assets are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

ii) Non- derivative financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: loan and borrowings and other payables. Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

iii) Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

c) Property plant and equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Items of property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress. The cost of construction recognized includes the cost of material, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of the equipment.

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

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset is included in the income statement in the year the asset is de-recognized.

ii) Subsequent costs

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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line balance basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment which reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term in which case the assets are depreciated over the useful life.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset category	Useful lives
Plant and machinery	10%
Building	2%
Furnitures and fixtures	10%
Office equipment	10%
Motor vehicles	20%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate. Capital work-in- progress is not depreciated. The attributable cost of each asset is transferred to the relevant asset category immediately the asset is available for use and depreciated accordingly.

d) Intangible assets

i Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

ii Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the assets, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight –line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

e Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and the leased assets are not recognized in the Group's statement of financial position.

f Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realized value. The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition is based on:

Purchased finished goods	Purchase cost on a first –in, first – out basis including transportation and clearing costs.
Goods – in – Transit	Purchase cost incurred to date.

Net realized value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Allowance is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where appropriate.

g) Impairment

i Financial assets (including receivables)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired .A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by Companying together receivables with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred ,adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an assets or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit, or CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses are recognized in respect of CGU are allocated first to reduce the carrying amounts of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets (excluding Goodwill for which impairment loss is not recognized), impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

h) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are re-measured in accordance with the company's accounting policies. Thereafter generally the assets, or disposal group, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group first is allocated to goodwill, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets and deferred tax assets which continue to be measured in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains or losses on re measurement are recognized in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

i) Employee benefit

(i) Pension fund obligations

A defined contribution plan is a post- employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the period during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payment is available.

In line with the provisions of the pension Reform Act 2004, the Company instituted a defined contribution pension scheme for its permanent Staff. Staff contributions to the scheme are funded through payroll deductions while the Company's contributions are charged to profit or loss account. The Company's contribution is the required minimum of 10% while employees also contribute 8% of their insurable earnings (basic, housing and transport).

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employees benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

j) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

k) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence 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 but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are only disclosed and not recognized as liabilities in the statement of financial position. If the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote, the possible obligation is neither a provision nor a contingent liability and no disclosure is made.

l) Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of value added tax, sales returns, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence exist that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discount will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized. Transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership is believed to be transferred to the buyer at the point of delivery to the buyer.

m) Government grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognized in profit or loss as deduction to the related expenses on a systematic basis in the same periods in which such expenses are recognized. Grants that compensate the Company for the cost of an asset are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

n) Financial income and Financial charges

i) Financial income

These are interest on short term deposits which are made for varying periods and interest earned on various bank accounts.

ii) Financial charges

Interest paid is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the effective interest rate method. Accrued interest is included within the carrying value of the interest bearing financial liability.

o) Income Tax

Income tax expenses comprise current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relate to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rate statutorily enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been statutorily enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred tax is provided for using the liability method, which represents taxation at the current rate of corporate tax on all timing differences between the accounting values and their corresponding tax values.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the amount will be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

p) Earnings Per Share

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

q) Related Parties

Related parties include the parent Company and any subsidiary or associated of the parent Company; Directors, their close family members and any employee who is able to exert a significant influence on the operating policies of the Company are also considered to be related parties. Key management personnel are also regarded as related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

r) Application of new and revised standards and interpretations

At the date of authorisation of those financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

	Standard	*Title*
•	***IFRS 17***	***Insurance Contracts***
•	***IFRS 10 AND IAS 28 (ammended)***	***Sales or Contribution of Assets between and Investors and its Associates Or Joint Ventures***
•	***Ammendment to IAS 1***	***Classification of Liabilities and current or non current***
•	***Ammendment to IAS 3***	***Reference to the Conceptual Framework***
•	***Ammendment to IAS 16***	***Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceed before intended Use***
•	***Ammendment to IAS 21***	**Lack of Exchangeability**

- **IFRS 17 - Insurance Contract**

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contract and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. In June 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods begining on or after 1 January 2023. At the same time, the IASB issued Extension of the Temporary Exemption from IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) the extends the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual reporting periods begining on or after 1 January 2023.

- ***Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between and Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture***

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between and investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the ammendmens state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted forusing the equity method, are recognised inthe parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interest in that associate or joint venture. The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the board: however, earlier application of the amendment is permitted.

- **Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilites as Current or Non-Current**

The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any assets, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items. The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted.

- ***Amendments to IFRS 3 - Reference to the Conceptual Framework***

The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a reqirement that, for obligations within of scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. The amendments add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acqired in a business combination. The amendment are effective for business combination for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

- ***Amendments to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceed before Intended Use***

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use. The amendments are applied retrospectively, but only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operting in the manner intended by management on or after the earliest period presented in the financial statement in which the entity first applies the amendments. The entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to thw opening balance of rtained earning at the beginning of that earliest period of presented. The amendment are effective for annual period beginning on or after the beginning of 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

- **Ammendment to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability**
  The amendments to IAS 21 issued in August 2023 affect how an entity determines the exchange rate to apply when a currency is not exchangeable into another currency and the related disclosures in the financial statements. The amendments do not change the underlying principles of foreign currency translation but provide additional guidance where exchangeability is lacking at the measurement date.

  The amendments clarify when a currency is considered exchangeable and provide guidance on determining the spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. Where a currency is not exchangeable, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate that reflects the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place between market participants at the measurement date. The amendments also introduce enhanced disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable.

4 Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods.

When applicable, further information about the assumption made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

a) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. This fair value is determined for disclosure purposes. For short-term trade receivables, no disclosure of fair value is presented when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

b) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

5 Financial risk management

The Company has no exposure to the following risk from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

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

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework by developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect change in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company management oversees compliance with risk policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The Company's principal exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer.

Management has an effective customer / distributor credit assessment process under which each new customer is analyzed individually for credit worthiness before the Company's distributorship agreement standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered to seal the distributorship arrangement. The Company's review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases, bank references.

Purchase limit are established for each customer, which represents the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the Marketing Manager; these limits are reviewed quarterly. Customers that fail to meet the Company's bench mark credit worthiness may transact with the Company only on a cash or payment basis. The Company's payment and delivery terms and conditions offered to customers provide various credit limits based on individual customers.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or legal entity, whether they are a wholesale, retail or end-user customers, geographic location, industry, aging profile, maturity and existence of previous financial difficulties.

Trade and other receivables relate mainly to the Company's Distributors/wholesale customers. Customers that are graded as "high risk" are place on a restricted customer list and monitored by the Sales Department, and future sale are made on a cash or payment basis.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. Cash and cash equivalents are placed with banks and financial institutions which are regulated.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of loses that have been incurred but not yet identified.

The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical date of payment statistics for similar financial assets.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

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's 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's reputation.

Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligation, these excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot be reasonably predicted, such as natural disasters.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations.

The Company's Objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

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 holding of financial instruments.

The Objective of Market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the returns.
The Company manages market risks by keeping costs low to keep prices within profitable range.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risks is assigned to senior management. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Company standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for the appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions
- Requirements for the reconciliations and monitoring of transactions
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- Documentation of controls and procedures
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedure to address the risks identified
- Requirements for the reporting of operational loses and proposed remediation action
- Development of contingency plans
- Training and professional development
- Ethical and business standards
- Risk mitigation, including insurance when it is effective

EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026.

4 Revenue

Revenue for the year which arose from the sales of pharmaceutical products:

i **Within Nigeria**	**2026**	**2025**
	₦'000	**₦'000**
	-	-
	-	**-**

5 Cost of sales

	2026	**2025**
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Cost of sales	**-**	**-**

6 Other operating income

	2026	**2025**
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Market Support Services	76,784	20,756
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Difference	192,669	-
Provision No Longer Required	-	2,300
	269,453	**23,056**

7 Administrative expenses

	2026	**2025**
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Audit fees	3,500	3,000
Communication	347	341
Repairs and maintenance	965	1,704
Provision for Expenses	41,638	-
Salaries and wages	-	405
Directors Renumeration	9,871	9,574
Industrial Training Fund	-	4
Legal and professional fee	825	22
P.C.N. & NAFDAC & Product registration charges	28,745	8,132
Foreign Exchange Difference	-	283,662
	85,891	**306,845**

8	**Financial cost**	**2026**	**2025**
		₦'000	**₦'000**
	Bank charges	53	37
	Loan interest	-	-
		53	**37**

9	**Profit before taxation**		
		2026	**2025**
i)	**Profit before taxation is arrived at after charging:**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	-	-
	Auditors fees	3,500	3,000
	Directors aggregate emoluments	-	405

Profit before taxation (continued)

ii) Emolument of directors and employees

a) The aggregate emoluments of the Directors were:

Directors emolument	-	405
Other emoluments	-	-

b) The emoluments of the highest paid Director (excluding other emoluments) amounted to - 405

c) The table below shows the number of Directors of the Company excluding the Chairman whose remuneration excluding pension contribution (in respect of services to the Company) falls within the bands stated below:

₦2,000,000 - ₦6,000,000	1	1

iii)	**Staff numbers and costs:**	**2026**	**2025**
		No	**No**
	The average number of persons employed (excluding directors) in the Company during the year was as follows:		
	Management	-	-
	Sales and marketing	-	-
		-	-

	The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Wages and salaries including staff bonus and gratuity	-	405

10	Taxation	2026	2025
(a)	**Per statement of profit or loss:**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
	Income tax payable on result for the year	-	-
	Minimum tax	-	-
	Education tax	-	-
		-	-
	Under provision in previous year		
	Income tax	-	-
	Education tax	-	-
		-	-
	Deferred tax	-	-
	Charge for the year	-	-

(b) Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Corporate tax is calculated at between 0% - 30% (based on turnover level stipulated in the Nigerian Tax Act) of the estimated taxable profit for the year. Companies with an annual turnover not exceeding ₦100 million and total fixed assets below ₦250 million qualify as small companies and are therefore exempt from Companies Income Tax. The charge for taxation in these financial statement is based on the Company Income Tax Act, CAP C21, LFN, 2004, as ammended by the Nigerian Tax Act.

Development Levy represents 4% of assessable profit in accordance with the provisions of Education Tax Act Cap E4, LFN, 2004

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as per the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	2026	2025
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Profit (Loss) before tax	**183,509**	**(283,826)**
Tax at the statutory corporation tax rate of 0% - 30 %	55,053	(85,148)
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(57,801)	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	12,491	84,409
Education tax at 3% of assessable profit	-	-
Adjusted loss unrelieved/relieved	(9,744)	739
Capital allowances absorbed	-	-
Balancing charge (Allowance)	-	-
Under provision in previous year	-	-
Deferred tax provision	-	-
Tax expense recognized in profit or loss	**(0)**	**(0)**
Effective tax rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

The tax rate used for 2026 and 2025 reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate of 30% and 4% (for development levy) payable by corporate entities in Nigeria on taxation profits under tax law in the country, for the year ended 31 March 2026.

(c) Opening balance per Statement of Financial Position	2026	2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Education tax	747	747
Payment during the year		
Education tax	-	-
Over/(Under) Provision in Prior years	-	-
	747	747
Charges for the year		
Education tax	-	-
Closing balance per Statement of Financial Position	747	747

(d) Deferred taxation		
Opening balance per Statement of Financial Position	1,048	1,048
Charge for the year	-	-
Closing balance per Statement of Financial Position	**1,048**	**1,048**

11 Earnings Per Share

(a) Basisc Earnings Per Share

The earnings and weighted average number of share capital used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

	2026	2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Profit/(Loss) attributed to the equity holders	183,509	(283,826)
Weighted average number of share capital **('000)**	5,837	5,837
Basic earnings per share **(kobo)**	31	(49)

(b) Diluted Earnings Per Share

The earnings and weighted average number of share capital used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	2026	2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to the equity holders	183,509	(283,826)
Weighted average number of share capital	5,837	5,837
Diluted earnings per share **(kobo)**	31	(49)

12 Property, plant and equipment

	Motor Vehicle	Furnitures and Fittings	Office & Household Equipment	Total
Cost	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
As at 1 April 2025	-	871	614	1,485
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	**-**	**871**	**614**	**1,485**
As at 1 April 2024	-	871	614	1,485
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	**-**	**871**	**614**	**1,485**
Depreciation and impairment	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
As at 1 April 2025	-	871	614	1,485
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	**-**	**871**	**614**	**1,485**
As at 1 April 2024	**-**	**871**	**614**	**1,485**
Charge for the year	-	-	-	**-**
As at 31 March 2025	**-**	**871**	**614**	**1,485**
Carrying Amount				
As at 31 March 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 31 March 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

13a Trade and other receivables

	2026	2025
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Trade receivables	21,754	21,754
Provision for doubtful debt	(21,754)	(21,754)
Other receivables	275,310	252,919
	275,310	**252,919**

b Other receivables

	2026	2025
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Other Receivables	222,817	200,427
TDS Receivables	52,493	52,493
	275,310	**252,919**

14 Prepayments

	2026	2025
	N'000	**N'000**
No Objection certificate (NOC)	-	-
	-	**-**

15	Cash and cash equivalent	2026	2025
		₦'000	₦'000
	Bank balances	8,492	9,147
		8,492	**9,147**

16	Share capital		
	Authorized ordinary shares of ₦1 each	2026	2025
		₦'000	₦'000
	In number of shares	7,000	7,000
	In value	**7,000**	**7,000**
	Issued and fully paid		
		₦'000	₦'000
	In number of shares	5,837	5,837
	In value	**5,837**	**5,837**

17	Due to related Company (Non current)	2026	2025
		₦'000	₦'000
a)	Balance at the beginning of the year	1,195,618	1,016,921
	Balance Restatement (Unrealised (gain) or loss	(117,278)	178,697
		1,078,340	**1,195,618**

b)	The details of the movement on interest payable is as follows:	2026	2025
		₦'000	₦'000
	Balance at the beginning of the year	856,623	728,593
	Additions (Balance Restatement (gain) or loss)	(84,026)	128,031
	Balance at the end of the year	**772,597**	**856,624**

c)	Due to related Company (Non current)	2026	2025
	Non curreny liabilities	₦'000	₦'000
	Unsecured loan from Emcure Pharnaceuticals India	1,078,340	1,195,618
	Interest payable on loan (note 18b)	772,597	856,624
		1,850,937	**2,052,242**

Parent and Ultimate Controlling Party

d) As at end of 31 March 2026, Emcure Pharmaceutical India, the parent and ultimate controlling party of the company owned 100% of the issued share capital of the company.

e) The company had no additional unsecured loans during the year. The total outstanding loan as at 31/03/26 in US dollar was $780,241 excluding accrued interest.($580,241 was at the interest rate of 6% p.a. while $200,000 was at an interest rate of 8.3% p.a.) The repayment term is when the cash flow of the company improves.

f) The interest payable on the loan amounting to a restated amount of ₦772 million has been included as part of the outstanding balance as at year end.

18 Deposit for Share Capital

	2026	2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Deposit for Share Capital	0	0

Share deposits have been reclassified under Note 17 – Due from Related Company, to ensure proper disclosure and alignment with the current year's presentation

19 Other payables

	2026	2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Other payables	424,378	384,847

The details of other payables are stated below:

a) Other payables

Claim payable	6,698	6,698
Healthline Limited	65,141	65,141
Rajendra Shete	2,184	2,184
Audit fee payable	3,763	3,225
PAYE Payable - LSBIR	556	556
Industrial Training Fund Payable	375	375
Secretarial Fees Payable	985	-
Leave Allowance Payable	1	1
Pension Fund Payable-Employee	301	301
Motor Reserve Payable	744	744
Pension Fund Payable-Employer	621	621
Accrued Expenses	58,234	20,867
Sundry Service Provider	267,250	267,250
Other Payables	17,527	16,886
	424,378	**384,847**

20 Customers Deposits

	2026	2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Customers deposits	1,327	1,327

21 Financial Instruments

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or a counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivable from customer.

(i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was

	Note	2026	2025
		₦'000	₦'000
Trade and other receivables	13	275,310	252,919
		275,310	**252,919**

ii) Impairment losses

	2026		2025	
	Book Value	Impairment	Book Value	Impairment
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
0 - 30 days	-	-	-	-
31 - 60 days	-	-	-	-
61 - 180 days	-	-	-	-
More than 180 days	21,754	21,754	21,754	21,754
	21,754	**21,754**	**21,754**	**21,754**

Certain comparative balances has been reclassified for comparison purposes

The Company operates a robust credit system under which a new customer is analyzed individually for credit worthiness before credit sales are offered to such a customer. Major features of this system include the use of external ratings, bank references (where available) and strict purchase limits for each customer. This system has resulted in a zero impairment loss on trade receivables in the past three years.

The Company believes that the trade receivables due for more than 180 days are not unimpaired based on the historical payment behavior and extensive analysis of the underlying customers' credit ratings.

(b) Fair values versus carrying amount

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amount shown in the statement of financial position, are as follows:

	Note	2026		2025	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Asset carried at amortised cost		₦'000	₦'000	N'000	N'000
Trade and other receivables	13	275,310	275,310	252,919	252,919
		275,310	**275,310**	**252,919**	**252,919**
Liabilities carried at amortised cost					
Due to related company (unsecured loans)	17c	1,850,937	1,850,937	2,180,272	2,180,272
Trade and other payables	19	424,378	424,378	384,847	384,847
Customers' deposits	20	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327
		2,276,642	**2,276,642**	**2,566,446**	**2,566,446**

22 Contigent liabilities

There were no contigent liabilities at 31 March, 2026 (2025 - Nil)

23 Events after financial year end

The Board of Directors of Emcure Nigeria Limited, having thoroughly reviewed the company's operational and financial position, has resolved to voluntarily wind up the affairs of the company.

24 Reclassification of balances

Certain comparative balances have been reclassified to ensure proper disclosure and uniformity with current year's presentation.

25 Capital Commitments

There were no commitments to capital expenditure at the year end. (March 2025 Nil)

26 Capital Managements

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the entity will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of its capital structure.

The capital structure of the Company is made up of equity comprising issued capital and retained earnings. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement.

At the reporting date, the Company does not have any interest bearing liabilities as its overall strategy is to minimize cost of funds to the barest minimum.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at year end is as stated below:

	2026 ₦'000	2025 ₦'000
Borrowing	1,850,937	2,052,242
Cash and cash equivalent	(8,492)	(9,147)
Net debt	1,842,445	2,043,095
Equity Fund	(1,994,636)	(2,178,146)
Net debt to equity ratio	**(0.92)**	**(0.94)**

EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 MARCH, 2026

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES

EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED
VALUE ADDED STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026

	2026 ₦'000	%	2025 ₦'000	%
Revenue	-		-	
Other operating income	269,453		23,056	
	269,453		23,056	
Bought in materials and services	(452,910)		261,211	
Value added	(183,457)	100	284,267	100
% of value added to total income	**-68%**		**1233%**	
Applied as follows:				
To employees				
Salaries, wages and other benefits	-	-	405	0
To providers of finance				
Financial charges	53	(0)	37	0
To Government				
Taxation	-	-	-	-
Retained in the business				
PPE replacement (depreciation)	-	-	-	-
(Profit)/Loss for the year	(183,509)	100	283,826	100
	(183,457)	**100**	**284,267**	**100**

Note:

Value added represents the additional wealth which the Company has been able to create by its own and its employees' efforts. This statement shows the allocation of that wealth among employees, capital providers, government and that retained for future creation of wealth.

EMCURE NIGERIA LIMITED
FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY
31 MARCH, 2026

	IFRS 2026 ₦'000	IFRS 2025 ₦'000	IFRS 2024 ₦'000	IFRS 2023 ₦'000	IFRS 2022 ₦'000
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	5
Current Assets	283,802	262,066	226,795	128,513	111,542
Total Assets	**283,802**	**262,066**	**226,795**	**128,513**	**111,547**
Current liabilities	(426,453)	(386,921)	(374,553)	(316,039)	(303,571)
Non- current liabilities	(1,851,985)	(2,053,290)	(1,746,563)	(599,056)	(521,876)
Total liabilities	**(2,278,438)**	**(2,440,212)**	**(2,121,116)**	**(915,094)**	**(825,447)**
Net Assets	**(1,994,636)**	**(2,178,146)**	**(1,894,321)**	**(786,581)**	**(713,901)**
Share Capital	5,837	5,837	5,837	5,837	5,837
Revenue Reserve	(2,000,473)	(2,183,983)	(1,900,158)	(792,418)	(719,738)
Shareholders fund	**(1,994,636)**	**(2,178,146)**	**(1,894,321)**	**(786,581)**	**(713,901)**

	IFRS 2026 ₦'000	IFRS 2025 ₦'000	IFRS 2024 ₦'000	IFRS 2023 ₦'000	IFRS 2022 ₦'000
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before taxation	183,509	(283,826)	(1,107,011)	(72,660)	(59,522)
Taxation	-	-	(728)	(19)	-
Retained in the business	**183,509**	**(283,826)**	**(1,107,740)**	**(72,679)**	**(59,522)**
Basic Earnings Per Share (kobo)	31	(49)	(190)	(12)	(10)
Diluted Earnings Per Share (kobo	31	(49)	(190)	(12)	(10)
Net Assets Per Share (kobo)	(342)	(395)	(325)	(135)	(122)

Certificates and Other Documents Accompanying Annual Returns

In accordance to section 422 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, we certify that:

(i) the Company has not since the date of the incorporation of the company and or as at the date of the last annual return, issued any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares or debentures in the company

(ii) the balance sheet, statement of profit and loss account and other informations required by law contained in this annual return are the true copies of the balance sheet, profit and loss account, and other information laid before the company in the general meeting in the year to which this returns relate to.

(iii) the directors report and auditors report contained in this annual return are the true copy of directors report and auditors report laid before the company in the general meeting in the year to which this returns relate to.

Signed

DILIGENT NOMINEES LIMITED

Francis Nwobodo
Director

Dilligent Nominees Limited
Company Secretary

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EMCURE PHARMACEUTICALS MENA FZ-LLC
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Docusign Envelope ID: FB7B3745-C711-86E4-80AA-ED5478F2334F

EMCURE PHARMACEUTICALS MENA FZ-LLC
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Shareholder
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ-LLC
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ-LLC (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and in compliance with applicable provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company and the rules and regulations of the Dubai Health care City Authority, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Manager is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

· Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

· Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

· Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

· Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We also confirm that, in our opinion, the financial statements of the Company have been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the rules and regulations of the Dubai Health care City Authority and, based on the information that has been made available to us during our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the activities undertaken by the Company and as disclosed in note 1 to these financial statements, are not significantly different from the activities mentioned in the license issued to the Company by Dubai Health Care City Authority.

M & M Al Menhali Auditing,



DocuSigned by:
M&M AL MENHALI AUDITING
94DE3B6F060A4B5...

Mr. Mabkhoot Al Menhali
Auditors' Registration No: 262
Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

April 29, 2026

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Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ-LLC
Dubai, UAE
Statement of financial position
As at March 31, 2026
(In Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	Notes	March 31, 2026	2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	**155,610**	167,792
Total non-current assets		**155,610**	167,792
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	**57,926,240**	29,661,022
Cash and cash equivalents	10	**3,570,695**	5,965,022
Amount due from related party	11	**5,573,066**	5,537,843
Total current assets		**67,070,001**	41,163,887
Total assets		**67,225,611**	41,331,679
Equity and liabilities			
Shareholder's funds			
Share capital		**16,100,000**	16,100,000
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)		**1,981,190**	(1,879,686)
Total shareholder's funds		**18,081,190**	14,220,314
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for end of service benefits	13	**1,543,317**	1,202,810
Total non current liabilities		**1,543,317**	1,202,810
Current liabilities			
Short term borrowings	12	**4,796,076**	713,354
Trade and other payables	14	**42,805,028**	25,195,201
Total current liabilities		**47,601,104**	25,908,555
Total liabilities		**49,144,421**	27,111,365
Total equity and liabilities		**67,225,611**	41,331,679

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditor's Report dated April 29, 2026 is set out on page 1 to 3.

The financial statements and notes on were approved by the Board on April 29, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Abhijeet Shah
Director

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Dubai - U.A.E.

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Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ-LLC
Dubai, UAE

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended March 31, 2026
(In Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	Notes	March 31, 2026	2025
Revenue	*15*	**77,044,462**	43,267,528
Marketing support income		**402,473**	1,809,231
Cost of revenue	*16*	**(41,664,201)**	(22,851,415)
Gross profit		**35,782,734**	22,225,344
General and administrative expenses	*17*	**(31,150,528)**	(19,360,513)
Depreciation	*6*	**(54,243)**	(59,695)
Total operating expenses		**(31,204,771)**	(19,420,208)
Profit from operating activities		**4,577,963**	2,805,136
Finance charges	*18*	**(356,150)**	(357,396)
Other income	*19*	**55,972**	640,707
Profit before tax for the year		**4,277,785**	3,088,447
Tax expenses	*20*	**(416,909)**	(304,391)
Profit after tax for the year		**3,860,876**	2,784,056
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,860,876**	2,784,056

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditor's Report dated April 29, 2026 is set out on page 1 to 3.

The financial statements and notes on were approved by the Board on April 29, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Abhijeet Shah
Director

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Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ-LLC

Dubai, UAE

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(In Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	Share capital	Retained earnings/(losses)	Total
Balance at April 1, 2024	16,100,000	(4,663,742)	**11,436,258**
Net profit/(loss)	-	2,784,056	**2,784,056**
Balance at March 31, 2025	**16,100,000**	**(1,879,686)**	**14,220,314**
Net profit/(loss)	-	3,860,876	**3,860,876**
Balance at March 31, 2026	**16,100,000**	**1,981,190**	**18,081,190**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's Report dated April 29, 2026 is set out on page 1 to 3.

The financial statements and notes on were approved by the Board on April 29, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Abhijeet Shah
Director

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Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ-LLC

Dubai, UAE

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(In Arab Emirates Dirhams)

	March 31, 2026	2025
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities:		
Profit before tax for the year	**4,277,785**	3,088,447
Adjustment for:		
Employees' service end benefits	**340,507**	311,230
Provision for expected credit losses	**146,374**	-
Depreciation	**54,243**	59,695
Finance costs	**356,150**	357,396
Operating profit before changes in working capital	**5,175,059**	3,816,768
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	**(28,411,592)**	380,422
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other payables	**17,497,061**	(9,387,662)
Payment of employees end of service benefits	**-**	(189,605)
Decrease in due from related parties	**(35,223)**	4,617,624
	(5,774,695)	(762,453)
Payment of taxes	**(304,143)**	-
Net Cash flows (used in) operating activities	**(6,078,838)**	(762,453)
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(42,061)**	(13,432)
Net Cash flows (used in) investing activities	**(42,061)**	(13,432)
Cash flows from/(used in) financing activities:		
Net Receipt/(repayment) from bank overdraft	**4,082,722**	396,814
Repayment of bank borrowings	**-**	(4,104,847)
Finance cost paid	**(356,150)**	(357,396)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**3,726,572**	(4,065,429)
Net (Decrease) /increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,394,327)**	(4,841,314)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	**5,965,022**	10,806,336
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	**3,570,695**	5,965,022
Represented by:		
Cash	**14,257**	15,676
Bank Balances	**3,556,438**	5,949,346
	3,570,695	5,965,022

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's Report dated April 29, 2026 is set out on page 1 to 3.
The financial statements and notes on were approved by the Board on April 29, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Abhijeet Shah
Director

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Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2026

1. LEGAL STATUS & ACTIVITIES:

a) **Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ-LLC,** ("the Company") is registered with Dubai Healthcare City Authority, Dubai as a Free Zone Limited Liability Company and operates under the License No. 405 issued on June 16, 2010.

b) The Company is engaged in the business of marketing and supply of pharmaceutical product and formulation in domestic and international market.

c) The management of the company is vested with Mr Amr Mohamed Gamal Eldin Abdel-Salam, the manager.

d) The reporting date of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ-LLC is March 31, 2026.

e) The registered office is in P.O Box No. 505212, Dubai, UAE.

f) Authorised, issued and paid-up capital of the Company is AED 16,100,000 divided in to 16,100 shares of AED 1000 each fully paid and held by the shareholder,

Name of the Shareholder	Nominal Value	No of shares	Value in AED	%
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	1,000	16,100	16,100,000	100%

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the entity are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), interpretations issued by International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), and comply, the requirements of rules and regulations of Dubai Health Care City Authority.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for derivative financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

2.2 Authorization date

Authorization date is that on which the financial statements are authorized and approved by the management. The authorization date of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ-LLC is April 29, 2026.

2.3 Currency

The financial statements are presented in Arab Emirates Dirham ("AED"), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

2.4 Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The following new and revised IFRS, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2025, have been adopted in these financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier Finance Arrangement

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants Amendments to IAS 1

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The application of these revised IFRSs has no material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

New and amended IFRS standards in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Gain or Loss on Derecognition- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Transaction Price- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

Management anticipates that these new standards and amendments will be adopted in Company's financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards and amendments, may have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

The Company is in the business of marketing and supply of pharmaceutical product and formulation in domestic and international market as described in note 1 of the financial statements. The services are generally rendered on their own in separately identified contracts with customers.

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow

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to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The carrying amounts of replaced parts are derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method and the cost or revalued amount is allocated to its residual value using its estimated useful life as follows:

Furniture, fixtures	10 Years
Office equipment	3 - 5 Years
Motor vehicles	5 Years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. 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 disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within profit or loss.

3.3 Inventories

Inventories are assets held for sale in ordinary course of business, in the process of production for sale or in the form of materials or supplies.

Inventories are measured at lower of the cost or net realisable value (NRV), after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis and it consists of the aggregate of purchase price and other related expenses incurred to bring the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to incur on disposal. For those inventories sold the carrying value is expensed.

Inventories are impaired if damaged, if they have become wholly or partially obsolete, or if their selling prices have declined. Inventories are written down to net realizable value item by item.

3.4 Borrowings

Borrowings are initial recognized at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference in the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of borrowing using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs are the interest and other costs incurred by an entity in connection with borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that take a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are added to the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which their incurred.

Short term borrowings are those debt incurred by the Company that is due within a year.

Long term borrowings are those owed for a period exceeding 12 months from the date of balance sheet.

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3.5 Provision for employees' end of service benefit

The Company provides end-of service benefits to its employees on the basis prescribed under the United Arab Emirates (UAE) labour laws.

The end of service entitlement is usually depended on the employees' final basic salary and the length of service subject to the completion of the minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment and the benefits are paid to employees on termination or completion of their term of employment.

In practice, IAS 19 Employee Benefits is not applied to certain end-of-service benefits because of the costs and lack of actuarial data and resources. While this practice is not consistent with IAS 19, the treatment is accepted in practice because the effect is not material.

Provision is also made for the estimated liability for employees' unused entitlements to annual leave as a result of services rendered by eligible employees up to the reporting date.

The provision relating to annual leave is disclosed as a current liability, while that relating to end of service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

The management is of the opinion that no significant difference would have arisen had the liability been calculated on an actuarial basis as salary inflation and discount rates are unlikely to have significant impacts.

3.6 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.7 Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, 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. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.8 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities 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 costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

A. Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Amortised cost

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, cash and bank balances, due from a related party and other receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date.

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Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) Definition of default

The Company employs statistical models to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of probability of default ("PD") of exposures with the passage of time. This analysis includes the identification for any changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors across various geographies of the Company.

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

(a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
(b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event (see (ii) above);
(c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
(d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
(e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

(v) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information.

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Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

B. Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not designated as FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

3.9 Value-added Tax (VAT)

Expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, except:

- When the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable; and/or

- When receivables and payables, amounts are stated with the amount of VAT included.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements (apart from those involving estimations, which are dealt with below).

4.1. Critical accounting judgments

Revenue from contracts with customers
The Company applied the following judgments that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

**Identifying performance obligation*

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. The Company has concluded that its performance obligations are limited to the business of marketing, distribution, sale and supply of pharmaceutical product and formulation in domestic and international market for which each of the performance obligation is separately identified in each contract with the respective agreed prices.

**Determining the timing of satisfaction of sale of goods*

Revenue from deliveries of goods to customers is recognised at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of products.

**Determining the timing of service income*

The Company recognises revenue from the service income at the time of completion of the performance of such services and acceptance by the customer.

**Allocation of transaction to separate performance obligations*

The Company allocates the transaction price to separate performance obligations as per the input costs of each performance obligation as at the date of the contract to the overall costs of provisioning the goods and services to the customer. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, i.e. the impact of price and volume based discounts to be provided to the customers.

**Consideration of significant financing component in a contract*
The Company has concluded that there is no element of financing deemed to be present in its contract with the customers as the goods are sold on credit terms of 60 days, which is consistent with the market practice. All the performance obligations are satisfied within the normal operating cycle of the Company.

Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

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Geopolitical Risk Assessment

During March 2026, regional geopolitical tensions escalated following military actions in certain parts of the Middle East. Management assessed the potential impact of these developments on the Company's operations, supply chain, and asset values. Based on information available as of 31 March 2026, no indicators of impairment, provisions, or other adjustments to the financial statements were identified. Management continues to monitor developments closely.

4.2. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a risk of causing an adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Calculation of loss allowance

When measuring ECL the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful life, which is based on estimates for expected usage of the asset and expected physical wear and tear which are dependent on operational factors. Management has not considered any residual value as it is deemed immaterial.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews its property, plant and equipment to assess impairment, if there is an indication of impairment. In determining whether impairment losses should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income the Company makes judgment as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a reduction in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, provision for impairment is made when there is an identified loss event or condition which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

5. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – RISK MANAGEMENT

Generally, the Company have exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Foreign currency risk management
- Liquidity 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.

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The Company's Manager has overall responsibility and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management framework is a combination of formally documented policies in certain areas and informal approach to risk management in others.

The Company's approach to risk management is established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and its activities:

a. Credit risk management

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; it arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, other receivables and balances with bank. The Company has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The Company attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific non-related counter-parties, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of such non-related counter-parties. Balances with banks are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the Central Bank of the U.A.E.

Concentration of credit risk arise when a number of counter-parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentration of credit risk indicates the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographic location. At March 31, 2026, the five largest customers accounted for 58% (March 31, 2025: 82%) outstanding trade receivables. All the balances with banks represent balances deposited at local commercial banks.

The amount that best represents its maximum credit risk exposure at the end of their reporting period, in the event counter parties fail to perform their obligations under financial instruments generally approximates their carrying value. Trade and other receivables and balances with banks are not secured by any collateral.

b. Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. In respect of the Company's transactions and balances denominated in US Dollars, the Company is not exposed to the currency risk as the UAE Dirham are currently pegged to the US Dollar.

The table below summarises the sensitivity of the Company's monetary assets and liabilities to changes in foreign exchange movements at year end. The analysis is based on the assumptions that the relevant foreign exchange rate increased/decreased by +/-10% with all other variables held constant:

2026	Assets	Liabilities	Net exposure	Effect on net equity for +/-10%
EUR	13,289,953	(4,194,369)	9,095,584	909,558
GBP	-	(9,426,636)	(9,426,636)	(942,664)
Total	**13,289,953**	**(13,621,005)**	**(331,052)**	**(33,105)**

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2025	Assets	Liabilities	Net exposure	Effect on net equity for +/- 10%
EUR	13,164,262	(770,490)	12,393,772	1,239,377
GBP	-	(1,015,789)	(1,015,789)	(101,578)
KWD	-	(1,250)	(1,250)	(125)
Total	**13,164,262**	**(1,787,529)**	**11,376,733**	**1,137,673**

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk mainly relates to payables to suppliers.

The Company approaches 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's reputation.

The Company manages liquidity risks through, banking facilities and borrowing facilities, by continuously forecasted and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company currently has sufficient asset to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations.

As at the reporting period, the contract maturity of financial liabilities are as follows:

2025-26

Financial Liabilities	Less than 180 days	More than 180 days
Trade payables	22,405,256	-
Accruals	16,574,516	-
Borrowings	4,796,076	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**43,775,848**	**-**

2024-25

Financial Liabilities	Less than 180 days	More than 180 days
Trade payables	13,207,419	-
Accruals	459,433	-
Borrowings	713,354	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**14,380,206**	**-**

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The primary objective of capital management is to ensure that the Company maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise shareholder's value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in business conditions. No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025. Capital comprises share capital and retained earnings and total equity is measured at AED 18,081,190 as at March 31, 2026 (2025: AED 14,220,314).

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7. CORPORATION TAX

On December 09, 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance ("MOF") released Federal Decree-Law No 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses, Corporate Tax Law ("CT Law") to enact a new CT regime in the UAE. The new CT regime has become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023. The Cabinet of Ministers Decision No.116/2022 effective from January 2023, has confirmed the threshold of income over which the 9% tax rate would apply, and the Law is considered to be substantively enacted.

A rate of 9% will apply to taxable income exceeding AED 375,000, a rate of 0% will apply to taxable income not exceeding AED 375,000.

As highlighted by Ministry of Finance in UAE, the Companies established within the UAE's Free Zones will be subject to new CT regime; however, CT regime should honour CT holiday/ 0% taxation offered to free zone companies, provided that they comply with all conditions set out in Article 18 of Corporate Tax (CT Law).

Further, the Company has assessed and concluded that it is not in scope for the OECD Global Anti-Base Erosion Pillar Two Model Rules ('GloBE rules'). The reason for this conclusion is that it does not have total annual consolidated revenue exceeding EUR 750 million in at least two of the four preceding fiscal years. Accordingly, it does not expect to be subject to the GloBE rules for the current fiscal year.

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8 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost:				
At April 1, 2024	**278,141**	**295,202**	**110,175**	**683,518**
Additions	-	13,432	-	**13,432**
At March 31, 2025	**278,141**	**308,634**	**110,175**	**696,950**
Additions	-	42,061	-	**42,061**
At March 31, 2026	**278,141**	**350,695**	**110,175**	**739,011**
Accumulated Depreciation:				
At April 1, 2024	**109,189**	**250,099**	**110,175**	**469,463**
Depreciation for the year	18,090	41,605	-	**59,695**
At March 31, 2025	**127,279**	**291,704**	**110,175**	**529,158**
Depreciation for the year	18,090	36,153	-	**54,243**
At March 31, 2026	**145,369**	**327,857**	**110,175**	**583,401**
Net book value:				
At March 31, 2026	**132,772**	**22,838**	-	**155,610**
At March 31, 2025	150,862	16,930	-	167,792

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9 Trade and other receivables

	March 31, 2026	2025
Trade receivables	**57,109,226**	28,778,479
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	**(310,612)**	(1,122,380)
	56,798,614	27,656,099
Deposits	**28,305**	28,305
Deposits with bank	**36,944**	36,944
Advance to vendors	**741,213**	1,632,365
Prepayments	**238,832**	243,723
Staff advances and loans	**59,249**	31,136
Loans and advances	**12,617**	28,665
Other receivables	**10,466**	3,785
	57,926,240	29,661,022

Ageing analysis

	March 31, 2026	2025
Due for less than 6 months	**41,861,347**	17,156,408
6 months - 1 year	**8,621,440**	7,958,382
Above 1 year	**5,885,227**	3,663,689
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	**(310,612)**	(1,122,380)
	56,057,402	27,656,099

Movement in provision for expected credit losses

	March 31, 2026	2025
Beginning of the year	**1,122,380**	1,122,194
Adjustment of account of foreign exchange gain	**(3,292)**	186
Balances written off	**(954,850)**	-
Additions during the year	**146,374**	-
Balance at the year end	**310,612**	1,122,380

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2026	2025
Cash	**14,257**	15,676
Cash at banks	**3,556,438**	5,949,346
	3,570,695	5,965,022

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11 Transactions with related parties

The Company enters into transactions with companies and entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Related parties comprise companies and entities under common ownership and/or common management and control; their partners and key management personnel.

The Company believes that the terms of such transactions are not significantly different from those that could have been obtained from third parties.

The Company provides/receives funds to/from related parties as and when required as working capital facilities.

Transaction during the year	**March 31,**	
	2026	2025
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited		
Purchases	**23,193,561**	8,832,396
Marketing support income	**402,473**	1,809,231
Reimbursement of expenses	**31,569**	-
Corporate guarantee expenses	**188,636**	185,000
Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited		
Purchases	-	4,369,360
Reimbursement of expenses	-	89,167
Tillomed Laboratories Limited		
Other expenses	-	92,111
Emcure Pharmaceuticals South Africa Pty Ltd.		
Other borrowing costs	-	42,470
Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc.		
Purchases	**1,745,429**	211,389
Recharge of expenses	-	39,900
Reimbursement of expenses	**6,420**	37,888

At the end of the reporting period, due from/to related parties were as follows:

Amount due from related party	**March 31,**	
	2026	2025
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	**5,573,066**	5,537,843
	5,573,066	5,537,843
Included in advance to vendors		
Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited	**741,213**	1,632,365
	741,213	1,632,365

Amount due to related parties	**March 31,**	
	2026	2025
Included in trade payables		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	**8,016,991**	5,536,085
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	-	17,255
Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc.	**558,286**	-
	8,575,277	5,553,340

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12 Borrowings

	March 31, 2026	2025
Short term borrowings		
Bank overdraft	**4,796,076**	713,354
	4,796,076	713,354

a. During the year, the overdraft facility from Mashreq Bank was closed, and the Company obtained a new overdraft facility from Citi Bank with an aggregate credit limit of USD 3,000,000, carrying interest at a benchmark rate of EIBOR or Term SOFR plus 1.60% per annum.

b. The overdraft facility is supported by guarnatee from Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited, parent company.

13 Provision for end of service benefits

	March 31, 2026	2025
Balance at beginning of the year	**1,202,810**	1,081,185
Paid during the year	**-**	(189,605)
Add: Provision for the year	**340,507**	311,230
	1,543,317	1,202,810

14 Trade and other payables

	March 31, 2026	2025
Trade payable	**22,405,256**	14,839,784
Staff payable	**1,314,750**	459,433
Accruals	**16,574,516**	9,531,688
Advance from customers	**2,093,349**	59,905
Provision for taxes	**417,157**	304,391
	42,805,028	25,195,201

15 Revenue

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	2025
Type of goods/services:		
Sale of pharmaceutical products	**77,044,462**	43,267,528
	77,044,462	43,267,528
Primary geographical markets:		
Africa	**8,054,112**	10,885,086
Asia	**57,061,962**	32,382,441
Europe	**11,928,389**	-
	77,044,462	43,267,527

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Recognition of revenue:	**For the year ended March 31,**	
	2026	2025
At a point in time	**77,044,462**	43,267,528
	77,044,462	43,267,528

16 Cost of revenue

	For the year ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Purchases and direct expenses during the year	**41,664,201**	22,851,415
	41,664,201	22,851,415

17 General and administrative expenses

	For the year ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Product registration and promotion	**10,295,746**	5,400,161
Commission on sales	**9,006,173**	4,305,336
Salaries and other benefits	**8,709,153**	7,588,814
Conveyance and travelling expense	**1,176,366**	867,421
Legal and professional charges	**278,916**	352,551
Rent	**310,245**	316,547
Selling and distribution expense	**637,920**	185,331
Office expense	**422,700**	178,581
Povision for expected credit losses	**146,374**	-
Communication expense	**109,155**	102,200
Insurance	**39,843**	39,761
Repairs & maintenance	**8,450**	18,900
Utilities	**9,487**	4,677
Vehicle Expense	-	233
	31,150,528	19,360,513

18 Finance charges

	For the year ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Interest on unsecured loans	-	42,471
Interest on short term borrowing	**73,262**	38,579
Bank charges and borrowing cost	**282,888**	276,346
	356,150	357,396

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19 Other income

	For the year ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Forex gain	**55,972**	583,994
Bank interest	**-**	1,625
Licensing income	**-**	55,088
	55,972	640,707

20 Tax expenses

The Company calculates the year income tax expense using the tax rate that would be applicable to the expected total earnings. The major components of income tax expenses in the statement of profit or loss are:

	For the year ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Income taxes:		
Current income tax expense	**416,909**	304,391
Deferred income tax expense	**-**	-
Income tax expense	**416,909**	304,391

Reconciliation of the Company's tax on profit based on accounting and profit as per tax law is as follows:

	For the year ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
Profit before tax for the year	**4,277,785**	3,088,447
Effect of CIT @ 9%	**385,001**	277,960
Tax effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	**65,658**	60,181
Effect of standard exemption	**(33,750)**	(33,750)
Income tax expense	**416,909**	304,391

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's Report dated April 29, 2026 is set out on page 1 to 3.

The financial statements and notes on were approved by the Board on April 29, 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Emcure Pharmaceuticals South Africa (Proprietary) Limited

(Registration number 2010/015167/07)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2026

A.S. Auditors Incorporated
Registered Auditors
These annual financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, Act 71 of 2008.
Published 29 April 2026

Emcure Pharmaceuticals South Africa (Proprietary) Limited

(Registration number 2010/015167/07)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Pharmaceuticals and related services
Directors	DEVBALAJI UTHARADHI BHARAT CHOTOO FLEAR NICHOLAS BRUCE MALEKE PAENE PANT ROHIT PRAKASH CHANDRA SHAH ABHIJEET AJIT
Registered office and business address	1st Floor, Arizona House, South Wing 1 Madison Avenue Aspen Lakes Ext 13 Gauteng 2190
Postal address	P.O. Box 2099 Mondeor Gauteng 2110
Holding company	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited incorporated in India
Bankers	State Bank of India, SA
Auditors	A.S. Auditors Incorporated Registered Auditors Per : Steven Sender CA (SA)

Emcure Pharmaceuticals South Africa (Proprietary) Limited

(Registration number 2010/015167/07)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the shareholder:

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The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:

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A report of the directors has not been prepared as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited which is incorporated in India.

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa, Act 71 of 2008, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the company's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 4 and 5.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 18, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on 29 April 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director

Director

Johannesburg

29 April 2026

A.S. Auditors Inc.

3rd Floor, Framework House
4 Boundary Road
Rouxville
Johannesburg, 2192
Tel: 011 483 2341

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of Emcure Pharmaceuticals South Africa (Proprietary) Limited

We have audited the accompanying annual financial statements of Emcure Pharmaceuticals South Africa (Proprietary) Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 6 to 15.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these annual financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa, Act 71 of 2008. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these annual financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the annual financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the annual 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Co. Reg. No. 2014/169578/21 VAT Reg. No.: 4960267070

Director: Steven Sender B.Comm B.Acc (Wits) CA.SA.

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as of 31 March 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and in the manner required by the Companies Act of South Africa, Act 71 of 2008.

Supplementary Information

We draw your attention to the fact that the supplementary information set out on pages 16 to 18 do not form part of the annual financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited this information and accordingly do not express an opinion thereon.

A.S. Auditors Incorporated
Registered Auditors



Per: Steven Sender
Chartered Accountant (SA)

29 April 2026

3rd Floor, Framework House
4 Boundary Road
Rouxville
Johannesburg
2192

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2026

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	59 051	92 634
Current Assets			
Inventories	3	55 689 539	18 522 896
Current taxation overpaid		1 148 304	-
Trade and other receivables	4	298 461 917	260 824 086
Cash and cash equivalents	5	24 924 355	50 924 053
		380 224 115	**330 271 035**
Total Assets		**380 283 166**	**330 363 669**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	6	36 100 100	36 100 100
Retained income		67 590 211	33 181 204
		103 690 311	**69 281 304**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Current taxation payable		-	1 832 934
Trade and other payables	7	276 592 855	259 249 431
		276 592 855	**261 082 365**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**380 283 166**	**330 363 669**

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Revenue		868 360 780	676 656 818
Cost of sales		(790 040 934)	(610 641 102)
Gross profit		**78 319 846**	**66 015 716**
Other income		261 984	-
Operating expenses		(32 324 151)	(28 870 947)
Operating profit	8	**46 257 679**	**37 144 769**
Investment revenue	9	-	219 230
Profit before taxation		**46 257 679**	**37 363 999**
Taxation	10	(11 848 672)	(10 725 858)
Profit for the year		**34 409 007**	**26 638 141**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**34 409 007**	**26 638 141**

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Rand	Share capital	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 April 2024	**36 100 100**	**6 543 063**	**42 643 163**
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive loss for the year		26 638 141	26 638 141
Total changes		26 638 141	26 638 141
Balance at 01 April 2025	**36 100 100**	**33 181 204**	**69 281 304**
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income for the year		34 409 007	34 409 007
Total changes		34 409 007	34 409 007
Balance at 31 March 2026	**36 100 100**	**67 590 211**	**103 690 311**

Statement Of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		830 747 801	461 605 834
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(841 917 589)	(437 737 669)
Cash (used in) generated from operations	12	(11 169 788)	23 868 165
Interest income		-	219 230
Taxation paid	13	(14 829 910)	(9 199 121)
Net cash from operating activities		**(25 999 698)**	**14 888 274**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	-	(86 481)
Loan to group company repaid (advanced)		-	21 338 960
Net cash from investing activities		**-**	**21 252 479**
Total cash movement for the year		**(25 999 698)**	**36 140 753**
Cash at the beginning of the year		50 924 053	14 783 300
Total cash at end of the year	5	**24 924 355**	**50 924 053**

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities, and the Companies Act of South Africa, Act 71 of 2008. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African Rands.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous year.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that:

- are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes; and
- are expected to be used during more than one period.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method to write down the cost, less estimated residual value over the useful life of the property, plant and equipment, which is as follows:

Item	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	6 years
Office equipment	6 years
Computer equipment	3 years

The residual value, depreciation method and the useful life of each asset are reviewed at each annual reporting period if there are indicators present that there is a change from the previous estimate.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss in the period.

1.2 Financial instruments

Financial instruments at fair value

Financial instruments are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

1.3 Taxation

Deferred taxation assets

A deferred taxation asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences.

Deferred taxation assets are measured at the taxation rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised based on taxation rates and taxation laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period date.

Accounting Policies

1.4 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.

1.5 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each reporting period date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.6 Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Rands, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period:

- foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- 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; and
- 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.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous annual financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

1.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.8 Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business.

1.9 Turnover

Turnover comprises sales of pharmaceutical and related goods. Turnover is stated at the invoice amount and is exclusive of value added taxation.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2026			2025		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fittings	677 438	(677 438)	-	677 438	(677 438)	-
Office equipment	126 328	(111 030)	15 298	126 328	(106 274)	20 054
Computer equipment	296 369	(252 616)	43 753	296 369	(223 789)	72 580
Total	**1 100 135**	**(1 041 084)**	**59 051**	**1 100 135**	**(1 007 501)**	**92 634**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2026

	Carrying value at beginning of year	Depreciation	Carrying value at end of year
Office equipment	20 054	(4 756)	15 298
Computer equipment	72 580	(28 827)	43 753
	92 634	**(33 583)**	**59 051**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025

	Carrying value at beginning of year	Additions	Depreciation	Carrying value at end of year
Furniture and fittings	79 802	-	(79 802)	-
Office equipment	36 374	-	(16 320)	20 054
Computer equipment		86 481	(13 901)	72 580
	116 176	**86 481**	**(110 023)**	**92 634**

3. Inventories

Goods in transit	2 141 966	14 055 230
Finished goods	53 547 573	4 467 666
	55 689 539	**18 522 896**

4. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	293 485 178	259 357 628
Deposits	64 469	64 469
Value Added Tax	4 579 140	902 555
Other receivables	333 130	499 434
	298 461 917	**260 824 086**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	24 924 355	50 924 053

6. Share capital

Authorised		
36 100 100 Ordinary shares of R1 each	36 100 100	36 100 100
Issued		
36,100,100 Ordinary shares of R1 each	36 100 100	36 100 100

7. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	268 864 580	253 494 586
Other payables	443 828	2 733 834
Accrued expense	6 968 046	2 958 699
Payroll accruals	316 401	62 312
	276 592 855	**259 249 431**

8. Operating profit

Operating profit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

Operating lease charges		
Premises		
• Contractual amounts	542 607	606 001
(Profit) and loss on foreign exchange fluctuations	2 223 307	421 797
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	33 583	110 023
Employee costs	9 210 111	8 147 192
Consulting and professional fees	1 707 913	3 024 672
Distribution costs	9 654 594	8 621 500
Marketing expenses	12 769	1 685 944
Product registration	3 969 040	3 605 029
Corporate social responsibility	1 965 267	1 607 850

9. Investment revenue

Interest revenue		
Fellow subsidiary	-	219 230

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2026	2025

10. Taxation

Major components of the taxation income

Current		
Local income taxation - current year	11 848 672	10 725 858

11. Auditor's remuneration

Fees	485 500	170 000

12. Cash (used in) generated from operations

Profit before taxation	46 257 679	37 363 999
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	33 583	110 023
Interest received	-	(219 230)
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(37 166 643)	(4 112 668)
Trade and other receivables	(37 637 831)	(212 168 187)
Trade and other payables	17 343 424	202 894 228
	(11 169 788)	**23 868 165**

13. Tax paid

Balance at beginning of the year	(1 832 934)	(306 197)
Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss	(11 848 672)	(10 725 858)
Balance at end of the year	(1 148 304)	1 832 934
	(14 829 910)	**(9 199 121)**

14. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand		2026	2025

15. Related parties

Relationships	
Holding company	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited
Members of key management	Berry Patel
	Nicholas Bruce Flear
	Maleke Paene

Related party balances

Amounts included in Trade receivable (Trade Payable) regarding related parties		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	84 252	60 936
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	(268 864 580)	(253 494 586)

Related party transactions

Interest paid to (received from) related parties		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ LLC	-	(219 230)
Purchases from (sales to) related parties		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	810 284 320	415 992 369

16. Directors' and prescribed officer's remuneration

Berry Patel	2 309 013	2 309 800
Nicholas Bruce Flear	2 060 092	1 873 394
Maleke Paene	3 142 408	2 721 009
	7 511 513	**6 904 203**

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Revenue			
Sale of goods		868 360 780	676 656 818
Cost of sales			
Inventories at beginning of year		(14 410 229)	(4 080 267)
Purchases		(829 178 278)	(620 971 064)
Inventories at end of year		53 547 573	14 410 229
		(790 040 934)	**(610 641 102)**
Gross profit		**78 319 846**	**66 015 716**
Other income			
Interest received	9	-	219 230
SDL Refund		261 984	-
		261 984	**219 230**
Expenses (Refer to page 17)		**(32 324 151)**	**(28 870 947)**
Profit before taxation		**46 257 679**	**37 363 999**
Taxation	10	11 848 672	10 725 858
Profit for the year		**34 409 007**	**26 638 141**

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	2026	2025
Operating expenses			
Auditor's remuneration	11	(485 500)	(170 000)
Bad debts		(299 000)	-
Bank charges		(287 074)	(347 874)
Computer expenses		(1 250)	(19 467)
Consulting and professional fees		(1 707 913)	(3 024 672)
Corporate social responsibility		(1 965 267)	(1 607 850)
Depreciation		(33 583)	(110 023)
Distribution cost		(9 654 594)	(8 621 500)
Employee costs		(9 210 111)	(8 147 192)
Insurance		(750 195)	(162 480)
Marketing expenses		(12 769)	(1 685 944)
Motor and travelling expenses		(813 267)	(152 718)
Net loss on foreign exchange fluctuations		(2 223 307)	(421 797)
Office expenses		(233 036)	(70 301)
Postage, printing and stationery		(9 838)	(23 292)
Product registration		(3 969 040)	(3 605 029)
Rent paid		(542 607)	(606 001)
Repairs and maintenance		-	(1 036)
Staff welfare		(49 111)	(8 756)
Subscriptions		(33 868)	(30 374)
Telephone and facsimile		(36 121)	(44 841)
Training		(6 700)	(9 800)
		(32 324 151)	**(28 870 947)**

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited

Taxation Computation

	R
Net income per income statement	46 257 679
Permanent differences	
Unrealised gain on foreign exchange fluctuations	(2 373 710)
Taxable income for 2026	43 883 969
Taxation thereon @ 27c in the Rand	11 848 672
Taxation liability	
Taxation owing (overpaid) at the beginning of year	1 832 934
Net amount paid in respect of prior year	(1 832 934)
Taxation owing (overpaid) in respect of prior year	-
Taxation owing (overpaid) for the current year	
Normal taxation	(1 148 304)
Per calculation	11 848 672
1st provisional payment	(5 430 564)
2nd provisional payment	(7 566 412)
Taxation owing (overpaid) at the end of year	(1 148 304)

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd
ABN 47 606 490 797

Financial Statements
for the year ended 31st March 2026

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DNA
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Compilation Report

To Abhijeet Shah (Director)

Dear Abhijeet,

We have compiled the accompanying general purpose financial statements of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd, which comprise the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period ended 31 March 2026, the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2026, the cash flow statement, the statement of changes in equity, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities

The Responsibility of the Directors of the Company

The Directors of the company of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd are solely responsible for the information contained in the general purpose financial statements, the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the information and for the determination that the basis of accounting used is appropriate to meet their needs and for the purpose that the financial statements were prepared.

Our Responsibility

On the basis of information provided by the director of the company we have compiled the accompanying general purpose financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting as described in Note 1 to the financial statements and APES 315 Compilation of Financial Information.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to compile these financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1 to the financial statements. We have complied with the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

Independence

We have applied appropriate safeguard in ensuring the company financials are independently audited by a registered company auditor. As the principal of the firm is also the director of the client company. We have conducted as per the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

Assurance Disclaimer

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the reliability, accuracy or completeness of the information provided to us by management to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on these financial statements.

The general purpose financial statements were compiled exclusively for the benefit of the director of the company who is responsible for the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them. We do not accept responsibility to any other person for the contents of the general purpose financial statements.

Deep Mitra

Deep Mitra
DNA Accountants Pty Ltd
Level 10, 109 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

29 April 2026

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Directors' Report
for the year ended 31st March 2026

The Directors have presented the following report on Emcure Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd for the period year ended 31 March 2026.

Directors

The names of the Directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

- Subhadeep Mitra
- Abhijeet Shah

Directors have been in office since the beginning of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Operating Result

The profit of the company for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to:

Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
$74,766	$17,011

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were
Pharmaceuticals
There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

Significant changes in state of affairs

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

After Balance Date Events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in subsequent financial years.

Future Developments

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in subsequent financial years.

Continued...

Directors' Report
for the year ended 31st March 2026

Environmental Issues

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

Share Options

No options over issued shares or interests in the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

Indemnifying Officer or Auditor

No indemnities have been given or agreed to be given or insurance premiums paid or agreed to be paid, during or since the end of the financial year, to any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings. The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year ended 31 March 2026.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Subhadeep Mitra

Director
Sydney
29 April 2026

Abhijeet Shah

Director
Pune, India
29 April 2026

Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st March 2026

	Notes	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue			
Market and product registration support service income (cost plus mark-up)		309,899	270,583
Interest Income		5	-
Other income		70,578	-
Total Revenue		380,482	270,583
Expenses			
Director's salary & remuneration		38,400	38,400
Legal and professional fees		34,750	96,775
Rent		1,800	1,800
Product registration		193,919	100,570
Interest and bank charges		171	178
Superannuation		4,560	4,368
Audit fees		6,850	3,000
Filing fees		732	406
Subscription		544	487
Expenses		**281,726**	**245,984**
Net operating profit before income tax		**98,756**	**24,599**
Income tax expense	2	23,990	7,588
Net profit for the year		**74,766**	**17,011**
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year		(634,060)	(651,071)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year		**(559,294)**	**(634,060)**

The above Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position as at 31st March 2026

	Notes	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	72,072	83,729
Receivables (from parent entity)		416,522	266,623
Other assets	4	-	27,506
Total current assets		**488,594**	**377,858**
Non-current assets			
Total non-current assets		-	-
Total assets		**488,594**	**377,858**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5	25,272	6,330
Income tax payable	6	22,616	5,588
Total current liabilities		**47,888**	**11,918**
Non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		**47,888**	**11,918**
Net assets		**440,706**	**365,940**
Represented by:			
Equity			
Contributed equity	7	1,000,000	1,000,000
Accumulated losses		(559,294)	(634,060)
Total equity		**440,706**	**365,940**

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2026

	Notes	2026 $	2025 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from operating activities		258,089	330,575
Payments in the course of operations		(264,284)	(270,541)
Income tax paid		(5,462)	(7,588)
Net cash flows from operating activities	8	**(11,657)**	**52,446**
Cash flow from investing activities			
		-	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Borrowings from / (repayments to) parent entity		-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(11,657)**	**52,446**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		83,729	31,283
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	8	**72,072**	**83,729**

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2026

	Contributed Equity $	Accumulated Deficits $	Total $
Balance at 31 March 2024	**1,000,000**	**(651,071)**	**348,929**
Net profit for the year FY25	-	17,011	17,011
Total comprehensive income	-	17,011	17,011
Balance at 31 March 2025	**1,000,000**	**(634,060)**	**365,940**
Net profit for the year FY26	-	74,766	74,766
Total comprehensive income	-	74,766	74,766
Balance at 31 March 2026	**1,000,000**	**(559,294)**	**440,706**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

1. Material accounting policies

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd (the Company) is a for-profit company limited by shares, incorporated in Australia. Its ultimate parent holding company is based in India. The Company was incorporated on 17 June 2015.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

(b) Statement of compliance

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of all applicable Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).

The financial statements were authorized for issue on the date of the Directors' Declaration.

(c) Currency of presentation

All amounts are expressed in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated.

(d) Rounding of amounts

The Company is a company of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, dated 24 March 2016 and in accordance with the Corporations Instruments, amounts in the financial statements are rounded off to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

(e) Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are normally recognized in the Income Statement. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial recognition of the asset or liability.

Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Market and product registration support service income

Market support and product registration service income (cost plus mark-up) is recognized on a "cost plus" basis recoverable from the parent entity. The "cost plus" basis includes all current year ordinary operating costs incurred by the company plus a mark-up. Interest expense and investment impairment is not included.

Interest income

Revenue from interest is recognised using the effective interest rate method

(g) Income tax

Current income tax

Income tax expense (or benefit) is the tax payable (or receivable) on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable tax rate in each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Income tax expense is recognized in the Income Statement. The tax associated with these transactions will be recognized in the Income Statement at the same time as the underlying transaction.

Current tax liability is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO). In these circumstances, the GST is recognized as part of the expense or the cost of acquisition of the asset.

Receivables (where it includes GST) and payables (where it includes GST) are stated inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a receivable or payable in the Statement of Financial Position.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the net amount of short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash within three months and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. They are held for the purposes of meeting short-term cash commitments (rather than for investment or other purposes).

(i) Payables

Payables are carried at cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. Given the short-term nature of most payables, the carrying amount approximates fair value.

Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Contributed equity

Ordinary *shares*

In accordance with the *Corporations Act* 2001 (Cth), the Company does not have authorized capital and all shares have $1 face value. Shares are classified as Ordinary, Class A and Class B and are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time. In the event of a winding-up of the Company, Shareholders rank after all other creditors and are fully entitled to any residual proceeds of liquidation.

(k) Critical accounting assumptions and estimates

The application of the Company's accounting policies requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions. If different assumptions or estimates were applied, the resulting values would change, impacting the net assets and income of the Company.

Assumptions made at each reporting date are based on best estimates at that date. Although the Company has internal control systems in place to ensure that estimates are reliably measured, actual amounts may differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

2. Income tax

	2026 $	2025 $
Income tax expense is made up of:		
Current income tax charge	30,616	7,588
Over provision in prior year	(6,626)	-
Total income tax charge to income	23,990	7,588

(a) **Reconciliation of income tax expense shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income with prima facie tax payable on the pre-tax accounting profit**

(Loss)/Profit before income tax	98,756	24,599
Prima facie income tax expense(benefit) at 30%	29,627	7,380
Adjustments for:		
- Under / (over) provision in prior years	(6,626)	-
- Non-allowable expenses	2,296	1,306
- Capital losses	-	-
- Brought forward losses	-	-
- Other deductible items	1,306	1,098
Total income tax expense	23,990	7,588

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank: Commonwealth Bank	72,072	83,729
	72,072	83,729

4. Other Assets

Other receivables	-	27,506
	-	27,506

5. Trade and other payables

	2026 $	2025 $
Professional fees expenses payable	7,600	-
Audit fee FY 2026 payable	6,500	3,250
GST payable	5,809	(735)
WHT payable (PAYG W)	2,211	2,211
PAYG Instalment	2,000	500
Superannuation payable	1,152	1,104
	25,272	6,330

Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

6. Income tax payable

	2026 $	2025 $
Income tax	22,616	5,588
	22,616	5,588
Income tax payable reconciliation		
Income tax payable (opening balance)	5,588	10,126
Income tax paid	-	10,126
Income tax refund received	1,038	-
Current year provision for tax	30,616	7,588
Over provision of prior years income tax	(6,626)	-
PAYG-I raised	(8,000)	(2,000)
Tax payable	22,616	5,588

7. Contributed equity

Paid up capital		
Ordinary shares	100,000	100,000
Class A	700,000	700,000
Class B	200,000	200,000
	1,000,000	1,000,000

	Number of shares	2026 $	Number of shares	2025 $
Balance at start of year	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Movements during the year:				
Share issued	-	-	-	-
Total contributed equity at end of year	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**

Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

8. Notes to the cash flow statement

(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period as shown in the Cash flow statement are reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2026	2025
	$	$
Cash & cash equivalents	72,072	83,729
	72,072	**83,729**

(b) Reconciliation of profit after tax to net cash from operating activities

	2026	2025
	$	$
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit after tax	74,766	17,011
Non-cash items	-	-
Movement in working capital items		
(Increase) /decrease in receivables	(149,899)	87,803
(Increase) /decrease in other assets	27,506	(27,811)
Increase /(decrease) in income tax payable	17,028	(25,874)
Increase /(decrease) in payables and accruals	18,942	1,317
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**(11,657)**	**52,446**

Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Notes to the financial statements

9. Related party dealings and economic dependence

The registered office of the ultimate holding company (Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited) is located in Plot No. P-1 & P-2, IT-BT Park, Phase-II, M.I.D.C., Pune, India 411057. Emcure Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd in Australia receives support service revenue (cost plus mark-up) from its holding company for assisting in the product registration in Australia.

All sales are contracted between the ultimate holding company and their customers in Australia and New Zealand. The company (Emcure Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd) is not responsible for product quality nor is a party to or responsible for sales entered into by the ultimate holding company. To the best of the director's belief, no sales orders remained unfulfilled as at 31 March 2026. Further, the ultimate holding company has confirmed that there are no outstanding orders.

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd is dependent upon the ongoing financial and operational support from its Indian holding company to ensure continuance of its activities in Australia. In this regard, the holding company in India has pledged to continue this support in the coming years to ensure the company in Australia can pay all its debts and commitments as they become due and payable with all creditors including the regulatory body (TGA) concerning product registration.

10. Key Management Personnel

Any person having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director is considered key management personnel.

	2026 $	2025 $
Key management personnel compensation	38,400	38,400
(Australian resident director)		

Transactions with related parties are on normal terms and conditions. Services provided by entities related to the resident director include the above Directors fees and the provision of accounting and other services totaling $21,750. (FY2024: $17,287)

11. Subsequent events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in subsequent financial years.

12. Company details

The registered office address and principal place of business of the company is:

Suite 807, 109 Pitt Street,

Sydney, NSW 2000

Directors' declaration

The directors of the company declare that the attached financial statements and notes thereto have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act* 2001 (Cth) requirements.

In the Directors' opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the *Corporations Act* 2001 (Cth), including:

i. complying with Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements as detailed above and the *Corporations Regulations* 2001 (Cth);

ii. giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Subhadeep Mitra

Director
Sydney
29 April 2026

Abhijeet Shah

Director
Pune, India
29 April 2026

G. C. C. Business & Assurance Pty Ltd

ABN 61 105 044 862

GPO Box 4566 Sydney NSW 2001
Telephone: (02) 9231 6166
Facsimile: (02) 9231 6155
Email: gmga@gccbusiness.com.au

Suite 807, 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

EMCURE PHARMACEUTICALS PTY LTD
(A.B.N 47 606 490 797)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd ("the Company ") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, the income statement and statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the declaration by the Directors .

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the Corporations Act, 2001 including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 March, 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended;
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards – AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act, 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act, 2001 which has been given to the Directors of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd would be in the same terms if given to the Directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Directors are responsible for the other information included in the financial statements, being the Directors' report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (cont)

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

GCC Business & Assurance Pty Ltd

.....

GCC Business & Assurance Pty Ltd
Directors : Graeme Matthew Green
Registered Audit Company
No. 307963

Signed in Sydney

Dated 29 April, 2026

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ANNUAL REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ARUN BHATT & CO

Certified Public Accountants,

Advisors & Tax Consultants

P.O Box 39831-00623
Eldama Ravine Gardens Road
Westlands, Nairobi Kenya
www.arunbhatt.co.ke
Email. accounts@arunbhatt.co.ke
Tel: +254 732 512 952

Lazor Pharmaceuticals Ltd
Annual report and Financial Statements
For the period ended 31st March 2026

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors	Rohit Prakash Chandrapant Abhijeet Ajitshah Devanshi Ashokbhai Desai Kapildev Arunkumarbhatt - Independent Non Active Director
Company secretary	Jophece Yogo Certified Public Secretary P. O. Box 80766 Nairobi
Registered Office	Westside Tower P.O Box 33831 00500 Parklands Nairobi.
Independent auditors	Arun Bhatt. & Co. Certified Public Accountants (CPA - K) P. O. Box 39831 Code `00623 Nairobi
Bankers	PRIME BANK LTD P.O Box 43825-00100 Riverside drive Westlands Nairobi CITI BANK P.O Box 30711-00100 Nairobi

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2026 which disclose the state of affairs of the Company.

Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act 2015.

Principal Activities

The Company is engaged in Importing and distributing pharmaceutical and surgical products.

Results

The results for the period ended 31st March, 2026 are set out on page 7.

Directors' interest in contracts

During the financial year, no contract was entered into which Directors or officers of the Company had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the Company.

Borrowings

The Company has not granted any loan to the Directors during the year.

Auditors

The Company's auditors, Arun Bhatt & Co., have expressed willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 719(2) of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015. The directors monitors the effectiveness, objectivity and independence of the auditor. The director also approve the annual audit engagements contract which sets out the terms of the auditors appointment and the related fees.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

DIRECTOR

29th April 2026

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for that year. It also requires the directors to ensure that the company maintains proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the transactions of the company and disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the company. The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company, and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors accept responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015. They also accept responsibility for:

i) designing,implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements;

ii) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and

iii) making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Having made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern, the directors are not aware of any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors acknowledge that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibilities

Approved by the Board of Directors on 29th April 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Director_____

Director_____

ARUN BHATT & CO
Certified Public Accountants,
Advisors & Tax Consultants

P.O Box 39831-00623
Eldama Ravine Gardens Road
Westlands, Nairobi Kenya
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Report of the independent auditors to the members of Lazor Pharmaceuticals Limited
For the year ended 31st March 2026

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statement of ***Lazor Pharmaceuticals Limited***, set out on page 7 to18, which comprise the Statement of Financial position as at 31st March 2026, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view, in all material aspects, the financial position of the company as at 31st March 2026 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with international Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of Kenyan Companies Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* and other independence requirements applicable in performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audit of financial statements in Kenya.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

ARUN BHATT & CO
CERTIFIED CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (CPA-K)
P. O. Box 39831 – 00623,
NAIROBI – KENYA

ARUN BHATT
& CO
CERTIFIED CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(CPA-K)
P. O. Box 39831 – 00623,
NAIROBI – KENYA

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Annual Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Annual Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We were not able to observe the counting of physical inventories as of 31st March 2026 due to limitations placed on the scope of work by the company. Owing to the nature of company's records we were unable to satisfy ourselves as to the inventory quantities and values by other audit procedures; the inventory figures have been provided by the directors.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirement of the Kenyans Companies Act, and for such internal controls as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting processes.

Auditors' responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud my involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and the related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and the content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Reporting on other legal requirement

As required by the Kenyan Companies Act we report to you, based on our audit, that:

i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
ii) In our opinion proper books of accounts have been kept by company, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
iii) The company's balance sheet and profit and loss accounts are in agreement with the books of accounts.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report was CPA Neekita Arunkumar Bhatt, Practicing Certificate No.1337

Certified Public Accountants
Nairobi

.....30th April.....**2026.**

ARUN BHATT & CO
CERTIFIED CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (CPA-K)
P. O. Box 39831 – 00623, NAIROBI – KENYA

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	2026 Kshs	2025 Kshs
Turnover	2	343,715,952	345,118,747
Cost of sales		(127,633,065)	(165,220,767)
Gross profit		**216,082,887**	**179,897,980**
Other income	3	6,002,885	8,208,302
Employment expenses		(70,921,484)	(64,922,666)
Administrative expenses		(118,761,367)	(86,926,129)
Establishment expenses		(6,110,895)	(8,130,422)
Operating profit / (loss)	4	**26,292,027**	**28,127,065**
Finance costs		(13,253,457)	(3,738,868)
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**13,038,570**	**24,388,197**
Taxation	5	(4,160,737)	(6,395,950)
Profit / (Loss) after tax		**8,877,833**	**17,992,247**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**8,877,833**	**17,992,247**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2026 Kshs	2025 Kshs
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	15	5,871,916	5,701,395
		5,871,916	5,701,395
Current assets			
Inventories	7	38,048,685	27,818,722
Receivables and prepayments	8	275,045,974	375,713,602
Cash and cash equivalents	14	20,202,303	11,940,823
		333,296,963	415,473,146
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	9,856,497	25,679,046
Tax payable	9	5,869,240	8,189,566
Intercompany	12	200,519,541	274,916,202
Deferred tax	5	117,063	1,825,566
		216,362,341	310,610,380
Net Current Assets		**116,934,621**	**104,862,767**
		122,806,537	**110,564,162**
FINANCED BY:			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share holders equity			
Share capital	10	81,603,500	81,603,500
Retained earnings		41,203,037	28,960,662
Shareholders' funds		122,806,537	110,564,162
		122,806,537	**110,564,162**

The financial statements set out on pages 7 to 19 were approved by the Board of Directors on 29/04/2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Director_____ **Director**_____

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital Kshs	Retained Earnings Kshs	Total Kshs
Year ended 31st March 2026			
Balance at 1st April 2025	81,603,500	32,325,204	113,928,704
Profit for the year	-	8,877,833	8,877,833
Balance at 31st March 2026	**81,603,500**	**41,203,037**	**122,806,537**
Year ended 31st March 2026			
Balance at 1st April 2025	81,603,500	10,968,415	92,571,915
Profit for the year	-	17,992,247	17,992,247
Balance at 31st March 2026	**81,603,500**	**28,960,662**	**110,564,162**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2026 Kshs	2025 Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	13	15,006,343	(12,436,469)
Tax paid		(8,189,566)	(6,389)
Net cash flow generated from operations		**6,816,777**	**(12,442,858)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment to acquire tangible fixed assets		(1,999,677)	(1,756,076)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,999,677)	(1,756,076)
Increase (decrease)/ in cash and cash equivalents		4,817,101	(14,198,934)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning		11,940,823	26,123,489
Decrease/(Increase) during the year		8,261,480	(14,182,666)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end	14	**20,202,303**	**11,940,823**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards under the historical cost convention.

b) Revenue recognition

Revenue are recognized when earned and comprises value of goods sold net taxes and discounts.

c) Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge/(credit).Current tax is provided on the results for the year as adjusted in accordance with current legislation. Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable taxable profits will be available against which these assets can be utilised.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Fixed assets other than Land and Buildings are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Increases in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation are credited to the revaluation reserve. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation reserves to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated on the reducing balance method at annual rates estimated to write off the cost of assets or the revalued amounts thereof to their residual values over their expected useful life.

The annual rates used are:

	Years
Computers and Accessories	3

e) Inventories

Stock is stated as certified and valued by the Management at weighted average cost method

f) Trade receivables

Trade receivable are carried at anticipated realizable value. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

g) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in Kenya Shillings at rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transactions. Balances in foreign currencies at the Balance Sheet date are translated at the year end rates of exchange. The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with in the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and current account balances held with banks, net of bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown under current liabilities.

2 Turnover

Turnover is comprised of the invoiced value of goods sold during the year.

	2026 Kshs	2025 Kshs
Sale of medicines/Human drugs	343,715,952	345,118,747
	343,715,952	345,118,747

3 Other income / costs

Interest income	7,296	42,349
Realised gain/(loss)	5,995,588	8,165,953
	6,002,885	8,208,302

4 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

Depreciation	1,749,319	1,356,881
Staff costs	70,921,484	64,922,666
Auditors' remuneration	1,105,161	952,725

5 Taxation

	2026 Kshs	2025 Kshs
Current tax	5,869,241	8,122,723
Deferred tax	(1,708,503)	(1,726,773)
Tax credit	4,160,737	6,395,950

The tax on the company's profit/(loss) before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

Profit/(Loss) before tax	**13,038,570**	**24,388,197**
Tax at the applicable rate of 30%	3,911,571	7,316,459
Tax effect of ;		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	-
Income not subject to tax purposes	-	-
Deffered tax on PPE	-	-
Tax credit	3,911,571	7,316,459

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

6 Deferred tax

Deferred Tax is calculated ,in full, on all temporary differences under the balance sheet liability method using principal tax rate of 30%.The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

-The deffered tax assets are the tax effects of expected future income tax benefits relating to:

(a) Difference between the carrying amount and tax written down value of plant property and equipments

(b) Foreign exchange loss on trade payables which will not be tax deductible until the payables are settled but has already been recognised as an expense in measuring company profits for the year

(c) Unutilised losses arising from company trading in losses

	2026 Kshs	2025 Kshs
At start of year	(1,825,566)	(3,552,339)
Charge to profit and loss account	1,708,503	1,726,773
At end of year	(117,063)	(1,825,566)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, and the deferred tax charge/(credit) in profit and loss account are attributable to the following items:-

Deferred tax assets	Charge/ (credited) to P&L A/C Kshs	Charge/ (credited) to P&L A/C Kshs
Unused tax losses	1,708,503	1,726,773
	1,708,503	1,726,773

7 Inventories

Finished goods	38,048,685	27,818,722
	38,048,685	27,818,722

8 Receivables and prepayments

Trade receivables	263,839,193	371,118,077
Staff advances	24,492	131,370
Other advances	325,799	5,799
Deposits	10,856,490	4,458,356
	275,045,974	375,713,602

9 Tax recoverable/(Payable)

Balance as start of year	8,189,566	73,231
Corporate Tax charge for the year	5,869,241	8,122,723
Tax paid(installment tax)	(8,189,566)	(6,389)
Balance as at end of year	5,869,240	8,189,566

10 Share capital

Authorised/Nominal shares		
1,244,950 ordinary shares of Kshs 100/- each	124,495,000	124,495,000
Issued, called up and fully paid shares		
816,035 ordinary shares of Kshs 100/- each	81,603,500	81,603,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

	2026 Kshs	2025 Kshs
11 Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	4,467,006	3,905,596
Salary payable	2,650,813	1,292,355
Accrual	-	6,597,860
Directors Bonus payable	-	-
Accruals	2,738,678	1,625,670
Employee benefits payable	-	12,257,566
	9,856,497	25,679,046
12 Inter Company balances		
Intercompany creditors-Emcure Pharmaceuticals ltd	200,519,541	274,916,202
	200,519,541	274,916,202

13 Cash generated from operations	2026 Kshs	2025 Kshs
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	13,038,570	24,388,197
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	1,749,319	1,356,881
Operating profit before working capital changes		
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(10,229,963)	21,686,006
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and other receivables	100,667,628	(72,536,750)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and other payables	(90,219,210)	12,669,197
Cash generated from operations	**15,006,343**	**(12,436,469)**

14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of the following:

Bank	20,202,303	11,940,823
	20,202,303	11,940,823

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

15 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold Improvements	Computer & Accessories	Fittings & Fittings	Electriclas & office Equip	TOTAL
Cost or valuation	**Kshs**	**Kshs**	**Kshs**	**Kshs**	**Kshs**
At 1st April 2025	2,823,510	1,797,871	1,981,274	678,980	7,281,635
Additions	-	1,943,969	-	55,708	1,999,677
Disposal	-	-	16,268	-	(16,268)
At 31st March, 2026	2,823,510	3,741,840	1,965,006	734,688	9,265,044
Depreciation					
At 1st April 2025	661,760	786,260	356,011	159,136	1,963,167
Charge for the year	270,219	886,674	201,124	71,944	1,749,319
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
At 31st March, 2026	931,979	1,672,934	557,135	231,080	3,393,128
Net book value					
At 31st March, 2026	1,891,531	2,068,906	1,407,871	503,608	5,871,916

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS- Continued

16 Risk management Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below analyses the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

At 31 March 2026	**Less than 1 year**	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Over 5 years**
Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	9,856,497	-	-
Intercompany	200,519,541	-	-
	210,376,038	**-**	**-**

At 31 March 2024	**Less than 1 year**	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Over 5 years**
Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	21,099,694	-	-
Intercompany	266,826,357	-	-
	287,926,051	**-**	**-**

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents and trade debtors. The company only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluates credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. The Finance Department assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS- Continued

17 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk-Continued	**2025 Kshs**	**2024 Kshs**
Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:		
Financial instrument		
Cash and cash equivalents	20,202,303	26,123,489
Receivables and prepayments	275,045,974	303,176,852
	295,248,277	**329,300,341**

18 New standards and interpretations

18.1 Standards, Amendments to published Standards and Interpretations effective in the reporting period

In the current period,the company has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

The amendments provide relief for the first-adopters of IFRS in relation to accounting for certain balances that arise from rate-regulated acivities('regulatory deferral accounts'). IFRS 14 permits these entities to apply their previous accounting policies for the recognition, measurement, impairment and derecognition of regulatory deferral accounts. The standard is not expected to have any impact on the Company's Financial statements.

Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11)

The amendments clarify the accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation where the activities of the operation constitute a business. They require an investor to apply the principles of business combination accounting when it acquires an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. Existing interests in the joint operation are not remeasured on acquisition of an additional interest, provided joint control is maintained. The amendments also apply when a joint operation is formed and an existing business is contributed. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Equity method in separate financial statements (Amendments to IAS 27)

The amendments allow entities to use the equity method in their separate financial statements to measure investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. IAS 27 currently allows entities to measure their investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates either at cost or at fair value in their separate FS. The amendments introduce the equity method as a third option. The election can be made independently for each category of investment (subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates). Entities wishing to change to the equity method must do so retrospectively. The amendment has no impact on the Group's/Company's financial statements.

Agriculture: Bearer Plants (Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41)

IAS 41 now distinguishes between bearer plants and other biological asset. Bearer plants must be accounted for as property plant and equipment and measured either at cost or revalued amounts, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS- Continued

18 New standards and interpretations- Continued

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 cycle

IFRS 5 is amended to clarify that when an asset (or disposal group) is reclassified from 'held for sale' to 'held for distribution' or vice versa, this does not constitute a change to a plan of sale or distribution and does not have to be accounted for as such. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 7 amendment provides specific guidance for transferred financial assets to help management determine whether the terms of a servicing arrangement constitute 'continuing involvement' and, therefore, whether the asset qualifies for derecognition. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 7 is amended to clarify that the additional disclosures relating to the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities only need to be included in interim reports if required by IAS 34.The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 19 amendment clarifies that when determining the discount rate for post-employment benefit obligations, it is the currency that the liabilities are denominated in that is important and not the country where they arise. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 34 amendment clarifies what is meant by the reference in the standard to 'information disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report' and adds a requirement to cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the location of that information. The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Investment entities: Applying the consolidation exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS

The amendments clarify that the exception from preparing consolidated financial statements is also available to intermediate parent entities which are subsidiaries of investment entities. An investment entity should consolidate a subsidiary which is not an investment entity and whose main purpose and activity is to provide services in support of the investment entity's investment activities. Entities which are not investment entities but have an interest in an associate or joint venture which is an investment entity have a policy choice when applying the equity method of accounting. The fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture can either be retained, or a consolidation may be performed at the level of the associate or joint venture, which would then unwind the fair value measurement.The amendment has no impact on the Company's financial statements.

19 Incorporation

The company is incorporated in Kenya under the Companies Act, 2015 and is domiciled in Kenya.

20 Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs).

21 Contigent Liability

The directors are of the opinion that contigent liabilities, if any, will not have a material effect on Company performance

SCHEDULE OF COST OF SALES AND OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	2026 Kshs	2025 Kshs
1 Cost of sales		
Opening stock	27,818,722	49,504,728
Purchases	137,863,028	143,534,761
Closing stock	(38,048,685)	(27,818,722)
	127,633,065	165,220,767
2 Employment expenses		
Salaries and wages	61,511,380	56,763,837
Staff welfare	2,273,293	1,812,385
Medical insurance	7,136,811	6,346,445
	70,921,484	64,922,666
3 Administrative expenses		
Auditor's remuneration	1,105,161	952,725
Advertising and promotion	53,977,559	32,678,482
Office expenses	681,286	432,283
Proffesional fees	5,449,579	10,657,080
Clearing charges	9,616,891	1,112,919
computer expenses	379,825	241,274
License	2,508,271	2,574,443
Printing, Postage, telephone and stationery	1,158,005	1,077,396
Product registration	13,455,384	10,574,509
Repairs and maintenance	147,585	69,518
Fuel/mileage claims staff	23,696,103	19,257,305
Travel-Local & Overseas	7,011,208	7,298,195
	118,761,367	86,926,129
4 Establishment expenses		
Depreciation	1,749,319	1,356,881
Electricity and water	121,322	1,727,694
Rent	3,029,737	3,482,320
Insurance	1,210,517	1,563,527
	6,110,895	8,130,422
5 Finance costs		
Bank charges	442,836	501,232
Realised exchange (gain)/losses		
Unrealised exchange (gain)/losses	11,767,083	3,237,636
	13,253,457	3,738,868

ANNUAL REPORT &
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EMCURE PHARMA PHILIPPINES INC.

(A Wholly-owned Subsidiary of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Shareholders and Board of Directors
EMCURE PHARMA PHILIPPINES INC.
Frabelle Business Center, 111 Rada St
Legaspi Village, Makati City
Philippines

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Emcure Pharma Philippines Inc.** which comprise the statements of financial position as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (PFRS for SMEs) Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS for SMEs Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Maceda Valencia & Co.

April 29, 2026
Makati City

EMCURE PHARMA PHILIPPINES, INC.
(A Wholly-owned Subsidiary of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.)
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
MARCH 31, 2026 and 2025

	Note	2026	2025
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	*3*	**P12,236,579**	P10,154,065
Receivables	*4*	**84,791,828**	75,625,073
Inventories - net	*5*	**31,424,946**	31,126,539
Prepayments and other current assets	*6*	**6,489,255**	5,507,423
Total Current Assets		**134,942,608**	122,413,100
Non-current Assets			
Property and equipment - net	*7*	**1,020,357**	950,222
Rental deposit	*8*	**2,256,786**	1,242,088
Deferred tax assets	*16*	**985,156**	-
Total Non-current Assets		**4,262,299**	2,192,310
		P139,204,907	P124,605,410
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	*9*	**P67,378,660**	P56,097,820
Loans payable	*10*	**69,462,719**	64,582,444
Income tax payable		**238,288**	-
Total Liabilities		**137,079,667**	120,680,264
EQUITY			
Share capital		**9,678,000**	9,678,000
Deficit		**(7,552,760)**	(5,752,854)
Total Equity		**2,125,240**	3,925,146
		P139,204,907	P124,605,410

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

EMCURE PHARMA PHILIPPINES, INC.
(A Wholly-owned Subsidiary of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.)
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025

	Note	2026	2025
REVENUES	*12*	**P228,243,461**	P148,927,384
COST OF SALES	*13*	**75,309,653**	50,914,391
GROSS PROFIT		**152,933,808**	98,012,993
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and allowances		**58,407,954**	44,781,151
Marketing expense		**31,177,167**	20,832,411
Distribution charges		**24,218,530**	9,271,191
Transportation and travel		**11,011,319**	7,344,146
Contracted services		**3,157,686**	1,722,000
SSS, PhilHealth, and HDMF contributions		**2,630,867**	1,840,855
Rent	*15*	**2,314,482**	1,977,034
Insurance		**1,637,281**	947,526
Product registration and listing fees		**1,521,710**	1,664,409
Communication and internet		**1,309,871**	942,420
Taxes and licenses	*19*	**1,129,288**	946,100
Director and corporate secretary fees		**600,000**	600,000
Utilities		**595,168**	479,009
Depreciation and amortization	*7*	**580,044**	954,569
Fines and penalties		**382,093**	55,344
Representation and entertainment		**300,000**	-
Professional fees		**237,000**	232,250
Postage and delivery		**230,549**	812,885
Office supplies		**228,393**	164,065
Miscellaneous		**1,217,412**	1,317,619
		142,886,814	96,884,984
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		**10,046,994**	1,128,009
OTHER EXPENSE - NET	*14*	**(9,657,340)**	(5,784,483)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		**389,654**	(4,656,474)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	*16*	**(2,189,560)**	(75,590)
NET LOSS / COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		**(P1,799,906)**	(P4,732,064)

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

EMCURE PHARMA PHILIPPINES, INC.
(A Wholly-owned Subsidiary of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.)
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025

	2026	2025
SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorized, issued and outstanding –		
96,780 common shares at P100 par value	**P9,678,000**	P9,678,000
DEFICIT		
Balance at beginning of year	**(5,752,854)**	(1,020,790)
Net loss/ comprehensive loss	**(1,799,906)**	(4,732,064)
Balance at end of year	**(7,552,760)**	(5,752,854)
	P2,125,240	P3,925,146

EMCURE PHARMA PHILIPPINES, INC.
(A Wholly-owned Subsidiary of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS MARCH 31, 2026 AND 2025

	Note	2026	2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income (loss) before income tax		**P389,654**	(P4,656,474)
Adjustments for:			
Interest expense	*10*	**4,608,283**	4,616,025
Depreciation and amortization	*7*	**580,044**	954,569
Foreign exchange loss	*14*	**4,409,416**	612,131
Allowance for expired inventory	*5*	**-**	103,520
Interest income	*3*	**(6,517)**	(2,394)
Operating income before working capital changes		**9,980,880**	1,627,377
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables		**(9,166,755)**	(3,442,074)
Inventories		**(298,407)**	(12,879,668)
Prepayments and other current assets		**(3,918,260)**	1,240,925
Rental deposit		**(1,014,698)**	(631,154)
Increase in trade and other payables		**11,280,840**	9,897,112
Net cash used in operations		**6,863,600**	(4,187,482)
Interest received	*3*	**6,517**	2,394
Income tax paid		**-**	(75,589)
Interest expense paid	*10*	**(2,120,564)**	(4,616,025)
Net cash used in operating activities		**4,749,553**	(8,876,702)
CASH FLOWS FROM AN INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Additions to property and equipment	*7*	**(650,179)**	(176,863)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds of loan	*10*	**2,580,000**	19,380,000
Payment of loan	*10*	**(2,580,000)**	(2,580,000)
Cash provided by financing activities		**-**	16,800,000
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES IN CASH		**(2,016,860)**	67,865
NET INCREASE IN CASH		**2,082,514**	7,814,300
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	*3*	**10,154,065**	2,339,765
CASH AT END OF YEAR	*3*	**P12,236,579**	P10,154,065

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

1. Reporting Entity

Emcure Pharma Philippines, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under Philippine laws and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on May 7, 2021. The Company was incorporated to engage in the buy, sell, import, export, market, trade, distribute, promote or otherwise deal in specific products with respect to pharmaceuticals, chemicals, drugs and medicines, antibiotics, herbal, bacteriological and biological products, medical devices, diagnostics and testing equipment, cosmetics, food supplements and all other similar products and services on wholesale basis.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (the "Parent Company"), a company incorporated under the laws of India.

The Company's registered office is at Frabelle Business Center, 111 Rada Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (PFRS for SMEs) Accounting Standard. PFRSs are based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). PFRSs, which are issued by the Philippine Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC), consist of PFRSs, Philippine Accounting Standards (PASs), and Philippine Interpretations

The financial statements as at March 31, 2026 were approved and authorized for issuance by the President on April 29, 2026, as authorized by the Board of Directors.

Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared using historical cost convention.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is the presentation and functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented has been rounded off to the nearest peso unless otherwise stated.

Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with PFRS for SMEs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

Critical Accounting Estimate and Assumption

Estimating allowance for impairment losses on receivables
The Company maintains an allowance for impairment losses on receivables at a level considered adequate to provide for uncollectible receivables. The level of this allowance is evaluated by the Company on the basis of factors that affect the collectability of the accounts. These factors include, but are not limited to, the length of the Company's relationship with debtors and, their payment behavior and known market factors. The Company reviews the age and status of the receivable and identifies accounts that are to be provided with allowance on a regular basis. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Company made different judgments or utilized different estimates. An increase in the Company's allowance for impairment losses on receivables would increase the Company's recorded operating expenses and decrease current assets.

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company assessed that there is no indication of impairment on its receivables.

The carrying amount of receivables amounted to P84,791,828 and P75,625,073 as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively (see Note 4).

Estimating selling price less costs to sell of inventories
The Company carries merchandise inventory at selling price less costs to sell whenever the utility of it becomes lower than cost due to damage, physical deterioration, obsolescence, changes in price levels or other causes (i.e., pre-termination of contracts). The estimate of the selling price less costs to sell is reviewed regularly.

Estimates of selling price less costs to sell are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made on the amount the inventories are expected to be realized. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations in price or cost directly relating to events occurring after reporting date to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at reporting date. The allowance account is reviewed periodically to reflect the accurate valuation in the financial records.

The carrying amount of inventories amounted to P31,424,946 and P31,126,539 as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively (see Note 5).

Useful lives of property and equipment
The Company reviews annually the estimated useful lives of property and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical and commercial obsolescence. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment would increase the recorded depreciation and amortization expense and decrease non-current assets.

Estimating provisions
The Company, in the ordinary course of business, sets up appropriate provision for its present legal or constructive obligations in accordance with its policies on provisions and contingencies. In recognizing and measuring provisions, management takes risks and uncertainties into account.

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company does not have any contingent legal or constructive obligation that requires provision.

Estimating realizability of deferred tax assets
The Company reviews its deferred tax assets at each reporting date and reduces the carrying amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. The Company also reviews the expected timing and tax rates upon reversal of temporary differences and adjusts the impact of the deferred tax, accordingly.

The Company's deferred tax assets amounted to P985,156 as at March 31, 2026 (see Note 16).

Critical Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

Assessing impairment of assets
In accordance with the Company's policy on impairment of assets, the Company performs an impairment review when certain impairment indicators are present and would indicate that the carrying amount of such asset may not be recoverable. The indicators that the Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to the expected historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

When the higher recoverable amount of such asset is the value in use, the Company is required to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the financial statements in determining the present value of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of such asset.

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company assessed that there is no indication of impairment on its property and equipment, and other subject assets.

Evaluating lease agreements
The Company entered into lease agreements as a lessee. The Company has determined that the lessor retains all significant risks and rewards of ownership of this property which is leased under an operating lease agreement.

Rent expense recognized in profit or loss amounted to P2,314,482 and P1,977,034 in 2026 and 2025, respectively (see Note 15).

3. Cash

This account consists of:

	2026	2025
Cash on hand	P -	P5,230
Cash in banks	12,236,579	10,148,835
	P12,236,579	P10,154,065

Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rate. Interest income recognized in profit or loss amounted to P6,517 and P2,394 in 2026 and 2025, respectively (see Note 14).

4. Receivables

This account consists of:

	Note	2026	2025
Receivables from third parties		**P77,234,221**	P71,794,834
Receivable from parent company	*11*	**7,557,607**	3,830,239
		P84,791,828	P75,625,073

Trade receivables are generally collectible within 30-to-90 days.

None of the receivables are pledged as collateral for any financial liabilities.

5. Inventories - net

Inventories, which consist of medicines, are carried at cost amounting to P31,424,946 and P31,126,539 as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Inventories recognized as expense and included in the cost of sales amounted to P75,309,653 and P50,914,391 in 2026 and 2025, respectively (see Note 13).

The allowance for expired inventory amounting to P103,520 in 2026 and 2025, respectively.

6. Prepayments and Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	Note	2026	2025
Advances to employees		**P3,206,812**	P1,920,002
Input value-added tax (VAT)	*19*	**2,132,972**	1,972,754
Prepaid insurance		**1,111,935**	470,196
Prepaid rent		**37,536**	-
Creditable withholding tax		**-**	1,144,471
		P6,489,255	P5,507,423

Advances to employees pertain to revolving funds used for daily marketing activities subject to liquidation.

Input VAT represents VAT on purchases of goods and services which can be used against output VAT.

7. Property and Equipment - net

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of property and equipment, the gross carrying amounts, and accumulated depreciation and amortization are shown below:

	For the Years Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025				
	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Cost					
April 1, 2024	P105,672	P640,496	P1,713,391	P1,474,198	P3,933,757
Additions	-	138,917	-	37,946	176,863
March 31, 2025	105,672	779,413	1,713,391	1,512,144	4,110,620
Additions	-	650,179	-	-	650,179
March 31, 2026	**105,672**	**1,429,592**	**1,713,391**	**1,512,144**	**4,760,799**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization					
April 1, 2024	72,651	343,296	1,253,357	536,525	2,205,829
Depreciation and amortization	32,629	215,842	460,034	246,064	954,569
March 31, 2025	105,280	559,138	1,713,391	782,589	3,160,398
Depreciation and amortization	392	277,223	-	302,429	580,044
March 31, 2026	**105,672**	**836,361**	**1,713,391**	**1,085,018**	**3,740,442**
Carrying amount					
March 31, 2025	P392	P220,275	P -	P729,555	P950,222
March 31, 2026	**P -**	**P593,231**	**P -**	**P427,216**	**P1,020,357**

None of the property and equipment are pledged as collateral for any financial liabilities.

8. Rental deposit

This account consists of:

	Note	2026	2025
Refundable deposit	*15*	**P1,150,316**	P631,154
Advance rent	*15*	**977,262**	491,726
Contract bond		**100,000**	100,000
Other deposits		**29,208**	19,208
		P2,256,786	P1,242,088

9. Trade and Other Payables

This account consists of:

	2026	2025
Trade payables	**P53,461,592**	P46,009,326
Accrued expenses	**7,298,174**	5,756,423
Due to government agencies	**6,618,894**	4,332,071
	P67,378,660	P56,097,820

Trade payables are generally payable within 60 to 120 days.

Accrued expenses consist of professional fees, commissions, and incentives.

Due to government agencies consists mainly of payable to government agencies such as BIR, SSS, HDMF, and PHIC.

10. Loans Payable

This account consists of:

	Note	2026	2025
Loans from a related party	*11*	**P43,662,719**	P38,782,444
Loans from a local bank		**25,800,000**	25,800,000
		P69,462,719	P64,582,444

Movements in loans are as follows:

	2026	2025
Related party		
Balance at beginning of year	**P38,782,444**	P35,624,745
Additions	**-**	-
Effect of forex	**2,392,556**	679,996
Interest expense	**2,487,719**	2,477,703
Balance at end of year	**43,662,719**	38,782,444
Local bank		
Balance at beginning of year	**25,800,000**	9,000,000
Additions	**2,580,000**	19,380,000
Payments	**(2,580,000)**	(2,580,000)
Balance at end of year	**25,800,000**	25,800,000
	P69,462,719	P64,582,444

Loans from a related party
The Company obtained loans from its parent company to finance various projects. These loans are denominated in US Dollar, carry interest at 7.13% per annum, payable on demand and are unsecured.

The interest incurred amounted to P2,487,719 and P2,477,703 in 2026 and 2025, respectively (see Note 14).

Loans from a local bank
Loan from a local bank represents 90 to 95 days loan from Citibank at prevailing market rate and payable on maturity dates, and are unsecured.

The interest incurred and paid amounted to P2,120,564 and P2,138,322 in 2026 and 2025, respectively (see Note 14).

11. Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of the business, the Company has the following transactions with its Parent Company:

		For the Years Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025		
		Transactions	Outstanding balance	Terms and conditions
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.				
Receivables				
2026			**P7,557,607**	The Company rendered marketing support services to the Parent Company. The total billed invoices are non-interest bearing, collectible within 180 days, and are expected to be settled in cash.
	Beginning balance	**P3,830,239**		
	Revenue	**34,402,598**		
	Collections	**(30,676,152)**		
	Foreign exchange gain	**923**		
	Balance at end of year	**7,557,607**		
2025			3,830,239	
	Beginning balance	23,175,125		
	Revenue	25,457,755		
	Collections	(44,760,426)		
	Foreign exchange gain	(42,215)		
	Balance at end of year	P3,830,239		
Loan payable				See Note 10.
2026			**P43,662,719**	
	Balance at beginning of year	**P38,782,444**		
	Additions	**-**		
	Effect of exchange rate changes	**2,392,556**		
	Interest expense	**2,487,719**		
	Balance at end of year	**43,662,719**		
2025			38,782,444	
	Balance at beginning of year	35,624,745		
	Additions	-		
	Effect of exchange rate changes	679,996		
	Interest expense	2,477,703		
	Balance at end of year	P38,782,444		

The Company provided short-term employee benefits to its key management personnel amounting to P11,724,360 and P10,704,380 in 2026 and 2025, respectively.

12. Revenues

This account consists of:

	Note	2026	2025
Sale of goods		**P193,840,863**	P123,469,629
Support services	*11*	**34,402,598**	25,457,755
		P228,243,461	P148,927,384

13. Cost of Sales

This account consists of:

	2026	2025
Goods	**P67,402,933**	P44,026,542
Free goods	**5,254,536**	5,587,824
Others	**2,652,184**	1,300,025
	P75,309,653	P50,914,391

	Note	2026	2025
Inventories, beginning		**P31,126,539**	P18,350,391
Purchases		**75,608,060**	63,690,539
Total goods available for sale		**106,734,599**	82,040,930
Inventories, ending	*5*	**(31,424,946)**	(31,126,539)
		P75,309,653	P50,914,391

14. Other Expense - net

This account consists of:

	Note	2026	2025
Interest income	*3*	**P6,517**	P2,394
Bank charges		**(108,014)**	(148,003)
Guarantee fees		**(477,191)**	(288,718)
Foreign exchange loss		**(534,778)**	243,906
Unrealized foreign exchange (loss) gain		**(3,874,639)**	(856,038)
Interest expense	*10*	**(4,608,283)**	(4,616,025)
Others		**(60,952)**	(122,000)
		(P9,657,340)	(P5,784,483)

15. Operating Leases

October 14, 2024, the Company renewed its leases to its office and parking space for a period of three (3) years December 25, 2024 until December 31, 2027; and renewable upon mutual agreement of both parties. The lease agreement requires rental deposit amounting to P631,154 which will be refunded to the lessee upon termination of the contract, less any unpaid rental obligations and liabilities, including damages to the leased premises that may arise at the end of the lease term.

On February 27, 2026, the Company leases its additional office space for a period of three (3) years from March 26, 2026 until March 31, 2029; and renewable under terms and conditions mutually agreed by the parties. The lease agreement requires rental deposit amounting to P519,162 which will be refunded to the lessee upon termination of the contract, less any unpaid rental obligations and liabilities, including damages to the leased premises that may arise at the end of the lease term.

The Company has outstanding minimum lease commitments under its non-cancellable operating lease agreements, as follows:

	2026	2025
Within 1 year	**P4,417,234**	P2,318,524
Between 1 to 3 years	**5,908,922**	4,327,917
	P10,326,156	P6,646,441

Rent expense charged to profit or loss amounted to P2,314,482 and P1,977,034 in 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Advance rent amounted to P977,262 and P491,726 in 2026 and 2025, respectively (see Note 8).

16. Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense are as follows:

	2026	2025
Current	**P3,174,716**	P75,590
Deferred (benefit)	**(985,156)**	-
	P2,189,560	P75,590

The reconciliation of the income tax expense computed at statutory income tax rate to the actual expense shown in the statements of comprehensive income is as follows:

	2026	2025
Income (loss) before income tax	**P389,654**	(P4,656,474)
Income tax using statutory rate	**P97,414**	(P1,164,119)
Income tax effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	**2,333,665**	1,256,933
Interest income subjected to final tax	**(1,629)**	(598)
Previously unrecognized deferred tax assets	**(239,890)**	(16,626)
	P2,189,560	P75,590

Deferred tax assets is composed of the following:

	2026 (Recognized)		2025 (Unrecognized)	
	Tax Base	Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)	Tax Base	Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	**P3,874,639**	**P968,660**	P856,038	P214,009
Allowance for expired inventory	**103,520**	**25,880**	103,520	25,880
Prepaid rent	**(37,536)**	**(9,384)**	-	-
	P3,940,623	**P985,156**	P959,558	P239,889

17. Categories of Financial Instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments at the end of the reporting period:

	2026	2025
Financial Assets at amortized cost:		
Cash	**P12,236,579**	P10,154,065
Receivables	**84,791,828**	75,625,073
Rental deposit	**2,256,786**	1,242,088
Financial Liability at amortized cost:		
Trade and other payables*	**P60,759,766**	P51,765,749
Loan payable	**69,462,719**	64,582,444

**Excluding due to government agencies.*

18. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

Cash
Cash includes cash on hand and in banks and are stated at face value. Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing deposit interest rates.

Basic Financial Instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. A financial instrument is recognized when the entity becomes a party to its contractual provisions. The Company classifies its financial instruments into the following categories: (a) basic financial instruments and (b) complex financial instruments. The Company does not hold complex financial instruments as at March 31, 2026 and 2025.

The Company's basic financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, rental deposit, trade and other payables (excluding due to government agencies) and loan payable as at reporting date.

(a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a basic financial instrument is measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement is in effect a financing transaction. In this case, it is

measured at present value of the future payment discounted using a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Basic financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(b) Impairment of financial instruments measured at cost or amortized cost

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment on any financial assets that are measured at cost of amortized cost. Where there is any objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income through profit or loss.

For an instrument measured at amortized cost, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Where an asset is measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the entity would receive for the asset in a sale at the reporting date.

(c) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the related assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognized only when these are extinguished - that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

(d) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position when 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.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell. Cost is determined using the weighted average method, and includes the purchase price, import duties, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the inventories, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

An allowance is provided to reduce the carrying amount of inventories due to obsolescence and possible losses based on specific identification method. When inventories are sold, the related allowance is reversed in the same period.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories shall be recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized.

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments and other current assets represent expenses not yet incurred but already paid in cash. Prepayments and other current assets are initially recorded as assets and measured at the amount of cash paid. Subsequently, these are charged to profit or loss as they are consumed in operations or expire with the passage of time.

Prepayments and other current assets are classified in the statements of financial position as current assets when the cost of goods or services related to the prepayments are expected to be

incurred within one (1) year or the Company's normal operating cycle, whichever is longer. Otherwise, prepayments are classified as noncurrent assets.

Input Value-Added Tax
Input value-added tax (VAT) is stated at historical cost less provision for impairment, if any. Provision for unrecoverable input VAT, if any, is maintained by the Company at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible portions of the input VAT. The Company, on a continuing basis, makes a review of the status of the account designed to identify those that may require provision for impairment losses.

Property and Equipment
Items of property and equipment are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, all items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of replacing a part of an item of property and equipment is recognized 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 carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset less its residual value. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the estimated useful lives of the improvements or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter.

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

	Number of Years
Office equipment	3
Computer equipment	3
Furniture and fixtures	5
Leasehold improvement	3 or term of lease, whichever is shorter

The useful lives and depreciation and amortization methods are reviewed at each reporting date to ensure that they are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from those assets.

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in the depreciation and amortization method, useful life or residual value of an asset, the depreciation and amortization of that asset is reviewed and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation and amortization is made in respect of those assets.

Property and equipment are derecognized upon disposal or when no economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and are recognized on a net basis in profit or loss.

Impairment of Assets
Assets such as property and equipment are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. When an impairment indicator is identified, the carrying value of the asset is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognized 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 to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount cannot be estimated for an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are independent of the cash flows from other assets within the Company.

If an impairment indicator no longer exists or the recoverable amount has increased subsequently, the Company will determine the amount of impairment loss that can be reversed to the extent that the reversal should not result in a carrying amount of the asset that is higher had no impairment loss was recognized in the prior years.

Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits
The Company recognizes a liability, net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the accounting period. A liability is also recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Related Party Relationships and Transactions
Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationship also exists between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between, and/or among the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors, or its shareholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

Equity

Share capital
Capital stock is classified as equity when there is no obligation to the transfer of cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

Deficit
Deficit includes all the accumulated losses of the Company.

Revenue Recognition
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities, as described below. The Company bases its estimate of return on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Revenue from sale of goods
Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of the ownership of goods and the entity neither has a continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.

Rendering of services
Revenue is recognized when the related services have been performed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the agreement.

Interest income
Interest income from bank deposits is recognized on a time proportion basis that reflects the effective yield on the asset and is presented net of final tax.

Cost and Expense Recognition
Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Costs and expenses are recognized in profit or loss on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income; on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statements of financial position as an asset.

Costs and expenses in the statements of comprehensive income are presented using the function of expense method. Expenses are costs attributable to administrative and general activities of the Company.

Operating Leases
A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. The Company, as a lessee, recognizes lease payments under operating leases (excluding costs for services such as insurance and maintenance) as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Foreign Currency Transactions
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Resulting exchange differences arising on the settlement of or on translating such monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in profit or loss.

Income Taxes
Under deferred income taxes method, the Company recognize the current and future tax consequences of transactions and other events that have been recognized in the separate financial statements. These recognized tax amounts comprise current tax and deferred tax.

a) Current tax is determined in accordance with is the amount reported on an entity's income tax return for the period in conformity with tax laws or regulations.
b) Deferred tax is income tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for future reporting periods as a result of past transactions or events. The past transactions or events are those that:
    i) have not yet been included in the entity's income tax return although they have been included when measuring profit or loss in conformity with this Framework; or

ii) have been included in the entity's income tax return although they have been not yet been included when measuring profit or loss in conformity with this Framework.

These differences between amounts reflected in current tax and amounts reflected in deferred tax are known as temporary differences.

The Company recognize a deferred tax liability for all temporary differences that are expected to increase taxable profit in the future (and therefore result in higher future tax payments). The Company recognize a deferred tax asset for all temporary differences that are expected to reduce taxable profit in the future (and will therefore benefit the entity by lowering future tax payments).

Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as a finance cost. The Company does not recognize a provision for future operating losses.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events after the Reporting Period

The Company identifies events after the end of the reporting period as those events, both favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. The financial statements of the Company are adjusted to reflect those events that existed at the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

19. Supplementary Information Required by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)

Revenue Regulation No. 15-2010

On December 28, 2010, Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 15-2010 became effective and amended certain provisions of RR No. 21-2002 prescribing the manner of compliance with any documentary and/or procedural requirements in connection with the preparation and submission of financial statements and income tax returns. Section 2 of RR No. 21-2002 was further amended to include in the Notes to the Financial Statements information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the year in addition to what is mandated by PFRS for SMEs.

Below is the additional information required by RR No. 15-2010. This information is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

A. Value-added tax (VAT)

Output VAT declared and the revenues upon which the same was based for the year ended March 31, 2026 consists of:

	Gross amount	VAT
Output VAT:		
Vatable Sales	P120,976,725	P14,517,207
Zero Sales	34,023,703	-
Exempt Sales	72,864,138	-
Total	P227,864,566	P14,517,207

Movements in input VAT for the year ended March 31, 2026 is as follows:

Balance at beginning of the year	P -
Add: Current year's domestic purchases/payments for:	
a. Domestic purchases	7,120,903
b. Importation of goods	2,504,030
Less: Claims for output VAT credit	(9,624,933)
Balance at end of the year	P -

Creditable Withholding Taxes

Balance at beginning of the year	P1,144,471
Add: Tax withheld for income payments	1,791,958
Less: Tax credit used against current income tax	(2,936,429)
Balance at end of the year	P -

Below is the movement of withholding taxes at source:

	Paid	Accrued	Total
Expanded withholding tax	P1,169,464	P405,769	P1,575,233
Withholding tax on compensation	8,959,187	916,773	9,875,960
	P10,128,651	P1,322,542	P11,451,193

B. All other local and national taxes

	Total
Business permits and licenses	P924,198
Documentary stamp tax	187,740
Others	17,350
	P1,129,288

C. Tax Contingencies

On February 7, 2025, a Letter of Authority (LOA) eLA202400009502 has been received by the Company pertaining to all internal review taxes for the period from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024. The BIR examination is currently ongoing.

Registered number: 08283131

EMCURE PHARMA UK LTD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

EMCURE PHARMA UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S Mehta T Shaikh A Srimal
Registered number	08283131
Registered office	220 Butterfield Great Marlings Luton, LU2 8DL
Independent auditor	MHA Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 2 London Wall Place London EC2Y 5AU

EMCURE PHARMA UK LIMITED

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STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Introduction

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report of the financial statement of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Business review

The results of the Company show a profit on ordinary activities after taxation of £315,070 (2025: £40,737 loss) on turnover of £Nil (2025: £Nil). The Company had net cash of £236,320 at 31 March 2026 (2025: £85,747). The Company continues to be a parent company for its UK and all European subsidiaries

Principal risks and uncertainties

Trading in pharmaceuticals has inherent risks because of the nature of the product. The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy is subject to a number of risks. These include the Company's ability to respond to competitive forces and product availability. The Company has implemented a system of internal control commensurate with the principal risks that it faces.

Financial key performance indicators

The key financial performance indicators used by management to monitor the business are turnover, profit on ordinary activities before taxation and net cash as disclosed above.

Other key performance indicators

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

The Company is exposed to currency exchange fluctuations from some suppliers. The board of directors do not consider there to be a material risk from currency fluctuations.

Credit risk
The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made.

Interest rate risk
The Company has interest-bearing liabilities comprising loan from parent company. The interest on the loans is fixed rate. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate costs and as such, no hedge accounting is applied.

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Company

The Directors have acted in a way that they considered, in good faith, would promote the success of the company for the benefit of its sole shareholder and, in doing so, have had regard (amongst other matters) to the matters listed in s.172(1)(a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 when performing their duties as follows:

The Directors are satisfied that the current business activities are in the long-term interests of the Company and its shareholder.

The Directors regularly review the company's performance including financial results and communicate it to the shareholder.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



.....
T Shaikh
Director

Date:

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £315,070 (2025 - loss £40,737).

No dividends were paid during the year (2025- £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

S Mehta
T Shaikh
H Jain (resigned 16 April 2025)
A Srimal

Future developments

Emcure Pharma UK Limited continues to operate as a parent company for all European subsidiaries.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditor

The auditors, MHA, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the next board meeting.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



T Shaikh
Director

Date:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EMCURE PHARMA UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Emcure Pharma UK Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2026, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EMCURE PHARMA UK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EMCURE PHARMA UK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

• Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims;

• Enquiry of entity staff in tax and compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;

• Performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias;

• Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and,

• Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EMCURE PHARMA UK LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Rajeev Shaunak, FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of MHA
Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
Date:

MHA is the trading name of MHA Audit Services LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (registered number OC455542).

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Administrative expenses		**402,258**	(62,200)
Operating profit/(loss)	4	**402,258**	(62,200)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	**297,233**	300,861
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	**(279,398)**	(279,398)
Profit/(loss) before tax		**420,093**	(40,737)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	**(105,023)**	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		**315,070**	(40,737)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2026 or 2025 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2026 (2025:£NIL).

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

EMCURE PHARMA UK LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08283131

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note		2026 £		2025 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		**1**		1
Investments	11		**42,435,869**		42,435,869
			42,435,870		42,435,870
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	**11,911,086**		11,360,492	
Cash at bank and in hand	13	**236,320**		85,747	
		12,147,406		11,446,239	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	**(5,802,467)**		(1,566,547)	
Net current assets			**6,344,939**		9,879,692
Total assets less current liabilities			**48,780,809**		52,315,562
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		**-**		(3,849,823)
Net assets			**48,780,809**		48,465,739
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		**32,765,000**		32,765,000
Profit and loss account	17		**16,015,809**		15,700,739
			48,780,809		48,465,739

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

.....
T Shaikh
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2024	**32,765,000**	**15,741,476**	**48,506,476**
Loss for the year	**-**	**(40,737)**	**(40,737)**
At 1 April 2025	**32,765,000**	**15,700,739**	**48,465,739**
Profit for the year	**-**	**315,070**	**315,070**
At 31 March 2026	**32,765,000**	**16,015,809**	**48,780,809**

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

1. General information

Emcure Pharma UK Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales. It is a 100% owned subsidiary undertaking of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited, a company registered in India.

The Company's functional and presentational currency is British pound sterling and the financial statements are presented in amounts rounded to the nearest £1.

The registered office and principal place of activity is 220 Butterfield, Great Marlings, Luton, LU2 8DL.

The financial statements cover a period of twelve months ending 31 March 2026.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited as at 31 March 2026 which are filed along with this entity's financial statements each year, and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

2.3 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company is a parent company that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of a larger group by a parent undertaking established under the law of a state other than the United Kingdom and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have considered relevant information, including the annual budget, forecast future cash flows and the impact of any subsequent events in making their assessment.

As set out in the strategic report, the Company has generated a profit before tax of £420,093. The Company has net assets of £48,780,809. The Company is supported by funding from its parent company, which provides working capital as and when required.

Based on these assessments and having regard to the resources available to the Company, the Directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty and that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.5 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment, Fixtures and fittings	- 10-33% per annum

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication, the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the assets (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in order comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in the profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.12 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.13 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.15 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 “Basic Financial Instruments” of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

Impairment of investment
The Company has made investments by way of share capital in its 100% wholly owned subsidiaries. Management annually reviews the sales forecasts and profitability of all the subsidiaries so as to assess whether any impairment needs to be recognised in respect of any of the subsidiaries.

4. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Exchange differences	**(427,757)**	166,075
Other operating lease rentals	**1,131**	16,343

5. Auditor's remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditor:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's financial statements	**17,225**	20,900

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the consolidated accounts of the ultimate parent Company.

6. Employees

The employees are remunerated through the subsidiary undertakings.

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2026	2025
	No.	No.
Administration	**4**	4

7. Interest receivable

	2026	2025
	£	£
Non-bank loan interest receivable	**297,233**	300,861

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2026	2025
	£	£
Interest payable on intercompany loans	**279,398**	279,398

9. Taxation

	2026 £	2025 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**105,023**	-
Total current tax	**105,023**	-
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	**-**	-
Tax on profit/(loss)	**105,023**	-

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2025 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2025 - 25%). The differences are explained below:

	2026 £	2025 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	**420,093**	(40,737)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2025 - 25%)	**105,023**	(10,184)
Effects of:		
Group relief surrendered/(claimed)	**(105,023)**	10,184
Payment/(receipt) for group relief	**105,023**	-
Total tax charge for the year	**105,023**	-

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment, Fixtures and fittings £
Cost	
At 1 April 2025	**32,816**
At 31 March 2026	**32,816**
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2025	**32,815**
At 31 March 2026	**32,815**
Net book value	
At 31 March 2026	**1**
At 31 March 2025	1

11. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost	
At 1 April 2025	**42,558,023**
At 31 March 2026	**42,558,023**
Impairment	
At 1 April 2025	**122,154**
At 31 March 2026	**122,154**
Net book value	
At 31 March 2026	**42,435,869**
At 31 March 2025	42,435,869

11. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	220 Butterfield, Great Marlings, Luton, England, LU2 8DL	£1 "A" ordinary £1 "B" ordinary	100%
Tillomed Pharma GmbH	Mittelstraße 5/5a, 12529, Schönefeld, Germany	€1 ordinary	100%
Laboratorios Tillomed Spain SLU	Calle de Cardenal Marcelo Spínola 8, planta 1, puerta F, 28016 Madrid, Spain	€1 ordinary	100%
Tillomed Italia S.R.L	Viale Giulio Richard, 1 – Torre A, 20143 Milan, Italy	€1 ordinary	100%
Tillomed France SAS	34 rue Jean Mermoz 78600 Maisons Laffitte, France	€1 ordinary	100%
Emcure Pharma Peru SAC	AV. Circunvalacion del club golf los incas 170 1803, Edificio torre more urb club golg los incasl - 033, Santiago de surco Lima Peru 0362	€1 ordinary	100%
Tillomed Malta Ltd	Tower Business Centre 2nd floor, Tower Street, Swatar, Birkirkara, Malta, BKR4013	€1 ordinary	100%

The principal business activity of all the subsidiaries is trading in pharmaceutical products.

12. Debtors

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade debtors	**12,816**	12,816
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**11,892,136**	11,340,155
Other debtors	**6,134**	6,735
Prepayments and accrued income	**-**	786
	11,911,086	11,360,492

12. Debtors (continued)

Certain amounts owed by group undertakings equating to £11,498,146 (2025: £11,076,810) are unsecured, bear average interest of 2.6% per annum (2025: 2.6%), and are repayable on demand. The amount also includes accrued interest of £393,990 (2025: £263,345).

Remaining amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed rate of repayment and are repayable on demand.

13. Cash at bank and in hand

	2026	2025
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	**236,320**	85,747

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2026	2025
	£	£
Trade creditors	**73,980**	75,212
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**5,706,487**	1,472,242
Accruals	**22,000**	19,093
	5,802,467	1,566,547

Amounts owed to group undertakings that are trade-related are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand. This amount also includes accrued interest in relation to a loan from Tillomed Laboratories Limited.

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2026	2025
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**-**	3,849,823

Amounts owed to group undertakings represents a loan from Tillomed Laboratories Limited and the average interest rate for the year is 7.16% (2025: 7.16%). The maturity date of the loan is 11 September 2026, which is less than a year from the year-end. During the year, the loan balance was reclassified from creditors due after more than one year to creditors due within one year, as it falls due within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

16. Share capital

	2026	2025
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
32,765,000 (2025 - 32,765,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	**32,765,000**	32,765,000

17. Reserves

Profit and loss account

This includes all current and previous periods' retained profits and losses, net of dividends.

18. Commitments under operating leases

The Company had no commitments under non-cancellable operating leases at the balance sheet date.

19. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

20. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

21. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited, a company incorporated in India.

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2026. The consolidated financial statements of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited are filed along with this entity's financial statements each year, and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026	2025
	£	£
Less: overheads		
Administration expenses	**402,258**	(62,200)
Operating profit/(loss)	**402,258**	(62,200)
Interest receivable	**297,233**	300,861
Interest payable	**(279,398)**	(279,398)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	**(105,023)**	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**315,070**	(40,737)

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 £	2025 £
Administration expenses		
Consultancy	**(1,068)**	6,764
General office expenses	**(234)**	-
Legal and professional	**70**	-
Auditors' remuneration	**23,715**	22,780
Bank charges	**1,885**	315
Difference on foreign exchange	**(427,757)**	166,075
Rent	**1,131**	16,343
Insurances	**-**	(150,590)
License fees	**-**	513
	(402,258)	62,200

	2026 £	2025 £
Interest receivable		
Non-bank loan interest receivable	**297,233**	300,861

	2026 £	2025 £
Interest payable		
Non-bank loan interest payable	**279,398**	279,398

Registered number: 02544103

TILLOMED LABORATORIES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S Mehta T Shaikh AC Srimal
Registered number	02544103
Registered office	220 Butterfield Great Marlings Luton LU2 8DL
Independent auditor	MHA Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 2 London Wall Place London EC2Y 5AU

TILLOMED LABORATORIES LIMITED

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STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Introduction

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report of the financial statement of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Business review

Tillomed Laboratories Limited is a 100% subsidiary of Emcure Pharma UK Ltd. The Company is principally engaged in the marketing and distribution of pharmaceutical products in UK and Europe through its affiliates and distribution partners.

The results of the Company show a loss on ordinary activities before taxation of £685,781 (2025 profit: £18,722,738) on a turnover of £79,044,907 (2025: £86,263,080). The Company had net cash reserves of £1,453,011 (2025: £3,658,248). The turnover is mainly attributable to the Company's competitiveness and ability to meet customer expectations in terms of quality and pricing. There is an internal process of periodic review of costs and prevailing market prices in order to remain competitive and serve the customers better. The UK market continues to be a major growth driver for the Company.

The Company continues to invest in its product portfolio and strengthen its distribution channels to gain more market share across all therapeutic segments.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Trading in pharmaceuticals has inherent risks because of the nature of the product. The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. These include the Company's ability to respond to competitive forces, product availability, regulatory change and retention of employees. The Company has implemented a system of internal control commensurate with the principal risks that it faces.

Credit risk
The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made.

Liquidity risk
The Company reviews its working capital and receivables to maintain sufficient funds available to meet its supplier commitments and expenses. The system is designed to ensure the Company has sufficient available funds for operations and planned expansions. If debt financing is required, it is subject to pre-approval of the Board of Directors.

Interest rate risk
The Company does not have any interest-bearing liabilities from any financial institution. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate costs and as such, no hedge accounting is applied.

Cash flow risk
The Company maintains a very tight credit control policy of end of month plus 30 days in order to meet supplier payments and minimise any cash flow risk.

Financial key performance indicators

The key financial performance indicators used by management to monitor the business are turnover, pre-tax loss and net cash as disclosed above.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Company

The directors have acted in a way that they considered, in good faith, would promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its sole shareholder and, in doing so, have had regard (amongst other matters) to the matters listed in s.172(1)(a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 when performing their duties as follows:

1) The directors are satisfied that the current business activities are in the long-term interests of the Company and its shareholder.

2) The directors consider the Company's key stakeholders to be its employees, its customers and its suppliers.

Employees – the Company values its employees and keeps them informed about matters affecting them as employees and on the factors affecting the Company's performance. Importance is also attached to training. A well-informed and trained workforce is critical to the Company's success.

Customers – the directors receive information about the Company's customers from its sales managers and from its dedicated customer services team, which is used to inform business development.

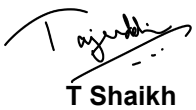
Suppliers – the significant contribution of suppliers, particularly contract manufacturing organisations, to the Company's business is acknowledged. The directors engage directly with suppliers who are most critical to ensuring the Company can meet its commitments to customers.

3) As a supplier of generic pharmaceutical products, the Company aims to make a positive contribution to the lives of patients.

4) The Company's business is the licensing, sale and distribution of pharmaceutical products. Regulatory compliance is the foundation stone of the Company's processes from sourcing through to distribution of its products. The directors are satisfied that the Company has maintained a reputation for high standards of business conduct including in its dealings with employees, customers and suppliers and regulatory agencies.

5) The directors regularly review the Company's performance including financial results and communicate it to the shareholder.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



T Shaikh
Director

Date:

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £413,552 (2025 - profit £14,056,377).

Dividends of £Nil were paid during the year (2025 - £Nil).

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

S Mehta
T Shaikh
M Berzigotti (resigned 31 March 2024)
R Baer (resigned 14 January 2025)
AC Srimal (appointed 27 January 2025)

Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action for the period 01-Apr-2025 to 31-Mar-2026

The Company's greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and energy consumption are as follows:

	2026	2025
Emissions resulting from activities for which the Company is responsible involving the combustion of gas (in tonnes of CO2 equivalent) - Scope 1	**3,076**	3,100
Emissions resulting from the purchase of the electricity by the Company for its own use (in tonnes of CO2 equivalent) - Scope 2 (Basis the Location based reporting approach)	**5,633**	8,067
Total	**8,709**	11,167
Emissions resulting from the purchase of the electricity by the Company for its own use (in tonnes of CO2 equivalent) - Scope 2 (Basis the Market based reporting approach)	**2,611**	1,306
Energy consumed from activities for which the Company is responsible Involving the combustion of gas and the annual quantity of energy consumed resulting from the purchase of electricity by the Company for its own use (in kWh)	**65,846**	73,384

Note: The company does not own any vehicles, does not rent/lease any vehicles or provide any vehicles to its employees. Hence there are no Scope 3 emissions. The fuel expenses claimed by the employees for doing office related marketing work is immaterial hence we have not reported it here. Last year's emissions data remains unchanged from the prior year, but has been restated and split between gas and electricity to align with the 2025 reporting guidelines.

Steps taken by the company to become Energy Efficient
Company has last year installed sensor connected lights in its premises which detect the presence to switch on. Once no presence is detected, they switch off automatically. In conference room, we have included light switch which our employees can use once they are using the conference room and when the meeting is done or when the conference room is not in use, they can switch off the lights before leaving.

Emissions during the reporting period:
During the financial year, the company's total electricity consumption was 31,823 kWh (2025: 38,961kWh) and total gas usage was 34,023 kWh (2025: 34,424 kWh). Using the official conversion factors provided on the GOV.UK website, total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions pertaining to our electricity usage was 2611 kg CO2e, and emissions pertaining to gas usage were 3076 kg CO2e.

Methodology:
We have followed the market-based reporting approach of reporting, but for electricity we have also given the emissions as per location-based reporting approach . Under the Market based reporting approach - for calculating the GHG emissions, the emission factors given in 'Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2025' on the GOV.UK website have been used

Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2025 GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

GHG emissions from electricity have been calculated assuming that fuels used by electricity companies are in the ratio set out on the website:
https://www.eonnext.com/about/fuel-mix and https://www.britishgas.co.uk/energy/guides/energy-sources.html

Using this ratio, the total kWh of electricity has been divided using these percentages, and the GHG emission factors for each type of fuel given on the GOV.UK website have been applied to arrive at the total CO2e emissions from electricity. Same method has been taken into use for calculations of GHG emissions from Gas usage.

Intensity Ratio
CO2e emissions per million pounds of revenue for the financial year 2025 26 were 71.95 Kg. During the previous financial year, the intensity ratio was 47.94 Kg.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditor

The auditors, MHA, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the next board meeting.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



T Shaikh
Director

Date:

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TILLOMED LABORATORIES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tillomed Laboratories Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2026, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TILLOMED LABORATORIES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TILLOMED LABORATORIES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

• enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims;

• enquiry of entity staff in finance and compliance functions to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;

• performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias;

• reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and,

• reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TILLOMED LABORATORIES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Rajeev Shaunak, FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of MHA
Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

MHA is the trading name of MHA Audit Services LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (registered number OC455542).

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover	4	**79,044,907**	86,263,080
Cost of sales		**(60,429,433)**	(46,227,957)
Gross profit		**18,615,474**	40,035,123
Distribution costs		**(4,531,586)**	(2,924,298)
Administrative expenses		**(19,062,728)**	(19,023,348)
Exceptional administrative expenses	13	**-**	(621,221)
Other operating income	5	**3,796,887**	645,654
Operating (loss)/profit	6	**(1,181,953)**	18,111,910
Interest receivable and similar income	10	**518,798**	610,828
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	**(22,626)**	-
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(685,781)**	18,722,738
Tax on (loss)/profit	12	**272,229**	(4,666,361)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		**(413,552)**	14,056,377

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2026 or 2025 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2026 (2025:£NIL).

The notes on pages 14 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

TILLOMED LABORATORIES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02544103

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note		2026 £		2025 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	14		**8,158,230**		1,110,099
Tangible assets	15		**434,090**		497,797
			8,592,320		1,607,896
Current assets					
Stocks	16	**29,870,968**		29,459,527	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	**-**		12,551,587	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	17	**51,391,625**		43,663,646	
Cash at bank and in hand	18	**1,453,011**		3,658,248	
		82,715,604		89,333,008	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	**(16,022,501)**		(15,131,500)	
Net current assets			**66,693,103**		74,201,508
Provisions	20	**-**		(110,429)	
			-		(110,429)
Net assets			**75,285,423**		75,698,975
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		**20,801,000**		20,801,000
Profit and loss account	22		**54,484,423**		54,897,975
			75,285,423		75,698,975

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

T Shaikh
Director

Date:

The notes on pages 14 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2024	**20,801,000**	**40,841,598**	**61,642,598**
Profit for the year	**-**	**14,056,377**	**14,056,377**
At 1 April 2025	**20,801,000**	**54,897,975**	**75,698,975**
Loss for the year	**-**	**(413,552)**	**(413,552)**
At 31 March 2026	**20,801,000**	**54,484,423**	**75,285,423**

The notes on pages 14 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

1. General information

Tillomed Laboratories Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under company number 02544103. The Company is a 100% owned subsidiary undertaking of Emcure Pharma UK Ltd, registered in England and Wales.

The Company's financial and presentational currency is British pound sterling and the financial statements are presented in amounts rounded to the nearest £1.

The registered office and principal place of activity is 220 Butterfield, Great Marlings, Luton, LU2 8DL.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited as at 31 March 2026 which are filed along with this entity's financial statements each year, and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered relevant information, including the annual budget, forecast future cash flows and the impact of any subsequent events in making their assessment.

The Company's turnover is £79.04 million and has generated loss before tax of £0.69 million. As at the balance sheet date, the Company had net assets of £75.28 million, including healthy cash reserves.

Based on these assessments and having regard to the resources available to the Company, the directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty and that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.7 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.12 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful life of licenses and computer software is 3 years.

2.14 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	- over 10 years (or lease term, whichever is the shorter)
Plant and machinery	- over 10 years
Fixtures and fittings	- over 10 years
Office equipment	- over 5 years
Computer and computer hardware	- over 3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication, the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the assets (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in order comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in the profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.16 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.17 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.18 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.19 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2.21 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 “Basic Financial Instruments” of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset’s original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Financial instruments (continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

i) Impairment of intangible assets
The Company considers whether intangible assets are impaired at each balance sheet date. The estimation of the recoverable value requires assessment of the recoverable value of each intangible asset. This requires projection of the future cash flows and selection of appropriate discount rates so as to calculate the net present value of those cash flows.

ii) Stock provision
The Company considers a provision against stock that has expired or close to expiry at the balance sheet date. The provision is derived by using knowledge and experience from previous years.

iii) Provision for doubtful accounts
The Company considers a provision based on the recoverable value of the trade and other debtors. When assessing the impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the ageing profile of debtors and the use of knowledge and experience from previous years.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to sale of pharmaceutical products.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2026	2025
	£	£
United Kingdom	**72,402,035**	75,525,682
Rest of Europe	**4,033,949**	3,129,908
Rest of the world	**2,608,923**	7,607,490
	79,044,907	86,263,080

5. Other operating income

	2026	2025
	£	£
Intercompany recharges	**3,278,840**	611,146
Sale of licenses	**16,260**	34,508
Foreign exchange difference - gain	**501,787**	-
	3,796,887	645,654

6. Operating (loss)/profit

The operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Bad debts	**13,342**	1,852
Exchange differences	**(501,787)**	631,797
Other operating lease rentals	**205,983**	164,497
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	**991,469**	233,580

7. Auditor's remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's financial statements	**66,300**	46,000

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the consolidated accounts of the ultimate parent company.

8. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**5,738,711**	6,770,604
Social security costs	**956,918**	771,207
Pension costs	**238,849**	294,201
	6,934,478	7,836,012

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2026	2025
	No.	No.
Marketing and technical	**45**	44
Administration	**7**	7
	52	51

9. Directors' remuneration

	2026	2025
	£	£
Directors' emoluments	**402,336**	1,222,337

The highest paid Director received remuneration of £402,336 (2025 - £1,222,337).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid Director amounted to £NIL (2025 - £NIL).

10. Interest receivable and similar income

	2026	2025
	£	£
Interest receivable from group companies	**463,420**	490,668
Bank interest receivable	**55,378**	120,160
	518,798	610,828

11. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2026 £	2025 £
Bank interest payable	**22,626**	-

12. Taxation

	2026 £	2025 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**(105,023)**	4,684,634
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	**(42,680)**	-
	(147,703)	4,684,634
Total current tax	**(147,703)**	4,684,634
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(16,462)**	(18,273)
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**(108,064)**	-
Total deferred tax	**(124,526)**	(18,273)
Tax on (loss)/profit	**(272,229)**	4,666,361

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2025 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2025 - 25%). The differences are explained below:

	2026 **£**	2025 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	**(685,781)**	18,722,738
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2025 - 25%)	**(171,445)**	4,680,685
Effects of:		
Fixed asset differences	**4,225**	18,721
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment.	**2,870**	-
Loss carried back	**42,865**	-
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous period	**(42,680)**	-
Adjustment to tax change in respect of previous period - deferred tax	**(108,064)**	-
Income not deductible for tax purpose	**-**	(449)
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax Payment/(receipt) for group relief	**(105,023)**	-
Group relief surrendered/ (claimed)	**105,023**	(14,323)
Movement in deferred tax	**-**	(18,273)
Total tax charge for the year	**(272,229)**	4,666,361

13. Exceptional items

	2026 **£**	2025 £
Exceptional items	**-**	621,221

The Company had entered into a licence and supply agreement with Deva Holding AS on 20 April 2019. However, for commercial reasons, the company decided it was not viable to continue with this agreement and agreed on 5 March 2025 to pay €750,000 to Deva Holding AS in full and final settlement for the termination of the agreement.

14. Intangible assets

	Licenses £	Computer software £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2025	**2,767,035**	**163,133**	**2,930,168**
Additions	**7,956,135**	**858**	**7,956,993**
At 31 March 2026	**10,723,170**	**163,991**	**10,887,161**
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2025	**1,662,868**	**157,201**	**1,820,069**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**905,218**	**3,644**	**908,862**
At 31 March 2026	**2,568,086**	**160,845**	**2,728,931**
Net book value			
At 31 March 2026	**8,155,084**	**3,146**	**8,158,230**
At 31 March 2025	1,104,167	5,932	1,110,099

15. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2025	**480,799**	**20,110**	**230,221**	**249,086**	**980,216**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18,900**	**18,900**
At 31 March 2026	**480,799**	**20,110**	**230,221**	**267,986**	**999,116**
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2025	**75,671**	**20,110**	**150,205**	**236,433**	**482,419**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**54,456**	**-**	**16,738**	**11,413**	**82,607**
At 31 March 2026	**130,127**	**20,110**	**166,943**	**247,846**	**565,026**
Net book value					
At 31 March 2026	**350,672**	**-**	**63,278**	**20,140**	**434,090**
At 31 March 2025	405,128	-	80,016	12,653	497,797

16. Stocks

	2026 £	2025 £
Materials and consumables	**483,990**	486,124
Goods for resale	**29,386,978**	28,973,403
	29,870,968	29,459,527

Inventories are stated after provision of £2,233,743 (2025: £1,587,017) for slow-moving and obsolete stock, reflecting a reduction in the provision balance during the year.

17. Debtors

	2026 £	2025 £
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**-**	12,551,587

	2026 £	2025 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	**23,147,281**	20,672,484
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**24,869,785**	21,200,950
Other debtors	**2,172,673**	837,557
Prepayments	**279,743**	337,289
Tax recoverable	**908,046**	615,366
Deferred taxation	**14,097**	-
	51,391,625	43,663,646

Amounts owed by group undertakings that are due after more than one year are unsecured, interest-bearing and repayable in 2026. During the year, average interest rate was 4.88% (2025: 4.88%).

Amounts owed by group undertakings include accrued interest on the above amounts, as well as trade balances that are due within one year are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

18. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 £	2025 £
Cash at bank and in hand	**1,453,011**	3,658,248

19. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade creditors	**8,232,671**	4,522,688
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**1,454,250**	2,578,395
Other taxation and social security	**1,161,656**	2,318,786
Other creditors	**557,122**	395,484
Accruals	**4,616,802**	5,316,147
	16,022,501	15,131,500

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

20. Deferred taxation

	2026 £	2025 £
At beginning of year	**(110,429)**	(128,702)
Charged to profit or loss	**124,526**	18,273
At end of year	**14,097**	(110,429)

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2026 £	2025 £
Fixed asset timing differences	**(74,420)**	(110,429)
Short term timing differences	**88,517**	-
	14,097	(110,429)

21. Share capital

	2026 £	2025 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
20,800,740 (2025 - 20,800,740) Ordinary A shares of £1.00 each	**20,800,740**	20,800,740
260 (2025 - 260) Ordinary B shares of £1.00 each	**260**	260
	20,801,000	20,801,000

22. Reserves

Profit and loss account

This comprises of all current and previous periods' retained profits and losses, less any dividends declared and paid.

23. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £238,849 (2025: £294,201). Contributions totaling £13,159 (2025: £7,600) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

24. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2026 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2026 £	2025 £
Not later than 1 year	**69,155**	69,155
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**276,620**	276,620
Later than 5 years	**553,240**	622,963
	899,015	968,738

25. Other financial commitments

As of March 31, 2026, Tillomed Limited is a party to guarantee facilities provided on behalf of related group entities. These facilities were established to support the borrowing arrangements and financial commitments of the group companies.

Management has assessed the creditworthiness and financial position of the guaranteed parties and considers the likelihood of a default to be remote. Accordingly, no liability has been recognised in the financial statements in respect of these guarantees.

26. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

During the year, the Company has recharged certain expenses amounting to £244.0k (2025: £244.0k) to affiliates that are under common control and ownership of the ultimate parent undertaking. At balance sheet date, the outstanding debtor balances amounted to £244.0k (2025: £244.0k).

27. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking of the Company is Emcure Pharma UK Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited, a company incorporated in India.

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2026. The consolidated financial statements of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited are filed along with this entity's financial statements each year, and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

28. Post balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events that require disclosure in these financial statements.

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026	2025
	£	£
Turnover	**79,044,907**	86,263,080
Cost of sales	**(60,429,433)**	(46,227,957)
Gross profit	**18,615,474**	40,035,123
Other operating income	**3,796,887**	645,654
Less: overheads		
Selling and distribution expenses	**(4,531,586)**	(2,924,298)
Administration expenses	**(19,062,728)**	(19,644,569)
Operating (loss)/profit	**(1,181,953)**	18,111,910
Interest receivable and similar income	**518,798**	610,828
Interest payable and similar expenses	**(22,626)**	-
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	**272,229**	(4,666,361)
(Loss)/Profit for the year	**(413,552)**	14,056,377

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover		
Sales - United Kingdom	**72,402,035**	75,525,682
Sales - Europe	**4,033,949**	3,129,908
Sales - Rest of world	**2,608,923**	7,607,490
	79,044,907	86,263,080

	2026 £	2025 £
Cost of sales		
Opening stocks	**29,459,527**	18,324,087
Purchases	**60,840,874**	57,363,397
Closing stocks	**(29,870,968)**	(29,459,527)
	60,429,433	46,227,957

	2026 £	2025 £
Other operating income		
Intercompany Recharge income	**3,278,840**	611,146
Sundry income	**16,260**	34,508
Foreign exchange difference - gain	**501,787**	-
	3,796,887	645,654

	2026 £	2025 £
Selling and distribution expenses		
Carriage	**860,072**	617,783
Commissions	**1,841,279**	1,117,867
Promotional expenses	**56,538**	40,393
Warehousing charges	**1,773,697**	1,148,255
	4,531,586	2,924,298

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 £	2025 £
Administration expenses		
Directors salaries	**402,336**	1,222,337
Staff salaries	**5,336,375**	5,548,267
Staff national insurance	**956,918**	771,207
Staff pension costs	**238,849**	294,201
Staff training	**63,591**	38,753
Staff welfare	**3,795**	9,684
Motor running costs	**9,041**	13,673
Entertainment	**18,518**	14,997
Hotels, travel and subsistence	**437,898**	304,972
Printing and stationery	**9,841**	9,023
Postage	**10,288**	16,094
Telephone and fax	**107,834**	94,194
Computer costs	**44,501**	61,604
General office expenses	**105,131**	87,604
Trade subscriptions	**619,721**	447,630
Legal and professional	**3,070,270**	2,323,897
Auditors' remuneration	**67,081**	101,563
Bank charges	**66,567**	118,709
Bad debts	**13,342**	1,852
Difference on foreign exchange	**-**	631,797
Rent - operating leases	**205,983**	164,497
Rates	**(287,569)**	109,866
Water	**3,119**	2,339
Insurances	**433,892**	540,978
Repairs and maintenance	**10,585**	14,110
Sundry establishment expenses	**794**	675
Depreciation - computer equipment	**11,413**	14,507
Depreciation - other fixed assets	**52,359**	52,248
Depreciation - fixtures and fittings	**18,834**	18,781
Amortisation - intangible fixed assets	**910,476**	148,044
Product development costs	**5,948,159**	3,463,744
Marketing expenses	**2,455**	2,248,481
Sales tax expense	**55,530**	-
License fees	**114,801**	133,020
Administration exceptional (on face of P&L a/c)	**-**	621,221
	19,062,728	19,644,569

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026	2025
	£	£
Interest receivable		
Bank interest receivable	**55,378**	120,160
Group interest receivable	**463,420**	490,668
	518,798	610,828

	2026	2025
	£	£
Interest payable		
Bank loan interest payable	**22,626**	-
	22,626	-

TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2026

Company Reg. No. C 102483

TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2026

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TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

COMPANY INFORMATION

Board of Directors:	Mr. Tajuddin Shaikh Mr. Rudolf Bär (resigned on 14 January 2025) Mr. Ajit Chand Srimal (appointed on 2 March 2026) Mr. Nitin Dashputre (appointed on 2 March 2026) Mr. Abhijeet Ajit Shah (appointed on 2 March 2026)
Company Secretary:	Mr. Hardikkumar Jasvantlal Vora
Company Registration Number:	C 102483
Registered Office:	Tower Business Centre 2nd Floor Tower Street Swatar Birkirkara BKR 4013 Malta
Bankers:	HSBC Bank Malta Plc 116, Archbishop Street Valletta VLT 1444 Malta
Auditors:	Baker Tilly Malta Level 5 Rosa Marina Buildings 216, Marina Seafront Pieta' PTA 9041 Malta

TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Board of Directors:

Mr. Tajuddin Shaikh
Mr. Rudolf Bär (resigned on 14 January 2025)
Mr. Ajit Chand Srimal (appointed on 2 March 2026)
Mr. Nitin Dashputre (appointed on 2 March 2026)
Mr. Abhijeet Ajit Shah (appointed on 2 March 2026)

The directors present herewith their annual report annual report together with the audited financial statements of Tillomed Malta Ltd. (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company, which has remained unchanged from the previous accounting year, is that of trading in pharmaceutical products.

Reporting Framework

The Company has elected to prepare its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU.

Review of Business

During the year under review business grew by 30% but gross profit margins decreased, resulting in marginally higher gross trading results, however the Company again posted an operating profit. After accounting for finance costs and taxation, the Company registered a profit for the year. The Company's financial position continues improving and is satisfactory. The directors are confident that business activity will continue improving in the coming years.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is mainly exposed to operational and market risk relating to the demand for pharmaceutical products. In order to manage and minimise the impact of these risks, the Company adopts a series of risk mitigation measures based on diversification, which include.

- Geographical diversification, where the Company markets its products in diverse territories within Europe.
- Product Portfolio Management: The Company aims at adding new products to its offerings on annual basis thereby, mitigating the risk associated on over-reliance on a few products.
- A wider customer base in order not to rely on a small number of key accounts but rather have a wider base of partners.

Future Business Developments

The directors are not expecting the Company to affect any changes in its operations during the current year but will continue to trade in pharmaceutical products.

TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Economic Outlook

Global conflicts inevitably impact international stability and economies and present significant challenges worldwide. The directors have assessed the situation and noted that it is not expected that conflicts will have an impact on the operations of the Company in the medium term going forward. Furthermore, the directors note that the turbulence in the international capital markets being caused by various international events may lead to inflationary pressures. The directors are closely monitoring the evolving situations.

Results, Dividends and Reserves

The results for the year and the movement on the reserves are as set out on pages 8 and 10 of the financial statements respectively. No dividends were recommended or paid during the year. No final dividend is recommended.

Directors

The members serving on the Board of Directors and movements thereon are listed on page 2. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the directors at date of this report are to remain in office.

Auditors

Baker Tilly Malta have intimated their willingness to continue in office. A proposal to reappoint Baker Tilly Malta as auditors of the Company will be put to the General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 30 April 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Tajuddin Shaikh
Director

Mr. Abhijeet Ajit Shah
Director

TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Companies Act, 1995 (Chapter 386, Laws of Malta) (the "Act") requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Company for that year in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- adopt the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business;
- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- account for income and charges relating to the accounting period on the accruals basis;
- value separately the components of asset and liability items; and
- report comparative figures corresponding to those of the preceding accounting period.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act (Cap. 386) enacted in Malta. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 30 April 2026 by:

Mr. Tajuddin Shaikh
Director

Mr. Abhijeet Ajit Shah
Director

Level 5, Rosa Marina Building,
216, Marina Seafront,
Pieta' PTA 9041
Malta

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info@bakertilly.mt
www.bakertilly.mt

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of the Company set out on pages 8 to 24 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 1995 (Chapter 386, Laws of Malta).

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the *Accountancy Profession (Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders) Directive issued in terms of the Accountancy Profession Act (Cap. 281) in Malta,* and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors' report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

With respect to the directors' report, we also considered whether the directors' report includes the disclosures required by Article 177 of the Companies Act (Cap. 386).

Based on the work performed, in our opinion:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act (Cap. 386).

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the directors' report and other information. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Baker Tilly Malta trading as Baker Tilly is a member of the global network of Baker Tilly International Ltd., the members of which are separate and independent legal entities

Baker Tilly Malta is registered as a civil partnership of Certified Public Accountants authorised to provide audit services in Malta in terms of the Accountancy Profession Act. A list of the partners, as well as the principals authorised to sign reports on behalf of the firm is available at www.bakertilly.mt

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Responsibilities of the Directors
The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, then we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

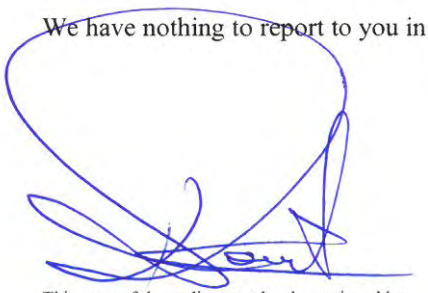
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
Under the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386) we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- Adequate accounting records have not been kept.
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have nothing to report to you in respect of these responsibilities.



This copy of the audit report has been signed by
Donald Sant for and on behalf of
Baker Tilly Malta
Registered Auditors
Level 5
Rosa Marina Building
216, Marina Seafront
Pieta' PTA 9041
Malta

30 April 2026

TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026	2025
		Euro	Euro
Revenue	4	**38,649,752**	29,610,857
Cost of Sales		**(34,376,416)**	(27,556,923)
Gross Profit		**4,273,336**	2,053,934
Selling and Distribution Overheads		**(1,562,118)**	(833,791)
Administrative Overheads		**(1,987,365)**	(300,300)
Operating Profit	5	**723,853**	919,843
Finance Costs	6	**(239,822)**	(261,341)
Profit before Taxation		**484,031**	658,502
Tax Expense	7	**(169,411)**	(230,476)
Profit for the Year		**314,620**	428,026
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**314,620**	428,026

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 Euro	2025 Euro
ASSETS			
Inventories	8	**2,301,628**	2,429,840
Trade and Other Receivables	9	**23,943,658**	16,954,794
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	**1,755,154**	760,461
Total Current Assets		**28,000,440**	20,145,095
Total Assets		**28,000,440**	20,145,095
EQUITY			
Share Capital	11	**501,200**	501,200
Retained Earnings		**882,954**	568,334
Total Equity		**1,384,154**	1,069,534
LIABILITIES			
Interest Bearing Borrowings	12	**5,399,778**	10,550,078
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**5,399,778**	10,550,078
Trade and Other Payables	13	**21,048,491**	8,295,007
Income Tax Payable	7	**168,017**	230,476
Total Current Liabilities		**21,216,508**	8,525,483
Total Liabilities		**26,616,286**	19,075,561
Total Equity and Liabilities		**28,000,440**	20,145,095

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 24 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 April 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Tajuddin Shaikh
Director

Mr. Abhijeet Ajit Shah
Director

TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Total	Share Capital	Retained Earnings
	Euro	Euro	Euro
Balance at 1 April 2025	**1,069,534**	**501,200**	**568,334**
Comprehensive Income for the Year			
Profit for the Year	**314,620**	-	**314,620**
Balance at 31 March 2026	**1,384,154**	**501,200**	**882,954**
Balance at 1 April 2024	641,508	501,200	140,308
Comprehensive Income for the Year			
Profit for the Year	428,026	-	428,026
Balance at 31 March 2025	1,069,534	501,200	568,334

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026	2025
		Euro	Euro
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit for the Year		**314,620**	428,026
Adjustment for:			
Inventory and Samples Write-offs		**240,855**	377,505
Interest Expense		**213,121**	255,219
Tax Expense		**169,411**	230,476
		938,007	1,291,226
Changes in:			
Inventories		**(112,643)**	(1,213,555)
Trade and Other Receivables		**(4,957,878)**	(5,927,056)
Trade and Other Payables		**1,972,257**	1,190,308
Movement on Related Companies Accounts		**(1,082,882)**	(2,497,795)
Movement on Ultimate Parent Company Account		**9,833,123**	2,615,449
Cash Generated/(Lost) from Operations		**6,589,984**	(4,541,423)
Taxes Paid		**(231,870)**	(76,574)
Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities		**6,358,114**	(4,617,997)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Movement on Related Company Loans		**(5,150,300)**	5,534,911
Movement on Parent Company Loans		**-**	(603,943)
Interest Paid		**(213,121)**	(255,219)
Net Cash from/(used in) Financing Activities		**(5,363,421)**	4,675,749
Net Movement in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**994,693**	57,752
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		**760,461**	702,709
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	10	**1,755,154**	760,461

The notes on pages 12 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Reporting Entity

Tillomed Malta Ltd. (the "Company") is a limited liability company domiciled and incorporated in Malta. The Company's registered office is at Tower Business Centre, 2nd Floor, Tower Street, Swatar, Birkirkara BKR 4013, Malta.

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (the "applicable framework"), which standards were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). All references in these financial statements to IAS, IFRS or SIC/IFRIC interpretations refer to those adopted by the EU. They have also been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1995 (Chapter 386, Laws of Malta), to the extent that such provisions do not conflict with the applicable framework.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the Company's functional currency.

2.4 Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 and in any future periods affected.

In the opinion of the director, the accounting estimates and judgments made in the course of preparing these financial statements are not difficult to reach, subjective or complex to a degree which would warrant their description as significant and critical in terms of the requirements of IAS 1 (revised).

2.5 Measurement of Fair Values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1:	quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2:	inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3:	inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

2. Basis of Preparation *(Contd.)*

2.6 New Standards and Interpretations

A number of amended standards became applicable for the current period and have been applied as necessary. The impact of the adoption of these revisions on the Company's accounting policies and on the financial results are insignificant.

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the date of the authorisation for issue of these audited financial statements but are not mandatory for the Company's accounting period starting 1 April 2025. The Company may early adopt these revisions to the requirements of IFRSs as adopted by the EU. The Company's director is of the opinion that there are no requirements that will have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied throughout the year presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year. and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

3.2 Revenue

Sale of Goods

Revenue arises from the sale of pharmaceutical products including profit sharing arrangements on same. Revenue is recognised when persuasive evidence exists that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenues are shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

3.3 Inventories

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

Cost comprises all costs of purchases, costs of conversion and other costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated selling expenses. Inventory write downs and samples are included in "cost of sales".

3. Significant Accounting Policies *(Contd.)*

3.4 Receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less expected credit loss allowance.

Receivables are written off or provided for where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure by the debtor to abide by the credit terms or failure to engage in a repayment program with the Company for the settlement of amounts due.

Expected credit loss allowances on receivables are presented as net expected credit losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off or provided for are credited against the same line item.

3.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits at call with financial institutions, other short-term 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.

3.6 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial assets at amortized cost, namely trade and other receivables, amounts due by related parties, cash at bank and short-term investments.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit plant,(i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company measures loss allowances for trade receivables without a significant financing component and contract assets at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

3. Significant Accounting Policies *(Contd.)*

3.6 Impairment of Financial Assets *(Contd.)*

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs
ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset. In the case of interest-free short-term financial assets, such as trade receivables, ECLs are not discounted.

Credit-impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. Impairment losses related to trade and other receivables, including contract assets, are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off on its financial assets based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery and with reference to its historical experience of recoveries.

The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

3.7 Borrowings

Borrowings comprise funds acquired in order to assist with the financing of the Company's operations. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least one year after the reporting date. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Any interest payable is recognised as an expense as this accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

3. Significant Accounting Policies *(Contd.)*

3.8 Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables comprise obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities, if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. The carrying amount of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short-term nature.

3.9 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probably that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation.

3.10 Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

3.11 Operating Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

3.12 Employee Benefits

Pension Contributions
The Company contributes towards the state pension in accordance with local legislation. The only obligation of the Company is to make the required contributions. Costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

3.13 Finance Income and Finance Costs

Finance cost comprises interest expense. Interest expense is recognised as this accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

3.14 Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

(a) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and

(b) temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

3. Significant Accounting Policies *(Contd.)*

3.14 Tax *(Contd.)*

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

4. Revenue

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Sale of Pharmaceuticals	**38,649,752**	29,610,857

5. Operating Profit

The results from operating activities are stated after charging/(crediting) the following:

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Auditors' Remuneration	**16,000**	15,000

5.1 Employee Information

The average weekly number of persons employed by the Company during the year was 1 (2024 – 3). Staff costs for the year comprised:

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Salaries	**72,305**	186,813
Social Costs	**2,935**	16,072
	75,240	202,885

The staff employed was carrying out administrative duties.

6. Finance Costs

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Loan Interest	**213,121**	260,751
Realized Losses on Exchange	**26,701**	590
	239,822	261,341

7. Tax Expense

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Current Taxation	**169,411**	230,476
Total Tax Charge	**169,411**	230,476

7.1 Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

The tax expense and the result of the accounting profit/(loss) multiplied by the applicable tax rate in Malta, the Company's country of incorporation, are reconciled as follows:

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Profit before Taxation	**484,031**	658,502
Tax Using the Company's Domestic Tax Rate of 35%	**169,411**	230,476
Tax Expense for the Year	**169,411**	230,476

7.2 Tax Liability

The liability for taxation is made up as follows:

	Euro
Balance Brought Forward	230,476
Settlement Tax Paid	(231,870)
	(1,394)
Year of Assessment	
2027 – Provision	169,411
Taxation Due	**168,017**

7.3 Deferred Tax

No account for deferred taxation has been made in these financial statements on the basis that the Company does not have any tax timing differences.

8. Inventories

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Pharmaceutical Products	**1,879,694**	1,195,569
Inventory in Transit	**421,934**	1,234,271
	2,301,628	2,429,840

9. Trade and Other Receivables

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Trade Receivables	**11,136,713**	6,380,227
Trade Receivables - Related Companies	**10,314,504**	8,283,518
Accrued Income	**2,150,000**	2,013,000
Other Receivables	**319,887**	215,456
Prepayments	**5,350**	43,389
Other Taxes	**17,204**	19,204
	23,943,658	16,954,794

9.1 The amounts due from related companies under trade arrangements are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

9.2 The Company's exposure to credit risk related to trade receivables is disclosed in Note 15.3. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics. Since all clients pay their respective dues on time, all balances receivable are current and accordingly, no expected credit loss allowance was considered necessary on the balances receivable as the directors assessed that the Probability of Default and Loss Given Default to be immaterial.

10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Cash Balances	**85**	85
Bank Balances	**1,755,069**	760,376
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1,755,154**	760,461

10.1 The Company's exposure to credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents is disclosed in Note 15.3. The director does not consider having any credit risk exposure with respect to bank balances as these are all held with highly-rated banking institutions.

11. Share Capital

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Authorised		
1,000,000 Ordinary Shares of € 1 each	**1,000,000**	1,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid Up		
501,200 Ordinary Shares of € 1 each	**501,200**	501,200

The holders of Ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

12. Interest Bearing Borrowings

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Non-Current:		
Loan Due to Related Company	**5,399,778**	10,550,078
Total Interest Bearing Borrowings	**5,399,778**	10,550,078

12.1 The loan due to related company is unsecured, bears interest at the rate 2.6% per annum and has no fixed date of repayment.

13. Trade and Other Payables

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Trade Payables	**2,268,632**	1,631,417
Trade Payables - Related Company	**1,643,710**	695,606
Trade Payables - Ultimate Parent Company	**15,700,698**	5,867,575
Accrued Expenses	**1,429,743**	65,000
Other Social Taxes	**5,708**	35,409
	21,048,491	8,295,007

13.1 The amounts payable to the related and ultimate parent companies under trade arrangements are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

13.2 The carrying value of trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximates fair value.

14. Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are all measured at cost.

15. Financial Risk Management

15.1 Overview

The Company activities potentially expose it to a variety of financial risks, including fair value or cash flow interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risks and market risks:

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.

15.2 Risk Management Framework

The Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management objectives and policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details of these policies are set out below:

15.3 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 and arises principally from related companies receivables and credit sales to third parties. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate. The Company has implemented credit reviews of new and existing customers before entering into contracts.

Credit risk also arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions. The Company's policy is to place cash with financial institutions of a high credit rating.

Exposure to Credit Risk
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting year was as follows:

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Trade and Other Receivables	**13,629,154**	8,671,276
Trade Receivables - Related Companies	**10,314,504**	8,283,518
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1,755,154**	760,461
	25,698,812	17,715,255

15.4 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's 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's reputation.

15. Financial Risk Management *(Contd.)*

15.4 Liquidity Risk *(Contd.)*

Exposure to Liquidity Risk
The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	Within 12 Months	Between 1-2 Years	Between 2-5 Years	Over 5 Years
	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro
31 March 2026				
Interest-Bearing Borrowings	-	-	-	5,399,778
Trade and Other Payables	3,704,083	-	-	-
Trade Payables - Related Company	1,643,710	-	-	-
Trade Payables - Ultimate Parent Company	15,700,698	-	-	-
Income Tax Payable	168,017	-	-	-
	21,216,508	-	-	5,399,778
31 March 2025				
Interest-Bearing Borrowings	-	-	-	10,550,078
Trade and Other Payables	1,731,826	-	-	-
Trade Payables - Related Company	695,606	-	-	-
Trade Payables - Ultimate Parent Company	5,867,575	-	-	-
Income Tax Payable	230,476	-	-	-
	8,525,483	-	-	10,550,078

15.5 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange currency financial instruments and interest rates 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 overall effect of fluctuations in exchange rate at the reporting date on financial instruments such as trade receivables and payables are not considered by management to be material on the results of the Company.

15.5.1 Fair Value or Cash Flow Interest Rate Risk

The Company was not exposed to interest rate risk at the reporting date, since all borrowings were subject to fixed rates of interest.

15.5.2 Foreign Currency Risk

The Company was not exposed to currency risk at reporting date.

15.6 Capital Management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board's objectives are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

16. Related Parties

16.1 Parent and Ultimate Controlling Party

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Emcure Pharma UK Ltd. (the "Parent Company") bearing UK company registration No. 8283131 and whose registered office is at 220, Butterfield, Great Marlings, Luton, Betfordshire LU2 8DL, United Kingdom, and which is itself owned by Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited (the "Ultimate Parent Company"), bearing Indian company registration No. U24231PN1981PLC024251 and whose registered office is at Plot No. P-1 & P-2, IT-BT Park, Phase-II, M.I.D.C. InfotechPark (Hinjawadi), Pune, Pune City, Maharashtra, 411057, India.

No single party has a controlling interest in the Company.

16.2 Identity of Related Parties

The Company has a related party relationship with its related, parent and ultimate parent companies.

16.3 Related Party Transactions and Balances

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Related Companies		
Sales to	**8,294,914**	6,910,790
Purchases and Recharges from	**(960,474)**	(5,472,431)
Reimbursement of Expenses Paid	**(1,629,840)**	(399,363)
Interest Charged by	**(213,121)**	(251,276)
Loan Advanced by	**-**	5,534,911
Net Funds Advanced by/(to)	**(1,082,882)**	(2,497,795)
Parent Company		
Interest Charged by	**-**	(3,943)
Net Funds Advanced by/(to)	**-**	(603,943)
Ultimate Parent Company		
Purchases from	**(26,808,199)**	(20,878,733)
Net Funds Advanced by/(to)	**9,833,123**	2,615,449

Amounts due to and from related parties are disclosed in Notes 9, 12 and 13 to these financial statements.

The key management of the Company are considered to be the directors of the Company. The directors in office during the year 2025/2026 did not receive any remuneration.

17. Operating Commitments

At the year end, the Company had an operational office lease commitment of approximately € 19,000 per annum and operational warehouses lease commitments of approximately € 283,000 per annum.

18. Capital Commitments

The Company did not have any commitments to purchase any property, plant and equipment at year end.

19. Contingent Liabilities

At year end, the Company did not have any contingent liabilities.

20. Economic Outlook

Global conflicts inevitably impact international stability and economies and present significant challenges worldwide. The directors have assessed the situation and noted that it is not expected that conflicts will have an impact on the operations of the Company in the medium term going forward. Furthermore, the directors note that the turbulence in the international capital markets being caused by various international events may lead to inflationary pressures. The directors are closely monitoring the evolving situations.

21. Subsequent Events

The director has evaluated subsequent events since 31 March 2026 up to the date of approval of these financial statements and concluded that there were no other subsequent events which require disclosure in the financial statements.

22. Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to the current year's presentation.

TILLOMED MALTA LTD.

SCHEDULE TO INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026	2025
	Euro	Euro
Revenue		
Sale of Pharmaceuticals	**38,649,752**	29,610,857
Cost of Sales		
Opening Inventories	**2,429,840**	1,593,789
Purchases	**34,489,059**	28,770,478
Inventory and Samples Write-offs	**(240,855)**	(377,504)
	36,678,044	29,986,763
Closing Inventories	**2,301,628**	2,429,840
	34,376,416	27,556,923
Gross Profit	**4,273,336**	2,053,934
Selling and Distribution Overheads		
Freight Outwards	**82,707**	20,284
Power and Fuel Costs	**767**	46
Product Registration Costs	**205,652**	53,246
Quality Compliance Fees	**576,878**	110,276
Marketing Support Costs	**387,905**	362,170
Product Development Costs	**18,905**	3,461
Travelling and Entertainment	**5,877**	8,481
Warehouse Rents	**283,427**	275,827
	1,562,118	833,791
Administrative Overheads		
Accommodation Costs	**-**	15,000
Auditors' Remuneration	**16,000**	15,000
Bank Charges	**5,911**	3,434
Company Registration Fee	**765**	765
Computer Expenses	**9,600**	16,518
General Expenses	**1,981**	-
Group Office Corporate Charges	**1,628,655**	-
Legal and Professional Expenses	**200,407**	-
Membership and Subscription Fees	**23,840**	16,026
Office Expenses	**6,123**	3,918
Office Rent	**18,758**	25,959
Salaries and Social Costs	**75,240**	202,885
Staff Costs	**85**	795
	1,987,365	300,300
Operating Profit	**723,853**	919,843

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT PURSUANT TO ART. 14 OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE N. 39 DATED JANUARY 27, 2010

(Translation from the original Italian text)

To the Sole Shareholder of
Tillomed Italia S.r.l.

Report on the audit of the yearly financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Tillomed Italia S.r.l. (the Company) which comprise the balance sheet at March 31st, 2026, the income statement and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and the related explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true e fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31st, 2026 and of the economic result and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Italian rules governing the drafting criteria.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are described in detail in the section of this report titled *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements*. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the regulations and standards on ethics and independence applicable to audits of financial statements under Italian law. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Baker Tilly Revisa S.p.A. - Cap. Soc. Euro 1.484.804,00 i.v. - Reg. Imp. TO, Cod. Fisc. e P.I. N. 01213510017 - R.E.A. TO N. 484662
Registro dei revisori legali N. 15585, Società di Revisione già iscritta al N. 3 dell'Albo Speciale Consob
Sede legale: Via Carlo Alberto, 32 10123 Torino - Consociate nei principali paesi del mondo
Uffici in: Bologna - Bolzano - Firenze - Genova - Milano - Pordenone - Roma - Torino - Verona

Baker Tilly Revisa S.p.A. trading as Baker Tilly is a member of the global network of Baker Tilly International Ltd, the members of which are separate and independent legal entities

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Italian rules governing the drafting criteria and, in the terms prescribed by law, for such internal control as directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
The directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, when preparing the financial statements, for the appropriateness of the application of the going concern assumption, and for appropriate disclosure thereof. The directors prepare financial statements on a going concern basis unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease trading, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of the audit in accordance with international standards on auditing (ISA Italia), we exercised professional judgement and maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit. Furthermore:

- We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; we designed and performed audit procedures in response to those risks; we obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on which to base our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control;
- We obtained an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;

Baker Tilly Revisa S.p.A. trading as Baker Tilly is a member of the global network of Baker Tilly International Ltd. the members of which are separate and independent legal entities

- We evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors;
- We concluded on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Where a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention, in our auditor's report, to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, subsequent events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- We evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in such a manner as to give a true and fair view;

We communicated to those charged with governance, identified at an appropriate level as required by ISA Italia, among other matters, the scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified during our audit.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Opinions and declarations pursuant to Article 14(2)(e), (e-bis) and (e-ter) of Legislative Decree No. 39/10

The directors of Tillomed Italia S.r.l. are responsible for the preparation of the management report of Tillomed Italia S.r.l. as of March 31st, 2026, including its consistency with the related financial statements and its compliance with legal requirements.

We have performed the procedures specified in Auditing Standard (SA Italy) No. 720B in order to express an opinion on the consistency of the management report with the financial statements of Tillomed Italia S.r.l. as of March 31st, 2026, and on its compliance with legal requirements, as well as to issue a statement on any significant errors.

In our opinion, the management report is consistent with the financial statements of Tillomed Italia S.r.l as of March 31st, 2026, and is prepared in accordance with legal requirements.

With reference to the statement referred to in Article 14(2)(e) of Legislative Decree 39/10, made on the basis of the knowledge and understanding of the

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company and its context acquired in the course of the audit, we have nothing to report.

Turin, Italy

April 30th , 2026

Baker Tilly Revisa S.p.A.
Signed by: Roberto Foco - Partner

This report has translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers.

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Baker Tilly Revisa S.p.A.
Società di Revisione e
Organizzazione Contabile
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Via Carlo Alberto 32

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PEC: bakertillyrevisa@pec.it
www.bakertilly.it

Messrs

Tillomed Italia S.r.l.

To the attention of:

- *those charged with Governance*

Object: Communication with those charged with Governance on significant audit findings

With reference to the statutory audit of the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2026 of Tillomed Italia S.r.l (the 'Company') and following up on previous exchanges, we hereby inform you of the significant findings arising from our work, with particular reference to any significant difficulties encountered during the audit, any circumstances affecting the form and content of the audit report and any other significant matters that arose during the audit that, in the auditor's professional opinion, are relevant to the supervision of the process of preparing financial information.

The topics covered in this communication refer primarily to the international auditing standards (ISA Italia) deemed applicable in the specific circumstances (ISA Italia 260 - Communication with those charged with governance activities and ISA Italia 265 - Communication of deficiencies in internal control to those charged with governance activities and to management).

As already highlighted in previous communications, the purpose of the audit is to express an opinion on the financial statements as a whole; in doing so, the audit considers internal control relevant to the preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, and not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. In this regard, we consider it appropriate to point out that the responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework, as well as for assessing the adequacy of the Company's organisational, administrative and accounting structure in relation to the nature and size of the business, and for implementing and taking the necessary measures for its implementation, lies with the Company's Board of Directors.

The aspects referred to in the following paragraphs of this document have already been discussed and brought to the attention of management and those responsible for governance in the exchanges we have had in the course of our work.

Independence

With reference to the independence requirement, we confirm what has already been communicated during the planning stage regarding the absence of situations that have compromised our independence. This confirmation will be the subject of a specific letter issued together with the audit report.

Scope and timing of the audit and methodological approach adopted

The scope and timing of the audit and the methodological approach adopted did not undergo any particular changes compared to those defined and illustrated during the planning stage.
In particular, the methodology used for the audit of the financial statements complies with the reference auditing standards and is applied through specific audit software developed within the Baker Tilly International network.

This methodology in the specific circumstances involves the following main procedures:

- compliance procedures, aimed at testing and assessing the reliability of the internal control system, with particular reference to the revenues/trade receivables and costs/accounts payable procedures;
- substantive test procedures, including detail checks and comparative procedures, aimed at verifying the existence, accuracy, fair valuation and representation of transactions constituting balances in the financial statements.

The above procedures involved the performance of investigations, inspections, observations, re-examinations, requests for external confirmation, recalculations and any other activities deemed appropriate in the circumstances.

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Significant difficulties encountered and significant issues that arose during the course of the statutory audit

The audit work performed did not reveal any particular difficulties or significant issues to be brought to the attention of the management and governance bodies for the purpose of supervising the financial reporting process.
In particular, none of the following matters emerged:

- events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern;
- significant deficiencies detected in the internal control system for financial reporting and/or in the accounting system;
- significant issues concerning non-compliance with laws and regulations or statutory provisions;
- significant issues that have arisen and considerations regarding the accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements;
- limitations to the process of obtaining evidence;
- significant errors communicated to management not subject to correction.

With reference to the significant matters discussed during the course of the audit we highlight the following:

- there are significant overdue with the clients Fond. POLICL. GEMELLI IRCCS and Fond. CASA SOLLIEVO DELLA SOFFERENZA. You have explained to us the particular nature of these customers, for whom late payments are frequent, but who have nevertheless never in the past resulted in bad debt losses; you believe that there is therefore no reason to consider writing them off via a bad debt provision. We recommend, however, that you monitor the status of receivables from these customers and consider setting a maximum limit for overdue amounts that must not be exceeded, so as not to place the Company in a position of excessive risk.
- We have also discussed the significant VAT receivables, regarding which you have outlined the strategy you intend to implement to claim a refund and/or offset. We invite you to implement this strategy in order to reduce the weight of these receivables in the Company's assets and mitigate the associated risks.

Written attestations requested by the auditor to the management / those responsible for governance activities

Upon completion of the audit work and prior to issuing our audit report, we requested an attestation letter from the Company signed by the members of

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senior management and/or those charged with Governance, as those primarily responsible for the overall business activities and the preparation of the financial statements, confirming the completeness, authenticity and reliability of the documentation made available to us for the purpose of carrying out the statutory audit, as well as the correctness and accuracy of the information contained therein and that which was communicated orally and summarised in the same attestation letter.

Turin, Italy, April 30th 2026

Baker Tilly Revisa S.p.A.

Signed by:



Roberto Foco
Partner

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To:
Tillomed Italia S.r.l.
Viale Giulio Richard, 1 Torre A
Milan

Subject: Annual confirmation of independence

As the auditors appointed to conduct the statutory audit of the financial statements of Tillomed Italia S.r.l. for the year ended 31 March 2026, we confirm that, based on the information obtained to date and the checks carried out, taking into account the regulatory and professional principles governing auditing activities, in the period from 1 April 2026 to the present date, no situations have been found that have compromised our independence pursuant to Article 10 of Legislative Decree 39/2010 and the Italian Code of Ethics and Independence.

In this regard, we also note that to date you have not reported any situations that have compromised our independence and/or causes of incompatibility that you have become aware of based on the information at your disposal and the activities you have carried out to date.

We remain at your disposal for any clarifications and further information.

Yours sincerely.

Turin, April 30th, 2026

Baker Tilly Revisa S.p.A.

Roberto Foco
Partner

General Company information

Company Name: TILLOMED ITALIA S.R.L.

Registered Office: Viale Giulio Richard, 1/A, Milan (MI), Italy

Share Capital: EUR 30,000.00

Share Capital Fully Paid: Yes

Chamber of Commerce Code (CCIAA): MI

VAT Number: 09750710965

Tax Code: 09750710965

REA Number: 2,111,242

Legal Form: Limited Liability Company

Primary Business Activity Sector (ATECO): 464610

Company in Liquidation: No

Single-Shareholder Company: Yes

Company Subject to Direction and Coordination by Another Entity: No

Membership in a Corporate Group: No

Name of the Parent Company: EMCURE PHARMA UK LIMITED

Country of the Parent Company: UNITED KINGDOM

Registration Number in the Register of Cooperative Societies: No

Financial statements at 31/03/2026

Balance Sheet

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
Assets		
B) Fixed Assets		
I - INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	-	-
4) Concessions, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	6.544	10.801
7) Other	-	-
TOTAL INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	*6.544*	*10.801*
II - TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	-	-
4) Other tangible assets	5.202	9.346
TOTAL TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	*5.202*	*9.346*
III - FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS	-	-
2) Receivables	-	-
d-bis) due from other parties	-	7.100
collectible after the following financial year	-	7.100

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
Total Receivables	*-*	*7.100*
TOTAL FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS	*-*	*7.100*
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS (B)	*11.746*	*27.247*
C) CURRENT ASSETS		
I - INVENTORY	-	-
4) Finished products and goods	26.882.386	11.636.109
5) Advances	618.628	311.063
TOTAL INVENTORY	*27.501.014*	*11.947.172*
II - TRADE RECEIVABLES	-	-
1) Trade accounts receivables	12.287.291	7.525.835
collectible after the following financial year	12.287.291	7.525.835
5) Trade accounts receivables from subsidiaries of parents	25.720	30.004
collectible after the following financial year	25.720	30.004
5-bis) Tax receivables	6.514.523	3.339.299
collectible after the following financial year	6.514.523	3.339.299
5-ter) Deferred taxes	457.319	1.068.310
5-quater) Due from otehrs	255.939	384.348
collectible after the following financial year	255.939	384.348
TOTAL RECEIVABLES	*19.540.792*	*12.347.796*
IV - LIQUID FUNDS	-	-
1) Bank deposits	643.578	879.394
3) Cash and cash equivalents	749	1.485
TOTAL LIQUID FUNDS	*644.327*	*880.879*
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS (C)	*47.686.133*	*25.175.847*
D) PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME	**26.248**	**75.729**
TOTAL ASSETS	*47.724.127*	*25.278.823*
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
A) NET EQUITY	**3.840.132**	**1.999.500**
I - Share capital	30.000	30.000
VI - Other reserves, separately indicated	-	-
Capital contributions	1.969.500	725.693
Various other reserves	1	(1)
TOTAL NET EQUITY	*1.969.501*	*725.692*
IX - Net profit (loss) for the year	1.840.631	1.243.808
Total net equity	3.840.132	1.999.500

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
C) SEVERANCE PAY PROVISION (TFR)	**53.313**	**39.552**
D) PAYABLES		
3) Shareholder loans payable	9.405.000	9.405.000
collectible after the following financial year	9.405.000	-
collectible after the following financial year	-	9.405.000
7) Trade accounts payables	11.522.330	3.717.878
collectible after the following financial year	11.522.330	3.717.878
11) Payables to parent companies	186.114	123.623
collectible after the following financial year	186.114	123.623
11-bis) Trade accounts payables to subsidiaries of parents	22.358.521	9.541.298
collectible after the following financial year	22.358.521	9.541.298
12) Tax paybables	32.301	125.529
collectible after the following financial year	32.301	125.529
13) Social security charges payables	46.190	53.025
collectible after the following financial year	46.190	53.025
14) Other paybables	280.226	273.418
collectible after the following financial year	280.226	273.418
Total payables	*43.830.682*	*23.239.771*
Total liabilities	*47.724.127*	*25.278.823*

Income Statement

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
A) PRODUCTION REVENUES		
1) Revenues from sales and services	45.504.839	31.627.273
2) Changes in inventories of work in progress, semi and finished goods	15.246.277	1.783.745
5) Other revenues and income	-	-
other	126.661	236.732
TOTAL OTHER REVENUES AND INCOME	*126.661*	*236.732*
TOTAL PRODUCTION REVENUES	*60.877.777*	*33.647.750*
B) PRODUCT COSTS		
6) raw materials, consumables and goods	49.746.959	25.799.091
7) services	4.966.946	2.833.927

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
8) use of third party assets	121.204	109.682
9) personel expenses	-	-
a) Wages and salaries	1.020.908	978.817
b) Social securities contributions	328.929	283.599
c) Employees' leaving entitlement	97.409	83.004
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS	*1.447.246*	*1.345.420*
10) amortisation, depreciation and write-downs	-	-
a) Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	4.256	7.773
b) Amortisation of tangible fixed assets	4.144	4.833
d) Provision for bad debts allowance	165.930	157.218
Total AMORTISATION, DEPRECIATION AND WRITE-DOWNS	*174.330*	*169.824*
14) other operating costs	1.673.685	1.347.552
TOTAL PRODUCTION COST	*58.130.370*	*31.605.496*
OPERATING PROFIT (A - B)	**2.747.407**	**2.042.254**
C) FINANCIAL INCOME AND CHARGES		
17) INTEREST AND OTHER FINANCIAL CHARGES	-	-
other	247.926	342.167
TOTAL INTEREST AND OTHER FINANCIAL CHARGES	*247.926*	*342.167*
17-bis) exchange rate gains (losses)	58.647	(2.533)
Total financial income and charges (items 15 + 16 − 17 ± 17-bis)	*(189.279)*	*(344.700)*
PRE-TAX PROFIT (A-B+-C+-D)	**2.558.128**	**1.697.554**
20) INCOME TAXES		
Current taxes	106.506	99.369
Deferred tax	610.991	354.377
TOTAL INCOME TAXES	*717.497*	*453.746*
21) NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**1.840.631**	**1.243.808**

Statement of cash flows – indirect method

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
A) Cash flows from operating activities (indirect method)		
Profit (loss) for the year	1.840.631	1.243.808
Income taxes	717.497	453.746

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
Net interest income	247.926	344.700
1) Profit (loss) before taxes, interest, dividends and gains/losses on sale of assets	*2.806.054*	*2.042.254*
Adjustments for non-monetary items that did not affect net working capital		
Accruals to provisions	13.763	5.506
Amortisation and depreciation	8.400	12.606
Total adjustments for non-monetary items that did not affect net working capital	*22.163*	*18.112*
2) Cash flow before changes in net working capital	*2.828.217*	*2.060.366*
Changes in net working capital		
Decrease/(increase) in inventory	(15.553.842)	(1.841.339)
Decrease/(increase) of receivables from customers, parent companies and entities under common control	(4.761.456)	(1.004.345)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments and accrued income	7.804.452	209.569
Increase/(decrease) in accrued expenses and deferred income	49.481	(2.372)
Other decreases/(other increases) in net working capital	10.354.919	1.430.007
Total changes in net working capital	*(2.106.446)*	*(1.208.480)*
3) Cash flow after changes in the net working capital	*721.771*	*851.886*
Other adjustments		
Net interest collected	(247.926)	(344.700)
(Income taxes paid)	(717.497)	
Total Other Adjustments	*(965.423)*	*(344.700)*
Cash flow from operating activities (A)	***(243.652)***	***507.186***
B) Cash flows from investing activities		
Tangible fixed assets		
Investments		1.312
Financial fixed assets		
Disinvestments	7.100	
Cash flow from investing activities (B)	***7.100***	***1.312***
Net increase/(decrease) in liquid funds (A ± B ± C)	***(236.552)***	***508.498***
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		
Bank and postal deposits	879.394	372.381
Cash and cash equivalents on hand	1.485	
Total cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	880.879	372.381
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		
Bank and postal deposits	643.578	879.394
Cash and cash equivalents on hand	749	1.485

	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
Total cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	644.327	880.879
Balancing difference		

Notes to the financial statements – introductory section

Dear Shareholders, these explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements as at 31 March 2026.
The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Articles 2423 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code and with the Italian National Accounting Standards as issued by the Organismo Italiano di Contabilità; they therefore present a true and fair view of the Company's financial position, assets and liabilities, and the economic result for the financial year. The Balance Sheet and the Income Statement have been prepared in accordance with Articles 2424 and 2425 of the Italian Civil Code, respectively, while the Statement of Cash Flows has been drawn up pursuant to Article 2425-ter. These explanatory notes, prepared in accordance with Article 2427 of the Italian Civil Code, also include all information necessary to ensure a proper understanding and interpretation of the financial statements.

Preparation of the financial statements

The information contained in this document is presented following the order in which the corresponding items are shown in the Balance Sheet and the Income Statement. With reference to what is stated in the introductory section of these explanatory notes, it is hereby confirmed that, pursuant to Article 2423, paragraph 3, of the Italian Civil Code, whenever the information required by specific statutory provisions is insufficient to provide a true and fair view of the Company's situation, the supplementary information deemed necessary for that purpose is provided.
The annual financial statements, as well as these explanatory notes, have been prepared in euros

Principles of preparation

The valuation of the items in the financial statements has been carried out in accordance with the principles of prudence and materiality, and on a going concern basis. In particular, taking into account the information available, it is considered that:

- there are no equity, financial, or economic imbalances;
- the conditions are met for the Company to continue to operate as a going concern aimed at the generation of income for a foreseeable future period, covering at least twelve months from the balance sheet date.

The Company has adopted organizational, administrative, and accounting structures consistent with its nature and size, in compliance with Article 2086 of the Italian Civil Code, also for the purpose of ensuring the continuous monitoring of economic and financial equilibrium and business continuity.
In the forward-looking assessment relating to the going concern assumption, no significant uncertainties have emerged.
Pursuant to Article 2423-bis, paragraph 1, item 1-bis, of the Italian Civil Code, the recognition and presentation of items are carried out taking into account the substance of the transaction or contract. In preparing the annual financial statements, costs and revenues have been recognized according to the accrual principle, irrespective of the date of the related cash flows, and only realized profits as at the financial year-end have been reported. Account has also been taken of risks and losses pertaining to the financial year, even if they became known after the year-end.
The components of each item of assets or liabilities have been evaluated separately, in order to avoid offsetting gains in certain items against losses in others.
In cases where offsetting is permitted by law, the gross amounts subject to offsetting are disclosed in these explanatory notes.

Structure and content of the financial statements

The Balance Sheet, the Income Statement, the Statement of Cash Flows, and the accounting information contained in these explanatory notes are consistent with the accounting records, from which they have been directly derived.
In presenting the Balance Sheet and the Income Statement, no aggregation of items preceded by Arabic numerals has been carried out, notwithstanding the option permitted by Article 2423-ter of the Italian Civil Code.
Pursuant to Article 2424 of the Italian Civil Code, it is confirmed that there are no asset or liability items that fall under more than one heading in the financial statements.

Exceptional cases pursuant to Article 2423, fifth paragraph, of the Italian Civil Code

There were no exceptional cases necessitating recourse to the derogations set forth in Article 2423, paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Italian Civil Code.

Changes in accounting principles

There were no exceptional cases necessitating recourse to the derogations set forth in Article 2423-bis, paragraph 2, of the Italian Civil Code.

Comparability and restatement issues

Pursuant to Article 2423-ter of the Italian Civil Code, it is hereby noted that all items in the financial statements are comparable with those of the previous financial year; therefore, no adjustment of any item relating to the prior financial year was necessary.

Valuation criteria applied

The criteria applied in the valuation of balance sheet items and in value adjustments comply with the provisions of the Italian Civil Code and with the guidelines set out in the Accounting Standards issued by the Organismo Italiano di Contabilità. These criteria have not changed compared to the previous financial year.
Pursuant to Article 2427, paragraph 1, no. 1, of the Italian Civil Code, the most significant valuation criteria adopted are illustrated below, in compliance with the provisions of Article 2426 of the Italian Civil Code, with particular reference to those balance sheet items for which the law allows alternative valuation and adjustment criteria, or for which no specific criteria are prescribed.
As at the financial year-end, the Company does not hold receivables or payables denominated in foreign currency.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets, where the conditions required by the accounting standards are met, are recognized under non-current assets in the Balance Sheet at purchase cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life.
The carrying amount of intangible assets is stated net of accumulated amortization and any impairment losses.
Amortization has been calculated in accordance with the following predefined plan, which is considered to ensure an appropriate allocation of the cost incurred over the useful life of the relevant intangible assets.
The amortization criterion applied to intangible assets has been applied consistently in each financial year, taking into account the residual economic useful life of each individual asset or expenditure.
Pursuant to and for the purposes of Article 10 of Law No. 72 of 19 March 1983, as also referred to by subsequent monetary revaluation laws, it is specified that no monetary revaluation has ever been carried out on the intangible assets still recorded in the Company's assets.
It is further noted that no impairment losses pursuant to Article 2426, paragraph 1, no. 3, of the Italian Civil Code were required in respect of these capitalized costs, as, in accordance with Accounting Standard OIC 9, no indicators of potential permanent impairment losses of intangible assets were identified.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized at purchase cost, including directly attributable ancillary costs, and are amortized within the legal or contractual limits applicable to such assets.

Tangible fixed assets

Assets classified as tangible fixed assets, recognized at the date on which the risks and rewards associated with the acquired asset are transferred, are recorded in the financial statements at purchase cost, increased by any directly attributable ancillary costs incurred up to the point at which the assets are ready for use, and in any case within the limits of their recoverable amount.

The depreciation criteria applied to tangible fixed assets have not changed compared to those adopted in the previous financial year.

Pursuant to and for the purposes of Article 10 of Law No. 72 of 19 March 1983, as also referred to by subsequent monetary revaluation laws, it is specified that no monetary revaluation has ever been carried out in respect of the tangible assets still recorded in the Company's assets.

It is further noted that no impairment losses pursuant to Article 2426, paragraph 1, no. 3, of the Italian Civil Code were required, as, in accordance with Accounting Standard OIC 9, no indicators of potential permanent impairment losses of tangible fixed assets were identified.

Depreciation is calculated systematically on a straight-line basis using the maximum tax depreciation rates currently in force, which are considered appropriate to reflect the actual wear and tear, economic obsolescence, and residual useful life of the various assets used in the production process. In the first year in which the assets are put into operation, such rates are reduced by 50%, taking into account the shorter period of use.

The depreciation rates actually applied during the financial year under review were as follows:

Intangible fixed asset items	**Period**
Property, plant and equipment	15%
Industrial and commercial equipment	7,5%-15%
Other assets:	
Motor vehicles	12,5%-25%
Furniture and fittings	6%-12%
Office equipment	6%-12%

Financial fixed assets

Receivables

Receivables recognized under financial fixed assets have been recorded in the financial statements using the amortized cost method, as defined by Article 2426, paragraph 2, of the Italian Civil Code, taking into account the time value of money and their estimated realizable value, in accordance with Article 2426, paragraph 1, no. 8, of the Italian Civil Code.

Inventory

Inventories of goods are measured in the financial statements at purchase and/or production cost.
Purchase cost includes any directly attributable ancillary costs.
Production cost does not include indirectly attributable costs, as such costs could not be allocated on an objective basis.

Current assets

Receivables recognized under current assets have been recorded in the financial statements using the amortized cost method, as defined by Article 2426, paragraph 2, of the Italian Civil Code, taking into account the time value of money and their estimated realizable value, in accordance with Article 2426, paragraph 1, no. 8, of the Italian Civil Code.
The adjustment to the estimated realizable value has been made through the recognition of an allowance for doubtful accounts.
For receivables for which the application of the amortized cost method and/or discounting was deemed immaterial for the purpose of providing a true and fair view of the Company's financial position and operating results, such receivables have continued to be recognized at their estimated realizable value.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured according to the following criteria:

- cash, at nominal value;
- bank deposits and checks on hand, at their estimated realizable value.

In the specific case, the realizable value corresponds to the nominal value.

Accrued income and prepaid expenses

Accrued income and prepaid expenses have been calculated on the basis of the accrual principle, through the allocation of revenues and/or costs relating to more than one financial year.

Shareholders' Equity

Equity items are stated in the financial statements at their book values, in accordance with the guidance provided by Accounting Standard OIC 28.

Severance Pay for Employees

The severance pay provision (TFR) has been calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code, taking into account applicable legislation and the specific terms of collective labor agreements and professional categories. It includes the annual amounts accrued and the revaluations calculated on the basis of ISTAT coefficients.
The balance of the provision is recognized net of advances paid and amounts utilized for employment terminations that occurred during the financial year and represents the certain liability owed to employees as at the balance sheet date.

Liabilities

Liabilities have been recognized in the financial statements in accordance with the amortized cost method, as defined by Article 2426, paragraph 2, of the Italian Civil Code, taking into account the time value of money, in compliance with Article 2426, paragraph 1, no. 8, of the Italian Civil Code.
For liabilities for which the application of the amortized cost method and/or discounting was deemed immaterial for the purpose of providing a true and fair view of the Company's financial position and results of operations, recognition has been maintained at nominal value.
Such circumstances occur, for example, in the case of liabilities with a maturity of less than twelve months, or, with regard to the amortized cost method, where transaction costs, fees, and any other differences between initial value and maturity value are insignificant, or, in the case of discounting, where the contractual interest rate does not materially differ from the market interest rate.

Other Information

Transactions with Obligation of Repurchase at Term

Pursuant to Article 2427, no. 6-ter, of the Italian Civil Code, the Company hereby certifies that no transactions subject to an obligation of repurchase at term were carried out during the financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements – Assets

The movements of the individual balance sheet items are analyzed in detail below, where required by applicable law.

Assets

Intangible Assets

Movements of intangible assets

After recognizing the amortization charges for the financial year in the Income Statement, amounting to EUR 4,256, total intangible assets amount to EUR 6,544.
The table below illustrates the movements relating to the above-mentioned intangible assets.

	Concessions, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	Other intangible fixed assets	Total intangible fixed assets
Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year			
Cost	47.982	3.090	51.072
Amortization (Accumulated amortization)	37.181	3.090	40.271
Carrying amount	10.801	-	10.801
Changes during the financial year			
Amortization for the year	4.256	-	4.256
Total changes	*(4.256)*	-	*(4.256)*

	Concessions, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	Other intangible fixed assets	Total intangible fixed assets
Carrying amount at the end of the financial year			
Cost	47.982	3.090	51.072
Amortization (Accumulated amortization)	41.438	3.090	44.528
Carrying amount	6.544	-	6.544

Tangible fixed assets

Movements of tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets, stated at gross book value before accumulated depreciation, amount to EUR 67,121, while accumulated depreciation totals EUR 61,919.

The table below sets out the movements of the tangible fixed assets concerned.

	Other tangible fixed assets	Total tangible fixed assets
Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year		
Cost	67.121	67.121
Depreciation (Accumulated depreciation)	57.775	57.775
Carrying amount	9.346	9.346
Changes during the financial year		
Depreciation for the year	4.883	4.883
Total changes	*(4.883)*	*(4.883)*
Carrying amount at the end of the financial year		
Cost	67.121	67.121
Depreciation (Accumulated depreciation)	61.919	61.919
Carrying amount	5.202	5.202

Finance Lease Transactions

As at the balance sheet date, the Company has no finance lease agreements in place

Current Assets

Inventories

The table below provides information relating to the changes in inventories.

	Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	Changes during the financial year	Carrying amount at the end of the financial year
Finished products and goods	11.636.109	15.246.277	26.882.386
Advances	311.063	307.565	618.628
Total	*11.947.172*	*15.553.842*	*27.501.014*

The amount recognized in the financial statements **relates to inventories of pharmaceutical products held in stock at the end of the financial year**.

Receivables

Changes and Maturity of Receivables Included in Current Assets

The table below presents information relating to the changes in receivables included in current assets and, where significant, information regarding their maturity.
It should be noted that the allowance for doubtful accounts recognized as at 31 March 2026 amounts to EUR 343,361, of which EUR 63,282 relates to the tax-deductible allowance for doubtful accounts pursuant to Article 106 of the Italian Income Tax Code (TUIR).

	Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	Changes during the financial year	Carrying amount at the end of the financial year	Portion due within the financial year
Trade receivables	7.525.835	4.761.456	12.287.291	12.287.291
Receivables from companies subject to the control of parent companies	30.004	(4.284)	25.720	25.720
Tax receivables	3.339.299	3.175.224	6.514.523	6.514.523
Deferred tax assets	1.068.310	(610.991)	457.319	-
Other receivables	384.348	(128.409)	255.939	255.939
Total	**12.347.796**	**7.192.996**	**19.540.792**	**19.083.473**

Breakdown of receivables included in current assets by geographical area

The table below shows the breakdown by geographical area of receivables included in current assets:

Geographical area	Trade receivables included in current assets	Receivables from companies subject to the control of parent companies included in current assets	Tax receivables included in current assets	Deferred tax assets included in current assets	Other receivables included in current assets	Total receivables included in current assets
EU countries	455.615	-	-	-	-	455.615
Non EU countries	4.225	25.720	-	-	-	29.945
Italy	11.827.451	-	6.514.523	457.319	255.939	19.055.232
Total	**12.287.291**	**25.720**	**6.514.523**	**457.319**	**255.939**	**19.540.792**

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The table below sets out information relating to the changes in cash and cash equivalents:

	Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	Changes during the financial year	Carrying amount at the end of the financial year
Bank and postal deposits	879.394	(235.816)	643.578
Cash and cash equivalents on hand	1.485	(736)	749
Total	*880.879*	*(236.552)*	*644.327*

This represents the cash balances held in bank current accounts and cash on hand as at the balance sheet date.

Accrued Income and Prepaid Expenses

The table below sets out information relating to the changes in accrued income and prepaid expenses.
The schedule below illustrates the composition of the above-mentioned items, as recognized in the financial statements.

Description	Details	Amount for the Current Financial Year (EUR)
ACCRUED INCOME AND PREPAID EXPENSES		
	Prepaid expenses	26.248
	Total	**26.248**

Capitalized Financial Charges

All interest and other financial charges have been fully recognized as expenses during the financial year.
Accordingly, pursuant to Article 2427, paragraph 1, no. 8, of the Italian Civil Code, it is confirmed that no financial charges have been capitalized.

Notes to the Financial Statements – Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

The movements of the individual balance sheet items are analyzed in detail below, where required by applicable law.

Shareholders' Equity

The share capital amounts to EUR 30,000 and is fully subscribed and paid-in. The movements affecting shareholders' equity are illustrated in the tables below.

Changes in Shareholders' Equity Items

With reference to the financial year under review, the following tables set out the changes in the individual shareholders' equity items, together with details of other reserves.

	Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	Allocation of prior-year result – other allocations	Other changes – increases	Other changes – decreases	Result for the year	Carrying amount at the end of the financial year
Share capital	30.000	-	-	-	-	30.000
Capital contributions	725.693	1.243.808	(1)	-	-	1.969.500
Various other reserves	(1)	-	2	-	-	1
Total other reserves	725.692	-	1.243.808	(1)	-	1.969.501
Profit (loss) for the year	1.243.808	(1.243.808)	-	-	1.840.631	1.840.631
Total	**1.999.500**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**1.840.631**	**3.840.132**

Availability and Utilization of Shareholders' Equity

The following schedules provide a detailed breakdown of the items of shareholders' equity, specifying their origin, possibility of use and distribution, as well as their actual utilization during the previous three financial years:

	Share Capital	Capital Contributions	Various Other Reserves	Profit (Loss) for the Year	Total
Opening balance 1/04/2022	**30.000**	**1.040.311**		**-1.032.572**	**37.739**
Allocation of the result for the year:					
- Dividends allocated					0
– Other allocations					0
Other changes:					*0*
– Loss coverage		-1.032.572		1.032.572	0
– Capital transactions		1.500.000			1.500.000
– Distributions to shareholders					0
– Other changes					0
Profit (loss) for FY 2021–2022				-1.318.588	-1.318.588
Closing balance as at 31/03/2022	**30.000**	**1.507.739**		**-1.318.588**	**219.151**
Opening balance as at 1/04/2023	**30.000**	**1.507.739**		**-1.318.588**	**219.151**
Allocation of the result for the year:					

– Dividends allocated					0
– Other allocations					0
Other changes:					*0*
– Loss coverage		-1.318.588		1.318.588	0
– Capital transactions		1.000.000			1.000.000
– Distributions to shareholders					0
– Other changes					0
Profit (loss) for FY 2022–2023				-463.458	-463.458
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	**30.000**	**1.189.151**	**0**	**-463.458**	**755.693**
Opening balance as at 1 April 2024	**30.000**	**1.189.151**	**0**	**-463.458**	**755.693**
Allocation of the result for the year:					
– Dividends allocated					0
– Other allocations					0
Other changes:					*0*
– Loss coverage		-463.458		463.458	0
- Operazioni sul capitale					0
– Distributions to shareholders					0
– Other changes					0
Profit for FY 2024–2025				1.243.808	1.243.808
Closing balance as at 31/03/2025	**30.000**	**725.693**	**0**	**1.243.808**	**1.999.501**
Opening balance as at 1/04/2025	**30.000**	**725.693**	**0**	**1.243.808**	**1.999.501**
Allocation of the result for the year:					
– Dividends allocated					0
– Other allocations		1.243.808		-1.243.808	0
Other changes:					*0*
– Loss coverage				0	0
– Capital transactions					0
– Distributions to shareholders					0
– Other changes					0
Profit for FY 2025–2026				1.840.631	1.840.631
Closing balance as at 1/03/2026	**30.000**	**1.969.501**	**0**	**1.840.631**	**3.840.132**

Description	Amount	Origin / Nature	Availability for use
Share capital	30.000	Capitale	
Capital contributions	1.969.500	Capitale	
Various other reserves	1	Capitale	
Total other reserves	1.969.501	Capitale	
Total	**1.999.501**		

Description	Amount	Origin / Nature	Availability for use
Non-distributable portion			
Remaining distributable portion			

Legenda: A: per aumento di capitale; B: per copertura perdite; C: per distribuzione ai soci; D: per altri vincoli statutari; E: altro

Severance Pay for Employees (TFR)

The table below presents information relating to the changes in the severance pay provision for employees:

	Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	Changes during the financial year – Accrual	Total changes during the financial year	Carrying amount at the end of the financial year
Severance pay provision for employees (TFR)	39.552	13.761	13.761	53.313
Total	**39.552**	**13.761**	**13.761**	**53.313**

Liabilities

Changes and Maturity of Liabilities

The table below presents information relating to the changes in liabilities, as well as any information regarding their maturity, where applicable.

It should be noted that the intercompany financing agreement expired on 31 March 2026, and the parent company is in the process of renewing the loan, which will henceforth be payable on demand. Accordingly, this item has been reclassified from liabilities due beyond the following financial year to liabilities due within the following financial year.

	Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	Changes during the financial year	Carrying amount at the end of the financial year	Portion due within the financial year
Amounts owed to shareholders for loans	9.405.000	-	9.405.000	9.405.000

	Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	Changes during the financial year	Carrying amount at the end of the financial year	Portion due within the financial year
Trade payables	3.717.878	7.804.452	11.522.330	11.522.330
Amounts owed to parent companies	123.623	62.491	186.114	186.114
Amounts owed to companies subject to the control of parent companies	9.541.298	12.817.223	22.358.521	22.358.521
Tax payables	125.529	(93.228)	32.301	32.301
Amounts owed to social security institutions	53.025	(6.835)	46.190	46.190
Other liabilities	273.418	6.808	280.226	280.226
Total	**23.239.771**	**20.590.911**	**43.830.682**	**43.830.682**

Other Liabilities

No detailed breakdown of other liabilities is provided, as such information is not material.

Breakdown of Liabilities by Geographical Area

The table below shows the breakdown of liabilities by geographical area:

Geographical area	Amounts owed to shareholders for loans	Trade payables	Amounts owed to parent companies	Amounts owed to companies subject to the control of parent companies	Tax payables	Amounts owed to social security institutions	Other liabilities	Total liabilities
EU countries	-	4.392.051	-	1.258.765	-	-	-	5.650.816
Non-EU countries	9.405.000	1.719.959	186.114	21.099.756	-	-	-	32.410.829
Italy	-	5.410.320	-	-	32.301	46.190	280.226	5.769.037
Total	**9.405.000**	**11.522.330**	**186.114**	**22.358.521**	**32.301**	**46.190**	**280.226**	**43.830.682**

Liabilities Secured by Real Guarantees over Company Assets

Pursuant to and for the purposes of Article 2427, paragraph 1, no. 6, of the Italian Civil Code, it is hereby confirmed that there are no company liabilities secured by real guarantees.

Loans Granted by the Company's Shareholders

The Company has an interest-bearing loan granted by its shareholders with the following main terms:

- Amount: EUR 9,405,000
- Date of disbursement: from 2023 onwards, in several tranches
- Annual interest rate: 2.6%

It is specified that the intercompany loan agreement expired on 31 March 2026, and the parent company is currently in the process of renewing the loan, which will henceforth be repayable on demand. Accordingly, this item has been reclassified from liabilities due beyond the following financial year to liabilities due within the following financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements – Income Statement

The Income Statement shows the economic result for the financial year. It provides a representation of operating activities through a summary of the positive and negative components of income that contributed to determining the operating result. The income and expense items, recognized in the financial statements in accordance with Article 2425-bis of the Italian Civil Code, are classified according to the relevant areas of activity: core operations, ancillary activities, and financial activities. Core operations include income and expense items generated by transactions carried out on a continuous basis and within the Company's operating sector; they identify and characterize the distinctive and essential activity for which the Company was established. Financial activities consist of transactions that generate financial income and expenses. On a residual basis, ancillary activities include transactions that generate income components forming part of ordinary operations but not attributable to core or financial activities.

Value of Production

Revenues are recognized in the financial statements on an accrual basis, net of returns, allowances, discounts, and rebates, as well as taxes directly related thereto, in accordance with Article 2425-bis of the Italian Civil Code.

Description	Details	Amount
Revenues from sales and services		
	Sales of finished products	45.504.839
	Total	**45.504.839**

Breakdown of revenue from sales and services by geographic area

The following table shows the breakdown of revenue from sales and services by geographic area:

Geografical Area	Value for the current period
Italia	45.079.332
San Marino	26.174
Città del Vaticano	11.503
Malta	18.480
Danimarca	300.000
Bulgaria	10.250
Croazia	59.100
Total	**45.504.839**

Cost of Production

Costs and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis and by nature, net of returns, allowances, discounts, and rebates, in compliance with the matching principle, and are recorded under the respective headings in accordance with Accounting Standard OIC 12. With regard to the purchase of goods, the related costs are recognized when the substantial (rather than formal) transfer of ownership has occurred, using the transfer of risks and rewards as the reference criterion for the substantial transfer. In the case of the purchase of services, the related costs are recognized when the service has been received, or when the performance has been completed. For ongoing service contracts, costs are recognized pro rata on the basis of accrual, in accordance with Article 2425-bis of the Italian Civil Code.

Costs for Raw Materials, Consumables and Goods

Item	Description	Detail	31.03.2026
6)	*Costs for raw materials, consumables and goods*		
		Purchases of raw materials	49.719.712

Item	Description	Detail	31.03.2026
		Miscellaneous stationery	4.051
		Fuel and lubricants for vehicles	23.195
		Rounding adjustment	1
		Total	**49.746.959**

Trattasi prevalentemente di costi per l'acquisto dei farmaci, oltre a spese legate alla produzione, ai trasporti, cancelleria e carburanti.

Costs of Services

Item	Description	Detail	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
7)	*Costs of Services*			
		Total	**4.966.946**	**2.833.926**

6Costs for the use of third-party assets

Item	Description	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	Variation	Var. %
8)	Costs for the use of third-party assets				
		121.204	109.682	11.522	11
	Total	**121.204**	**109.682**	**11.522**	

Trattasi di canoni di locazione di auto, ufficio e macchine elettroniche.

Personel Cost

Item	Description	Detail	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	Variation	Var. %
a)	*Wages and salaries*					
			1.020.908	978.817	42.091	4
		Total	**1.020.908**	**978.817**	**42.091**	
b)	*Social security contributions*					
			328.929	283.599	45.330	16
		Total	**328.929**	**283.599**	**45.330**	
c)	*Severance pay provision (TFR)*					
			97.409	83.004	14.405	17
		Total	**97.409**	**83.004**	**14.405**	

Other operating costs

Item	Description	Detail	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
14)	other operating costs			
		Total	**1.673.685**	**1.347.552**

Financial Income and Expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognized on an **accrual basis**, with reference to the portion accrued during the financial year.

Composition of Income from Equity Investments

There is no income from equity investments as referred to in Article 2425, no. 15, of the Italian Civil Code.

Breakdown of Interest and Other Financial Charges by Type of Liability

The schedule below presents interest and other financial charges referred to in Article 2425, no. 17, of the Italian Civil Code, all of which relate to shareholder financing.

	Other	Total
Interest and other financial charges	247.926	247.926

Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses

The information below sets out the foreign exchange gains and losses, distinguishing between the realized portion and the portion arising from the valuation of foreign currency assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements at the end of the financial year.

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Description	Amount recognized in the financial statements	Valuation component	Realized component
Foreign exchange gains and losses	*58.647*		
Foreign exchange gain		-	58.647
Foreign exchange loss		-	-
Total item		**-**	**58.647**

Amount and Nature of Individual Revenue/Expense Items of an Exceptional Nature or Amount

During the financial year under review, no revenues or other positive income components arising from events of an exceptional nature or amount were recognized. During the financial year under review, no costs arising from events of an exceptional nature or amount were recognized.

Income Taxes for the Financial Year – Current, Deferred and Prepaid Taxes

The Company recognized income taxes for the financial year based on the application of current tax regulations.
Current taxes relate to taxes pertaining to the financial year as resulting from the tax returns.
Taxes relating to previous financial years include direct taxes of prior years, inclusive of interest and penalties, and also relate to any positive or negative differences between the amount due following the settlement of a tax dispute or assessment and the amount previously accrued in earlier financial years. Deferred taxes and prepaid (anticipated) taxes relate to positive or negative income components that are subject to taxation or deduction, respectively, in financial years other than those in which they are recognized for statutory accounting purposes.

Deferred and Prepaid Taxes

This item includes the impact of deferred taxation on the financial statements. It arises from temporary differences between the values attributed to assets or liabilities under statutory accounting criteria and the corresponding values recognized for tax purposes.

Deferred taxation has been determined exclusively with reference to IRES (Corporate Income Tax), as there are no temporary differences relating to IRAP.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated using the following tax rates, respectively:

Tax rate	FY n+1	FY n+2	FY n+3	FY n+4	Beyond
IRES	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%

Set out below, where applicable, is the information required by Article 2427, no. 14, of the Italian Civil Code, namely:

-a description of the temporary differences that resulted in the recognition of deferred and prepaid (anticipated) taxes, specifying the tax rate applied, the changes compared to the previous financial year, and the -amounts credited or charged to the Income Statement or to Shareholders' Equity;

-the amount of deferred tax assets recognized in the financial statements relating to losses for the financial year or prior years, together with the reasons for their recognition, as well as the amount not recognized and the reasons for non-recognition;

-the items excluded from the calculation and the related reasons.

Recognition of Deferred and Prepaid Taxes and Related Effects

	IRES	IRAP
A) Temporary differences		
Total deductible temporary differences	1.905.494	-
Net temporary differences	(1.905.494)	-
B) Tax effects		
Deferred tax assets/liabilities fund at the beginning of the financial year	(1.068.310)	-
Deferred/prepaid taxes for the financial year	610.991	-
Deferred tax assets/liabilities fund at the end of the financial year	(457.319)	-

The composition of the balance "Receivable from the Tax Authorities for deferred tax assets" as at 31 March 2026 is as follows:

Tax losses as at 31.03.2017	-
ACE 31.03.2017	729
Tax losses as at 31.03.2018	124.155
ACE 31.03.2018	6.283
Tax losses as at 31.03.2019	897.266
ACE 31.03.2019	7.478
Tax losses as at 31.03.2020	-
ACE 31.03.2020	8.306
Tax losses as at 31.03.2021	-
ACE 31.03.2021	7.391
Tax losses as at 31.03.2022	-
ACE 31.03.2022	75.256
Tax losses as at 31.03.2023	571.786
ACE 31.03.2023	2.840
Tax losses as at 31.03.2024	194.211
ACE 31.03.2024	9.793
TOTAL	**1.905.494**
IRES tax rate	**24%**
Deferred tax assets	**457.319**

Reconciliation between the Accounting Tax Charge and the Theoretical Tax Charge

In accordance with the guidance provided by Italian national accounting standards, the following schedules allow for the reconciliation between the accounting tax charge and the theoretical tax charge, separately for IRES and IRAP.

Reconciliation between Current Taxes per the Financial Statements and Theoretical Current Taxes (IRES)			
Description	**Amount**	**Taxes**	**%**
Profit before taxes	2.558.128		
Theoretical tax charge		**613.951**	**24,00%**
Permanent differences			
Increases	343.293		
Decreases	-355.625		
Taxable income	2.545.796		
Utilization of prior-year tax losses	-2.545.796		
Current income taxes for the financial year		**0**	**0,00%**

Reconciliation between Current Taxes per the Financial Statements and Theoretical Current Taxes (IRAP)				
Description		**Amount**	**Taxes**	**%**
Difference between value and cost of production		2.747.407		
Costs not relevant for IRAP purposes:				
Personnel costs		1.447.246		
Impairment of receivables		165.930		
Provisions for risks		0		
		4.360.583		
Theoretical tax charge			**170.063**	**3,90%**
Deductible temporary differences in future financial years				
Taxable temporary differences in future financial years				
Reversal of temporary differences from previous financial years				
Differences that will not reverse in future financial years				
Fees to collaborators and directors		66.429		
Non-deductible costs		121.239		
Deduction pursuant to Article 11, paragraph 1, letter a) of Legislative Decree No. 446		-1.817.330		
IRAP taxable base		**2.730.921**		
Current IRAP for the financial year (effective tax charge)			**106.506**	**2,44%**

Notes to the Financial Statements – Statement of Cash Flows

The Company has prepared the Statement of Cash Flows, which represents a summary document reconciling the changes that occurred during the financial year in the Company's equity with the changes in its financial position. It

highlights the financial resources required by the Company during the financial year and the related uses of such resources. With regard to the method adopted, it is specified that, in accordance with Accounting Standard OIC 10, the Company has applied the indirect method, whereby cash flows are determined by adjusting the net profit for the year for non-cash items.

Notes to the Financial Statements – Other Information

Set out below is the additional information required by the Italian Civil Code.

Employment Data

The following table shows the average number of employees, broken down by category:

	Executives	Middle management	Employees	Total employees
Average number	1	8	6	15

Compensation, Advances and Receivables Granted to Directors and Statutory Auditors, and Commitments Undertaken on Their Behalf

This section provides the information required by Article 2427, no. 16, of the Italian Civil Code, specifying that no advances or receivables exist, and no commitments have been undertaken on behalf of the Management Body, including guarantees of any kind.
No remuneration was paid to the Director, as the remuneration is already included in the employee compensation.

Fees Paid to the Statutory Auditor or Audit Firm

Il The fee payable to the audit firm for the current financial year amounts to EUR 18,000, plus expenses

Categories of Shares Issued by the Company

This section of the explanatory notes is **not applicable**, as the share capital is **not represented by shares**.

Securities Issued by the Company

The Company has not issued any securities or similar instruments within the scope of Article 2427, no. 18, of the Italian Civil Code.

Details of Other Financial Instruments Issued by the Company

The Company has not issued other financial instruments pursuant to Article 2346, paragraph 6, of the Italian Civil Code.

Commitments, Guarantees and Contingent Liabilities Not Recognized in the Balance Sheet

There are **no commitments, guarantees, or contingent liabilities** not recognized in the Balance Sheet.

Information on Segregated Assets and Financing for a Specific Transaction

Assets Segregated for a Specific Transaction

It is confirmed that, as at the balance sheet date, there are no assets segregated for a specific transaction pursuant to Article 2427, no. 20, of the Italian Civil Code.

Financing Designated for a Specific Project

It is hereby confirmed that, as at the balance sheet date, no financing designated for a specific project exists, as referred to in Article 2427, no. 21, of the Italian Civil Code.

Information on Related-Party Transactions

During the financial year, the Company entered into transactions with **related parties**, as detailed below:

	Revenues (EUR)	Costs (EUR)	Liabilities (EUR)	Receivables (EUR)
Parent company				
Emcure Pharma Uk Limited		247.926	186.114	
Other Group companies				
EMCURE PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED		6.244.856	6.893.618	
TILLOMED PHARMA GmbH		224.415	224.415	
TILLOMED LABORATORIES Ltd.	379.769	2.504.661	7.018.046	7.238
TILLOMED MALTA LIMITED	18.482	36.580	1.034.350	18.482
EMCURE PHARMACEUTICALS-MEHSANA		61.641	61.641	
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited Sana		7.028.265	7.126.452	
TOTAL	**398.251**	**16.348.344**	**22.544.635**	**25.720**

Information on Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

During the financial year, no off-balance-sheet arrangements were entered into.

Information on Significant Events Occurring after the End of the Financial Year

With reference to Article 2427, no. 22-quater, of the Italian Civil Code, no significant events occurring after the end of the financial year are reported that would have had a material impact on the Company's financial position, financial performance, or results of operations.

Companies Preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Largest/Smallest Group to Which the Company Belongs as a Subsidiary

The circumstances referred to in Article 2427, nos. 22-quinquies and 22-sexies, of the Italian Civil Code do not apply.

Information on Derivative Financial Instruments Pursuant to Article 2427-bis of the Italian Civil Code

It is hereby confirmed that no derivative financial instruments were entered into.

Summary Schedule of the Financial Statements of the Company Exercising Direction and Coordination

Pursuant to Article 2497-bis, paragraph 4, of the Italian Civil Code, it is certified that the Company is not subject to the direction and coordination of other entities.

Information Pursuant to Article 1, Paragraph 125, of Law No. 124 of 4 August 2017

With reference to Article 1, paragraph 125-bis, of Law No. 124/2017, concerning the obligation to disclose in the Notes to the Financial Statements any amounts of money or benefits received during the financial year in the form of grants, subsidies, advantages, contributions, or aid, whether in cash or in kind, not of a general nature and lacking any consideration, remuneration, or compensatory nature, from public administrations or entities referred to in the same provision, the Company certifies that no such amounts were received during the financial year.

Proposal for the Allocation of Profits or Coverage of Losses

Dear Shareholders, in light of the foregoing, the Board of Directors proposes that the profit for the financial year, amounting to EUR 1,840,631, be carried forward to retained earnings.

Notes to the Financial Statements – Final Section

Dear Shareholders,
we hereby confirm that these financial statements, consisting of the Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, present a true and fair view of the Company's financial position, financial performance, and results of operations, and are consistent with the accounting records.
You are therefore invited to approve the financial statements as at 31 March 2026, together with the proposal for the allocation of the net result for the financial year, as prepared by the Board of Directors.
The financial statements are true and fair and correspond to the accounting records.
Milan, 30 April 2026

Roberto Monguzzi



(Translation from the Italian original which remains the definitive version)

TILLOMED ITALIA S.R.L.
Registered Office: Milan (MI) – Viale Giulio Richard, 1 – Tower A
Share Capital: EUR 30,000.00 fully paid in
Milan Companies' Register No.: 09750710965

TILLOMED ITALIA S.R.L.
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

REPORT ON OPERATIONS

Dear Shareholders,

the financial year 1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026, to which the financial statements submitted for your approval relate, represents the tenth financial year since the Company's incorporation.

The financial statements show a net profit of EUR 1,840,631, compared with a net profit of EUR 1,243,808 recorded in the previous financial year.

TILLOMED Italia S.r.l. is the Italian subsidiary of Emcure Pharma UK Limited, part of EMCURE Pharmaceuticals Ltd, a multinational pharmaceutical group headquartered in India. The parent company was founded in 1981 and is today among the most significant Indian pharmaceutical companies, having recorded a strong and consistent growth trend over recent years.

Tillomed Italia, headquartered in Milan, has been operating since 2017 and is engaged in the marketing of pharmaceutical products throughout the national territory, serving both public and private hospital healthcare facilities. The product portfolio mainly consists of systemic antimicrobials, antineoplastic and immunomodulatory agents, as well as drugs for the gastrointestinal tract and metabolism.

In addition to marketing pharmaceutical products manufactured by the Group, Tillomed Italia also relies on strategic partnerships with leading global pharmaceutical companies and acts as the exclusive distributor in Italy of hospital injectable products for VENUS Pharma (antibiotic therapy), QILU Pharmaceutical (antibiotic therapy and antineoplastic drugs), BiologicalE (antibiotic therapy), and GLENMARK Pharmaceuticals (antiparasitic drugs).

For Tillomed Italia, the 2025–2026 financial year, compared with the previous fiscal year, was characterized by an increase in sales of approximately EUR 13.9 million (+44% year-on-year). This growth is attributable to an increase in supplies delivered both to the public healthcare sector, driven by the award of new public tender procedures, and to private hospital healthcare facilities.

Growth in terms of both revenues and margins was significantly supported by the launch of several new generic pharmaceuticals, which achieved substantial market shares already in their first year of commercialization, including Liposomal

Amphotericin B (antifungal antimicrobial), Fingolimod, and Mycophenolic Acid (antineoplastic agents).
Also during the 2025–2026 fiscal year, as was the case for the entire industrial sector, Tillomed Italia was negatively affected by an increase in the costs of the main production factors. These included procurement and processing costs of raw materials (APIs), transportation costs both inbound and outbound, energy utility costs, as well as packaging and primary and secondary manufacturing costs. Mention should also be made of the impact arising from a highly competitive reference market, in which Tillomed Italia operates on an ongoing basis.
In particular, regional public tender procedures for generic pharmaceutical products lead to significant erosion of final selling prices, which in turn adversely affects the Company's profitability, already under pressure from the aforementioned cost increases.
A further critical factor is represented by the practical impossibility of revising prices during the supply period covered by public tenders, making it difficult to restore contractual equilibrium through price adjustments, even at least in line with national inflation indices.
In light of the foregoing, and in particular thanks to the sustainable growth achieved through the successful launch of certain new generic pharmaceuticals—most notably Liposomal Amphotericin B (Fungotill Liposomal), which reached a market share exceeding 50% within the first six months following its market launch in October 2025—the Company's operating margin improved significantly compared to the previous financial year (EUR 1,243,808), resulting in a net profit of EUR 1,840,631.
With reference to the additional information required by Article 2428 of the Italian Civil Code, the following is reported

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Company did not carry out any research and development activities, as such activities are performed centrally at Group level.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENT COMPANIES AND COMPANIES SUBJECT TO THEIR CONTROL

Relationships with the parent company and with companies subject to its control consist of supplies of products and services governed by the application of intra-group transfer pricing, in accordance with the relevant Group transfer pricing policy. Goods, services, and financing are provided at market prices and conditions.
The quantification of the above-mentioned transactions is disclosed in the explanations of the relevant balance sheet items in the Notes to the Financial Statements.
As of the reporting date, there are no companies subject to the control of Tillomed Italia.

NUMBER AND NOMINAL VALUE OF TREASURY SHARES AND OF SHARES OR QUOTAS IN PARENT COMPANIES HELD BY THE COMPANY

The Company does not hold any treasury shares, nor does it hold shares or quotas in parent companies, either directly or indirectly, including through fiduciary companies or nominees. Consequently, no corresponding portion of share capital applies.

NUMBER AND NOMINAL VALUE OF TREASURY SHARES AND OF SHARES OR QUOTAS IN PARENT COMPANIES ACQUIRED OR DISPOSED OF DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Tillomed Italia neither acquired nor disposed of, whether directly or indirectly, including through fiduciary companies or nominees, treasury shares or shares or quotas in parent companies during the financial year. Accordingly, there are no corresponding portions of share capital, consideration, or reasons for acquisition or disposal to be reported.

ANALYSIS OF THE INCOME AND FINANCIAL POSITION

In order to provide a clearer understanding of the Company's situation and the performance of operating results, the following indicators are presented. These indicators are useful in illustrating—particularly when compared with the figures for the previous financial year—the evolution of the Company's income and financial position during the financial year under review.

Amounts in thousands of euros

Indicators of Income and Financial Position	31/03/2026	% of revenues	31/03/2025	% of revenues
Sales revenues (Rv)	45.505	100	31.627	100
Value added (VA)	6.043	13,28	4.905	15,51
Gross operating margin	4.595	10,1	3.560	11,3
Operating result	4.421	9,7	3.390	10,7
Total EBIT	2.747	6,0	2.042	6,5
Gross result (EBT)	2.558	5,6	1.698	5,4
Net result (Net profit)	1.841	4,0	1.244	3,9
Invested capital	3.840	=	2.000	=
Return on invested capital (ROI)	N/A	=	N/A	=

Legend – Aggregates
(with reference to the macro-classes or items of the Income Statement pursuant to Article 2425 of the Italian Civil Code).
***Rv**= A1*
***VA**= A-(B6+B7+B8+B11*
***Gross operating margin** = (A1+A2+A3+A4+A5b*) -(B6+B7+B8+B9+B11)*
***Operating result** =(A1+A2+A3+A4+A5b*)- (B6+B7+B8+B9+B10+B11+B12+B13)*
** Revenues relating to costs included in aggregates B7–B9*
***Total EBIT**= A-B+/- C(net of C17) +/-D +/- E*
***EBT** =A-B+/-C +/-D +/-E*
***Net profit** = Item 21*

With reference to the balance sheet macro-classes pursuant to Article 2424 of the Italian Civil Code
***Invested Capital** = Assets (B + C (excluding financial assets) + D) − Liabilities (B + C + D (excluding financial debt) + E) = Operating invested capital minus operating liabilities*
***ROI** = Operating result / Invested capital*

The income tax charge for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 amounts to a positive total of EUR 717,497, of which EUR 106,506 relates to current taxes and EUR 610,991 to deferred taxes, as a result of the utilization of tax credits accrued in previous years arising from tax losses carried forward.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Pursuant to Article 2428, paragraph 6-bis, of the Italian Civil Code, it is stated that, within the scope of financial risk management activities, the Company does not use or hold derivative or similar financial instruments.
The principal risks related to the Company's objectives concerning strategic, operational, and financial areas are identified and discussed at top management level, with the aim of establishing the appropriate measures for their coverage, insurance, and assessment of residual risk.

Market Risk
The Company is exposed to market risks connected with the normal dynamics of supply and demand for its products.

Foreign Exchange Risk
The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency fluctuations, as it purchases and sells exclusively in euros.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that financial resources may be difficult to obtain. At present, the Company believes it has sufficient sources of funding to meet its foreseeable financial requirements.

Credit Risk
Credit risk represents the Company's exposure to the risk of potential losses resulting from a counterparty's failure to meet its contractual obligations. The collectability of receivables is monitored on a monthly basis through the analysis of overdue balances.
Management policies include the continuous monitoring of receivables from customers and the activation of appropriate collection procedures in the event of non-payment. As of today, the Company does not report any significant critical issues in terms of credit risk, and the allowance for doubtful accounts has been determined in a prudent manner.

FORESEEABLE DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATIONS

The sales target for the 2026–2027 financial year is to significantly increase the growth trend compared to the previous financial year, reaching an estimated turnover of

approximately EUR 67.5 million (+48% compared to FY 2025–2026, corresponding to an absolute increase of approximately EUR 22.0 million).
This growth is expected to be driven primarily by the contribution of Liposomal Amphotericin B (Fungotill Liposomal) sales throughout the entire financial year, the further expansion of the product portfolio, and the implementation of several important regional public tender procedures already awarded in previous months.
However, factors of uncertainty remain, linked to ongoing international conflicts as well as to the general weakness of the macroeconomic environment.

OTHER INFORMATION

Use of Financial Instruments

No financial instruments were used during the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

Secondary Offices

The Company has no secondary offices. The Company's activities are carried out at its offices in Milan, Viale Giulio Richard, 1 – Tower A.

Environmental Information

The Company carries out its activities in full compliance with applicable regulations concerning safety, environmental protection, and workplace hygiene.
Given the nature of its business, no environmental damage has been caused, nor is there any indication that the Company's activities may give rise to environmental risks.

Employee-Related Information

During the financial year ended 31 March 2026, all obligations provided for under Legislative Decree No. 81/2008 (formerly Law No. 626/1994) were duly fulfilled.
The average number of employees during the 2024–2026 period was 14.
It is also noted that no workplace accidents occurred during the financial year.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

You are invited to resolve on the approval of the Report of the Board of Directors and the Financial Statements as at 31 March 2026, which close with a net profit of EUR 1,840,631.

Date: 30 April 2026

For the Board of Directors

Roberto Monguzzi 

(Translation from the Italian original which remains the definitive version)

Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc.

Non-consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025

KNAV Professional Corporation

Chartered Professional Accountants

55 York Street, Suite 401, Toronto Ontario M5J 1R7

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PARTNERS BEYOND BOUNDARIES

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc.

Report on the audit of the non-consolidated financial statements.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements of Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc. ("Marcan" or "the Company"), which comprise the non-consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, and the related non-consolidated statements of income, accumulated surplus and cash flows, for the years then ended, and notes to the non-consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the non-consolidated financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, and the non-consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises ("ASPE").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the non-consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the non-consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the non-consolidated financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the non-consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian ASPE and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of non-consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the non-consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the non-consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that

includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these non-consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

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

2) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to audit 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 Company's internal control.

3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the non-consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the non-consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the non-consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

KNAV Professional Corporation

KNAV Professional Corporation
Chartered Professional Accountants
Authorized to practice public accounting by the Chartered Professional Accountant of Ontario
55 York Street, Suite 401,
Toronto, Ontario M5J 1R7
Date: May 04, 2026

Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc.

Non-consolidated Financial Statements

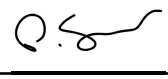
March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025

Non-consolidated balance sheets

(All amounts in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash & cash equivalents		72,800	139,794
Accounts and other receivables, net	3	46,687,553	45,341,913
Inventories	4	33,991,973	32,073,192
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5	1,436,937	1,431,021
		82,189,263	**78,985,920**
Non current assets			
Future income taxes	6	6,485,927	5,444,706
Investment in subsidiary		100	100
Property and equipment	7	946,616	159,755
Intangible assets	8	1,074,333	2,570,731
Intangible assets under development	9	6,166,902	4,585,853
Goodwill		31,793,610	31,793,610
Other non-current assets	5	17,884	17,884
Total assets		**128,674,635**	**123,558,559**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Bank indebtedness	2	7,176,114	24,016,246
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10	38,944,549	37,060,821
Income tax payable		2,152,486	1,349,176
Current portion of long-term debt	11	571,154	499,760
		48,844,303	**62,926,003**
Non current liabilities			
Long-term debt	11	929,369	1,278,278
		49,773,672	**64,204,281**
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital	14	43,785,001	43,785,001
Contributed surplus	13	621,332	722,164
Accumulated surplus		34,494,630	14,847,113
Total shareholder's equity		**78,900,963**	**59,354,278**
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		**128,674,635**	**123,558,559**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements)

On behalf of the Board:



Director signature

Sudheer Paladugu

Director name

Non-consolidated statements of income

(All amounts in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sales		155,342,419	138,399,852
Cost of sales		104,114,994	93,765,844
Gross margin		**51,227,425**	**44,634,008**
Expenses			
Salaries and benefits		12,010,428	7,567,967
Testing and post approval costs		1,077,046	1,369,975
Head office corporate charges		1,559,381	1,433,880
Research and development		821,403	1,100,216
Professional fees		1,569,337	1,193,135
Licensing and fees		1,314,732	1,039,180
Bank charges and interest		1,570,102	1,729,171
Advertising and promotions		428,876	409,306
Rent		308,039	232,153
Office		263,767	201,286
Insurance		90,578	131,998
Depreciation of property and equipment		132,792	127,739
Amortization of intangible assets		2,172,392	3,406,850
Data report fees		54,534	65,831
Travel		672,993	472,674
Phone		19,832	23,205
Allowance for doubtful accounts		32,307	2,002
Other		151,407	169,251
		24,249,946	**20,675,819**
Earnings before the undernoted items and income taxes		**26,977,479**	**23,958,189**
Other income (expenses)			
Foreign exchange loss		(224,311)	(1,037,948)
Other income		598,153	399,244
Amortization on deferred financing fees		(222,245)	(891,921)
Interest on long-term debt		(113,243)	(1,304,660)
Litigation expenses		(159,527)	(323,015)
Acquisition related cost		-	(20,522)
Earnings before income taxes		**26,856,306**	**20,779,367**
Income taxes			
Current		8,250,010	6,291,601
Future benefit		(1,041,221)	(572,482)
Net income		**19,647,517**	**15,060,248**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements)

On behalf of the Board:



Director signature

Sudheer Paladugu

Director name

Non-consolidated statements of accumulated surplus

(All amounts in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Accumulated surplus (deficit), beginning of year	14,847,113	(213,135)
Net income	19,647,517	15,060,248
Accumulated surplus, end of the year	**34,494,630**	**14,847,113**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Contributed surplus, beginning of year	722,164	666,627
Stock-based compensation (reversal) expense during the year	(100,832)	55,537
Contributed surplus, end of the year	**621,332**	**722,164**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements)

Non-consolidated statements of cash flows

(All amounts in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	19,647,517	15,060,248
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of deferred financing fees	222,245	891,921
Amortization of intangible assets	2,172,392	3,406,850
Depreciation of property and equipment	132,792	127,739
Future income taxes	(1,041,221)	(572,482)
Employee stock compensation (reversal) expense	(100,832)	55,537
Property and equipment written off	-	8,428
Intangible assets under development written off	-	111,178
Accrued interest	13,762	26,504
Provision for inventory obsolescence	3,399,729	690,678
Unrealised foreign exchange gain, net	(894)	(7,906)
Provision for doubtful debts, net	32,307	1,029
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and other receivables	(1,377,945)	(7,360,341)
Inventories	(5,318,510)	(4,992,351)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(5,916)	1,809,564
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,869,965	(2,795,670)
Income taxes payable	803,310	(87,909)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities - A	**20,448,701**	**6,373,017**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(919,654)	(61,802)
Addition on intangible assets under development	(2,257,042)	(2,224,124)
Net cash flows used in investing activities - B	**(3,176,696)**	**(2,285,926)**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net movement of bank indebtedness	(16,840,132)	13,719,985
Repayment of long-term debt	(499,760)	(17,718,247)
Net cash flows used in financing activities - C	**(17,339,892)**	**(3,998,262)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents-(A+B+C)	**(67,887)**	**88,829**
Net foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	893	1,513
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	139,794	49,452
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**72,800**	**139,794**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements)

Notes to non-consolidated financial statements

Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc. (the "Company") is a private company incorporated on August 18, 2015, and subsequently amalgamated with a related entity by articles of amalgamation on November 9, 2015, under the laws of Ontario. The Company is primarily engaged in the development, marketing, sales and distribution of both brand and generic pharmaceutical products. The Company amalgamated with three entities under common control on August 13, 2021. The amalgamated company was named Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc. (the "Company").

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements is as follows:

1. Basis of preparation

a. The non-consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by the management in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises ("GAAP" or "ASPE").

b. The non-consolidated financial statements are presented for the years ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025. All amounts are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

c. The Company has prepared these financial statements on a non-consolidated basis and accounted for its subsidiary using the cost method. The Company is separately preparing a consolidated financial statements for group reporting purposes.

d. Certain reclassifications and regroupings have been made in the non-consolidated financial statements of the prior year to confirm to the classifications used in the current year. These changes had no impact on the previously reported non-consolidated net income or non-consolidated accumulated surplus.

2. Basis of measurement

The non-consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

3. Use of estimates

The preparation of the non-consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the non-consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Estimates include the allowance for doubtful debts, the allowance for inventory obsolescence, the useful lives of intangible assets and property and equipment, accrual for professional allowances and program fees, allowance for sales returns and sales discounts, and valuation of future income tax assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates.

4. Accounting policies:

These non-consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises. The Company's significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Inventories:

Inventories of finished goods are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes purchase, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The costs are assigned using the weighted average cost formula.

Inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is estimated to be greater than the net realizable value. 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. A provision for obsolescence is calculated based on historical experience, unless new information indicates historical experience is not relevant for a product. Management reviews the provision annually to assess whether it is adequate.

(b) Property and equipment:

Property and equipment ("PE") are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method ("SLM") over the estimated useful lives of the assets as determined by the management. Useful life of PE is as follows:

	Useful life
Machinery and equipment	3-15 years
Furniture and fixtures	5-10 years
Computer hardware	3-6 years
Computer software	3 years
Leasehold improvements	5-8 years

(c) Goodwill:

Goodwill is recognized on the acquisition of a business and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized; it is tested for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. The impairment test is carried out by comparing the carrying amount of a reporting unit with its fair value. When the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, an impairment loss is recorded in an amount equal to the excess, up to the carrying amount of the goodwill and is presented as a separate line item in the non-consolidated statements of income. Goodwill impairments are not reversed.

(d) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately or as part of a business combination are initially recognized at cost or fair value, as applicable. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

	Useful life
Brands	10 years
Customer relationships	5 years
Product development	10 years
Product rights	10 years
Product pipeline	10 years

Intangible assets under development represent costs incurred in respect of in-licensed products, compounds and intellectual property that are not yet available for use.

Such costs are capitalized only when the Company can demonstrate that the asset will generate probable future economic benefits, and when the costs can be reliably measured.

Once the related asset is available for use, these costs are transferred to the appropriate category of intangible assets and amortized over their estimated useful life. Costs that do not meet the above criteria are expensed as incurred.

(e) Impairment of long-lived assets:

Long-lived assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of the asset (or asset group) exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows resulting from its use and eventual disposal. The impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. Impairments of long-lived assets are not reversed.

(f) Income taxes:

The Company uses the future income taxes method of accounting for income taxes. Under the future income taxes method, future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the year that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment. Refundable taxes that will be recovered on the payment of qualifying dividends are recognized as a future income tax asset.

A valuation allowance is recorded against any future income tax asset if it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized. Income tax expense or benefit is the sum of the Company's provision for the current income taxes and the difference between the opening and ending balances of the future income tax assets and liabilities.

(g) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from the sale of pharmaceutical products is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, the selling price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured.

The transfer of risks and rewards generally occurs upon shipment or delivery of the goods, depending on the terms of the underlying customer arrangements.

Revenue is measured net of estimated returns, chargebacks, rebates, discounts and allowances, which are based on historical experience and known factors at the time of sale. The Company records provisions for such estimates in the same period in which the related revenue is recognized.

The Company acts as a principal in these arrangements, as it has primary responsibility for fulfilling the order, bears inventory risk, and has discretion in establishing prices.

Revenue is presented net of sales taxes collected on behalf of governmental authorities.

(h) Related party transactions:

Monetary and non-monetary related party transactions that have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount when they are in the normal course of operations, except when the transaction is an exchange of a product or property held-for-sale in the normal course of operations. Where the transaction is not in the normal course of operations, it is measured at the exchange amount when there is a substantive change in the ownership of the item transferred and there is independent evidence of the exchange amount.

All other related party transactions are measured at the carrying amount.

(i) Foreign currency translation:

Foreign currency transactions and balances are translated using the temporal method. Under this method, monetary assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates and non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Any gains or losses arising from the translation of foreign currency are recognized in statements of income.

(j) Investment

The Company has elected to account for its investment using the cost method. Accordingly, investment is recorded at original cost unless there is a permanent impairment in value, in which case the investment will be written down to fair value.

(k) Leases

Leases in which the Company obtains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as capital leases. The Company records its capital leases as an acquisition of an asset and an assumption of an obligation. The asset value and the amount of the obligation, recorded at the inception of the lease, are the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and interest expense so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the recorded capital lease obligations. Equipment acquired under a capital lease is amortized over the term of the lease, or the expected useful life of the asset when the lease contains a purchase option. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases wherein rental payments are recognized in the non-consolidated statements of income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the leases. Lease inducements are accounted for as reductions of the lease expense over the term of the lease.

The Company does not have any leases that are classified as capital leases.

(l) Stock-based compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with ASPE Section 3870 – Stock-based Compensation and Other Stock-based Payments.

Employees of the Company are granted equity-settled stock options in the Parent Company under the Emcure Employee Stock Option Scheme 2013. These options are classified as equity-settled awards and are measured at fair value on the grant date, using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model with assumptions for expected term, volatility, risk-free interest rate, and dividend yield.

The fair value of the awards is determined by the Parent Company and recognized by the Company over the vesting period, representing the service period during which the employees earn the awards. The related expense is recorded as salaries and benefits, with a corresponding credit to Contributed Surplus, representing a capital contribution from the Parent Company.

The Company recognizes forfeitures as they occur. No expense is recognized for awards that do not vest due to unmet service conditions. Upon exercise, any proceeds received by the parent do not impact the Company's non-consolidated financial statements.

(m) Financial instruments:

Initial measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, which is typically the transaction price. Related party transactions (excluding those solely with management in their capacity as such) - If the instrument has repayment terms, it is measured at the present value of undiscounted cash flows (excluding interest and dividends), less any previously recognized impairment by the transferor. If the instrument has no repayment terms, it is measured at the consideration exchanged between the parties. Transaction costs on financial assets and liabilities are expensed immediately for instruments subsequently measured at fair value and for those in related party transactions. They are capitalized for instruments measured at cost or amortized cost and amortized over the life of the instrument using the straight-line method where applicable.

Subsequent measurement

The Company subsequently measures its financial instruments as follows: Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents and accounts and other receivable. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payables and accrued liabilities, bank indebtedness, and long term debt. The Company does not hold equity instruments quoted in an active market and, therefore, does not apply fair value measurement post-initial recognition.

Impairment

For financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication of impairment. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized in statements of income. If impairment indicators decrease or no longer exist, a previously recognized loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement but not exceeding the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognized. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect impairment losses on accounts receivable. Specific accounts are written off when deemed uncollectible.

Deferred financing cost

The Company capitalizes financing costs that are directly attributable to obtaining long term debt. These costs are amortized over the term of the related debt using the straight-line method and are shown separately in the statements of income. Deferred financing costs are presented as a reduction of the related long-term debt.

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2. BANK INDEBTEDNESS

On October 22, 2021, the Company entered into a revolving credit facility with Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce ("CIBC"), providing a borrowing capacity of $12,500,000. This facility was due on demand and bore interest at prime plus prevailing margin. On January 13, 2022, the available limit under the facility was increased to $20,000,000.

On November 6, 2023, the Company with Mantra Pharma Inc. ("Subsidiary Company") refinanced this facility under a new loan agreement with CIBC. Under the terms of the new agreement, the Company obtained the following:

a. A $5,000,000 swingline credit facility, and
b. A $15,000,000 revolving credit facility

The Company also has an option to avail unutilised limit of the Subsidiary Company.
Both of the above-mentioned facilities bear interest at prime plus prevailing margin.
The Company also had an option to adopt the Canada Overnight Repo Rate Average ("CORRA") as the reference rate for the revolving credit facility.
The range of interest rate for the year ended is as follows:
i. Swingline credit facility - 5.00% to 5.50%
ii. Revolving credit facility - 5.00% to 5.50%

As at March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, the Company's utilization of the revolving and swingline credit facilities was as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Revolving credit facility	6,000,000	20,000,000
Swingline facility	1,176,114	4,016,246
	7,176,114	**24,016,246**

Total interest expense recognized in "bank charges and interest" in the non-consolidated statements of income for the year ended March 31, 2026, was $783,926 (March 31, 2025 – $1,012,417). The interest accrued as March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, classified under "accounts payable and accrued liabilities" amounted to $13,762 and $Nil, respectively.

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3. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Trade receivables	40,104,946	41,111,936
Trade and other receivables - Parent Company	3,734,181	44,013
Trade and other receivables - Subsidiary Company	2,670,506	4,187,363
Trade and other receivables - Affiliate Company	211,626	-
	46,721,259	**45,343,312**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(33,706)	(1,399)
Total	**46,687,553**	**45,341,913**

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,399	370
Provision made during the year	32,307	2,002
Provision reversed during the year	-	(973)
Balance at the end of the year	**33,706**	**1,399**

4. INVENTORIES

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Stock in trade	41,153,359	35,834,849
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	(7,161,386)	(3,761,657)
Total	**33,991,973**	**32,073,192**

The amount of inventory included in cost of sales for the year ended March 31, 2026 was $ 85,161,896 (March 31, 2025 – $ 75,554,479).

5. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS, PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other non-current assets comprise of:

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Security deposit	17,884	17,884
	17,884	**17,884**

Prepaid expenses and other current assets comprise of:

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Prepaid expenses	241,681	219,105
Advance to suppliers	679,772	666,275
GST/HST receivable	515,484	495,405
Others	-	50,236
Total	**1,436,937**	**1,431,021**

6. FUTURE INCOME TAXES

Significant components of the Company's net future income tax asset are as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Property and equipment	(8,568)	2,583
Intangible assets	4,490,406	4,387,128
Deferred financing fees	28,446	16,700
Accounting reserves	380,689	329,544
Acquisition related costs	255,338	255,093
Unrealised loss	453,658	453,658
Incentive accrual	885,958	-
Total	**6,485,927**	**5,444,706**

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7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value as of March 31, 2026	Net book value as of March 31, 2025
Machinery and equipment	182,716	167,446	15,270	16,785
Furniture and fixtures	320,038	147,037	173,001	36,251
Computer hardware	190,401	131,478	58,923	31,893
Computer software	494,636	457,973	36,663	63,525
Leasehold improvements	788,777	133,989	654,788	-
Capital work-in-progress	7,971	-	7,971	11,301
	1,984,539	**1,037,923**	**946,616**	**159,755**

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company recorded additions to capital work-in-progress of $710,766, furniture and fixtures of $156,377, computer hardware of $49,503, and computer software of $3,008. During the year ended March 31, 2025, additions comprised computer software of $31,102, computer hardware of $27,370, and capital work-in-progress of $3,330. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the transfers from capital work-in-progress to leasehold improvements and computer software amounted to $690,766 and $23,330, respectively. There were no such transfers during the year ended March 31, 2025. Depreciation expense for the year ended March 31, 2026, is $ 132,792 (March 31, 2025 - $ 127,739).

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value as of March 31, 2026	Net book value as of March 31, 2025
Customer relationships	31,200,000	31,200,000	-	-
Product rights	26,643,035	25,568,702	1,074,333	2,124,412
Brands	4,008,000	4,008,000	-	233,800
Product pipeline	3,340,000	3,340,000	-	194,830
Product development	303,300	303,300	-	17,689
	65,494,335	**64,420,002**	**1,074,333**	**2,570,731**

The additions to product rights transferred from intangible assets under development amounted to $ 675,992 during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - $ 644,653). Amortization expense for the year ended March 31, 2026, is $ 2,172,392 (March 31, 2025 - 3,406,850)

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

For intangible assets under development, ageing schedule as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2026
Product rights	2,520,770	1,909,515	1,097,066	639,551	6,166,902
Total	**2,520,770**	**1,909,515**	**1,097,066**	**639,551**	**6,166,902**

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2025
Product rights	2,114,906	1,522,860	948,087	-	4,585,853
Total	**2,114,906**	**1,522,860**	**948,087**	**-**	**4,585,853**

The net additions to the intangible assets under development amounted to $ 2,257,042 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - $ 2,224,124).

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10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	34,806,474	27,893,607
Accounts payable - Parent Company	2,908,086	8,525,137
Accounts payable - Subsidiary Company	1,229,989	642,077
Total	**38,944,549**	**37,060,821**

11. LONG-TERM DEBT

A) CIBC loan -

On October 22, 2021, the Company entered into a term loan agreement with CIBC ("CIBC loan") for $13,800,000, bearing interest at prime plus prevailing margin repayable in 15 quarterly instalments. On January 13, 2022, this CIBC loan was amended to reduce the principal to $3,712,500, extend the maturity to January 2026, and revise repayment to 13 quarterly instalments of $285,577. On November 06, 2023, this CIBC loan was refinanced and maturity was extended to December 2027, reducing the principal to $2,855,769, with revised terms including interest at prime plus a prevailing margin, repayable in 17 quarterly instalments starting at $71,394. The Company also holds the option to designate the CORRA as the reference rate for borrowings for this loan, in lieu of the prime rate.

The applicable interest rates during the years ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, ranged from 4.93% to 5.39% and 5.58% to 8.19% respectively. Interest expense recognized on the loan amounted to $113,243 for the year ended March 31, 2026, and $179,361 for the year ended March 31, 2025. The interest accrued as March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, classified under "accounts payable and accrued liabilities" amounted to $ Nil and $ 26,504, respectively.

The loan was secured by a corporate guarantee from the Parent Company which was revoked during the year ended March 31, 2026, and is also secured by a charge over all current and non-current assets of the Company.

B) Axis loan -

On August 07, 2021, the Company entered into a term loan agreement with Axis Bank for a principal amount of USD 25,475,000. Interest was charged on this loan at a rate of 3.15% per annum plus LIBOR, with repayment scheduled over 12 equal semi-annual instalments of USD 2,122,917, commencing six months from the date of first utilization under the facility. The loan was due to mature in August 2027.

The Company voluntarily repaid the full outstanding balance under the facility on February 10, 2025, ahead of its original maturity.

The average interest rate applicable during the year ended March 31, 2025 was 8.16%. Interest expense recognized in the non-consolidated statements of income for the years ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, amounted to $ Nil and $ 1,125,299, respectively. The interest accrued as March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, classified under "accounts payable and accrued liabilities" amounted to $ Nil and $ Nil, respectively.

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
CIBC Loan	1,856,250	2,356,010
Deferred financing fees	(355,727)	(577,972)
	1,500,523	**1,778,038**
Less: cash repayments required within 12 months	(571,154)	(499,760)
	929,369	**1,278,278**

As of March 31, 2026, the future maturities of the long term debt is as follows:

Financial Year	**Amount**
2026-27	571,154
2027-28	1,285,096
	1,856,250

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12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Related parties

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	Parent Company
Avet Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Affiliate Company
Avet Pharmaceuticals Labs Inc. (Erstwhile "Heritage Pharma Labs Inc.")	Affiliate Company
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena Fz Llc.	Affiliate Company
Mantra Pharma Inc.	Subsidiary Company

(b) Related party balances:

ii. Accounts receivable *(included in trade and other receivables)*

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	3,734,181	44,013
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena Fz Llc.	211,626	-
Mantra Pharma Inc.	2,670,506	4,187,363
	6,616,313	**4,231,376**

iii. Accounts payable *(included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities)*

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	2,908,086	8,525,137
Mantra Pharma Inc.	1,229,989	642,077
	4,138,075	**9,167,214**

(c) Related party transactions:

The following table summarizes the Company's related party transactions:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Purchases		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	47,722,279	46,883,171
Avet Pharmaceuticals Inc.	167,564	-
Sale		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena Fz Llc.	659,581	57,560
Mantra Pharma Inc.	19,083,041	15,237,156
Reimbursement of expenses received		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	350,060	280,373
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena Fz Llc.	2,360	29,244
Mantra Pharma Inc.	1,767,182	951,959
Reimbursement of expenses paid		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	2,266,904	2,661,848
Avet Pharmaceuticals Labs Inc	-	3,765
Mantra Pharma Inc.	76,750	99,717
Commission paid, net		
Mantra Pharma Inc.	1,620,504	1,719,856
Corporate guarantee fees paid *(for the corporate guarantee given on loans) - refer note 11 and 2*		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	71,067	313,719

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of considerations established and agreed to by the related parties.

13. EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTIONS

Pursuant to the Emcure – Employee Stock Option Scheme, 2013 ("the Scheme"), approved by the shareholders of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited, India ("Emcure India" or "Parent Company") at their meeting held on June 14, 2013, eligible employees of Emcure and its group companies, including the Company, were granted employee stock options. Under the Scheme, the options granted are convertible into equity shares of Emcure India, for an aggregate number not exceeding 2,260,651 equity shares, to be granted in one or more tranches. The options vest over a period ranging from one year to five years from the date of grant. The specific vesting schedule and vesting conditions applicable to each tranche are detailed in the respective letters of grant issued to the eligible employees. Certain employees of the Company were granted stock options under the Scheme in the following tranches.

Grant date	No of options	Exercise price	Vesting
March 14, 2016	60,000	8.96	Over a period of 5 years
May 27, 2021	100,000	14.34	Over a period of 5 years

The following table summarizes the ESOP stock option activity for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Description	No of options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding as of March 31, 2024	**190,000**	**12.64**
Options granted	-	-
Options exercised	-	-
Options canceled, forfeited or expired	-	-
Options outstanding as of March 31, 2025	**190,000**	**12.64**
Vested and exercisable as of March 31, 2025	**138,000**	-
Unvested as of March 31, 2025	**52,000**	-
Options outstanding as of March 31, 2025	**190,000**	**12.64**
Options granted	-	-
Options exercised	**(13,000)**	-
Options canceled, forfeited or expired	**(30,000)**	-
Options outstanding as of March 31, 2026	**147,000**	**12.14**
Vested and exercisable as of March 31, 2026	**127,000**	-
Unvested as of March 31, 2026	**20,000**	-

The following table summarizes information about the equity settled share option grants outstanding as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 by exercise price:

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
Exercise price	**Remaining contractual term**	**No. of shares arising out of options**	**Remaining contractual term**	**No. of shares arising out of options**
8.96	-	60,000	-	60,000
14.34	1	87,000	2	130,000

Emcure uses the Black Scholes Merton Option Pricing Model to determine the grant-date fair value of stock options. The determination of the fair value of stock options on the grant date is affected by the estimated underlying common stock price, as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rates, and expected dividends. The grant date fair value of Emcure's stock options granted to employees of the Company was estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2016 Grants	2021 Grants
Expected term	4.2 years	3 years
Expected volatility	29.90%	34.50%
Risk free interest rate	7.61%	5.38%
Annual dividend yield	1.00%	1.00%

For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company recognized a net reversal of stock-based compensation expense of $100,832. This comprises (i) a reversal of $120,411 related to the forfeiture of 30,000 stock options upon the termination of an employee's employment, partially offset by (ii) stock-based compensation expense of $19,579 recognized during the year.

For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of $55,537.

All stock-based compensation expense (including reversals) has been recognized within "Salaries and benefits" in the non-consolidated statements of income.

During the years ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, the unvested compensation expense amounted to $2,555 and $30,138, respectively.

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14. SHARE CAPITAL

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Authorized :		
Issued : common shares	43,785,001	43,785,001

Emcure Canada Inc. was incorporated in July 2021 with an initial investment of $ 100,000 from the Parent Company. In exchange, the Parent Company received 100,000 common shares of Emcure Canada Inc. These shares were converted to common shares of the amalgamated company upon amalgamation on August 13, 2021. The 24,380,001 common shares previously held by the Parent Company in the capital of the Company before the amalgamation were also converted to common shares of the amalgamated company upon amalgamation.

The Company had an outstanding note payable to its Parent Company in the amount of $ 17,000,000, bearing interest at rate of 5.004% per annum. On June 28, 2022, the Company raised equity funding of $ 19,305,000 from the Parent Company. As part of this equity transaction, $ 16,605,000 of the outstanding note payable was converted into 16,605,000 equity shares of $ 1 each. The remaining balance of $ 395,000 was repaid during the year ended March 31, 2024.

15. COMMITMENTS

During the year, the Company amended and extended its existing office lease and relocated its operations to new premises within the same building. The Company surrendered its former premises and commenced occupancy of a larger office. The Company leases office space under an operating lease which will expire in March 2033. The minimum aggregate rent payable for the year are:

2027	170,544
2028	170,544
2029	170,544
2030	190,608
2031	190,608
2032	190,608
2033	190,608
	1,274,064

The Company is required to pay its proportionate share of operating costs and property taxes, which are variable in nature in addition to above rent.

The lease expenses for office space for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, amounted to $308,039 and $232,153 respectively. The rent expenses mentioned in the non-consolidated statements of income includes base rent, maintenance charges and property taxes.

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

a. The Company, along with certain other generic drug companies, has entered into a tolling agreement, as requested by a defendant of a class action that was filed in 2015. The Company was originally not listed as a defendant in the class action claim. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company was named as a defendant, along with other companies in the class action claim. On February 20, 2026, the Federal Court dismissed the plaintiff's motion for certification, and no appeal was filed within the prescribed period. Accordingly, the matter is considered concluded, and the Company has determined that no provision or contingent liability is required in the Company's non-consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2026.

b. The Company has been named as a defendant in a proposed class action in Alberta under the Canadian Competition Act related to the marketing of certain opioid products during the period 1996 to 2022. The matter is at an early stage of litigation. The Company has preserved its rights and joined a joint defence group in a non-lead, monitoring capacity. Management believes that an outflow of economic resources is not probable, and accordingly no provision has been recognized in the financial statements as of the reporting date.

17. FINANCIAL RISKS

(a) Financial instruments:

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and long-term debt.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Cash & cash equivalents	72,800	139,794
Accounts and other receivables, net	46,687,553	45,341,913
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	38,944,549	37,060,821
Bank indebtedness	7,176,114	24,016,246
Long-term debt	1,500,523	1,778,038

The carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments or because they bear interest at market rates.

(b) Currency risk:

Approximately 13.2% (2025 - 12.3%) of the Company's sales are in foreign currency. Consequently, some assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations. The Company does not currently use hedging instruments to manage this risk and monitors exposures on an ongoing basis. The following amounts represent balances at year-end denominated in USD which have been translated into Canadian dollars in the non-consolidated financial statements:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Cash and cash equivalents	56,184	97,031
Trade and other receivables	2,814,277	3,911,546
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,022,705	1,636,247

The following amounts represent balances at year-end denominated in EUR which have been translated into Canadian dollars in the non-consolidated financial statements:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	16,314	-

(c) Credit risk:

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not meet their obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily from its trade receivables.

The Company manages this risk through ongoing monitoring of customer creditworthiness, establishing credit limits, and maintaining allowances for doubtful accounts where appropriate. The Company has concentration of credit risk with a limited number of customers and related parties; however, management believes that this risk is mitigated by the credit quality of these counterparties and historical collection experience.

(d) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash balances, monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and utilizing available credit facilities.

The following table summarizes the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities:

	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	38,944,549	-	38,944,549
Bank indebtedness	7,176,114	-	7,176,114
Long-term debt	571,154	929,369	1,500,523

(e) Interest rate risk:

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its variable rate borrowings, including bank indebtedness and long-term debt. Changes in market interest rates may impact the Company's interest expense and cash flows. The Company does not currently use derivative instruments to manage this risk.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company evaluated all events and transactions that occurred after March 31, 2026, up to the date the non-consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue. Based on the evaluation the Company is not aware of any events or transactions that to require recognition or disclosure in the non-consolidated financial statements.

Mantra Pharma Inc.

Financial Statements

March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025

KNAV Professional Corporation

Chartered Professional Accountants

55 York Street, Suite 401, Toronto Ontario M5J 1R7

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PARTNERS BEYOND BOUNDARIES

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Mantra Pharma Inc.

Report on the audit of the financial statements.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Mantra Pharma Inc. ("Mantra" or "the Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as at March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, and the related statements of income, retained earnings, and cash flows, for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises ("ASPE").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian ASPE, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the

aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

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

2) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to audit 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 Company's internal control.

3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

KNAV Professional Corporation

KNAV Professional Corporation
Chartered Professional Accountants
Authorized to practice public accounting by the Chartered Professional Accountant of Ontario
55 York Street, Suite 401,
Toronto, Ontario M5J 1R7
Date: May 4, 2026

Mantra Pharma Inc.

Financial Statements

March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025

Financial statements

Mantra Pharma Inc.

Financial Statements

March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025

Balance sheets

(All amounts in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash & cash equivalents		28,404	452
Accounts and other receivables, net	3	18,785,031	11,899,046
Inventories	4	25,332,646	19,347,551
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5	1,453,793	2,813,891
		45,599,874	**34,060,940**
Non current assets			
Property and equipments	7	1,670,305	1,850,361
Intangible assets	8	51,648,141	58,289,042
Intangible assets under development	9	2,310,932	1,829,357
Goodwill	9	25,541,010	25,541,010
		81,170,388	**87,509,770**
Total assets		**126,770,262**	**121,570,710**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Bank indebtedness	2	6,835,878	3,996,340
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10	18,120,381	17,676,026
Income tax payable		1,874,384	503,220
Current portion of contingent consideration payable	14	50,234,810	-
Current portion of long-term debt	11	9,200,000	8,050,000
		86,265,453	**30,225,586**
Non current liabilities			
Long-term debt	11	20,700,000	29,900,000
Contingent consideration payable	14	-	40,887,916
Future income taxes	6	12,964,068	14,910,303
Deferred rental income		112,917	150,662
		33,776,985	**85,848,881**
Total liabilities		**120,042,438**	**116,074,467**
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital	13	100	100
Retained earnings		6,727,724	5,496,143
Total shareholder's equity		**6,727,824**	**5,496,243**
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		**126,770,262**	**121,570,710**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

On behalf of the Board:

Director signature

Jean-François Lafarte

Director name

Mantra Pharma Inc.
Financial Statements
March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025

Statements of income

(All amounts in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations	15	96,667,765	81,012,947
Cost of sales		46,121,038	37,185,150
Gross margin		**50,546,727**	**43,827,797**
Expenses			
Salaries and benefits		15,315,146	14,185,274
Testing and post approval costs		1,003,313	144,941
Head office corporate charges		217,800	-
Research and development		897,100	842,741
Professional fees		1,728,272	2,775,008
Bank charges and interest		1,111,010	1,136,579
Advertising and promotions		1,498,581	1,878,433
Rent		848,455	766,255
Office		739,096	766,276
Insurance		120,203	126,710
Depreciation of property and equipments		580,680	384,420
Amortization of intangible assets		6,799,993	6,782,256
Data report fees		28,278	-
Travel		2,228,869	852,519
Phone		93,944	87,201
Provision for doubtful debts		116,858	43,956
Other		645,693	456,414
		33,973,291	**31,228,983**
Earnings before the undernoted items and income taxes		**16,573,436**	**12,598,814**
Other income (expenses)			
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		(51,502)	328
Other income		91,299	109,120
Unwinding of discount on contingent consideration payable		(9,346,894)	(2,481,815)
Interest on long-term debt		(1,824,084)	(2,906,422)
Acquisition related expenses		(120,700)	-
Earnings before income taxes		**5,321,555**	**7,320,025**
Income taxes			
Current		6,036,209	3,652,512
Future benefit		(1,946,235)	(1,365,939)
Net income		**1,231,581**	**5,033,452**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

On behalf of the Board:

Director signature

Jean-François Letarte — Director name

Mantra Pharma Inc.
Financial Statements
March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025

Statements of retained earnings

(All amounts in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Retained earnings, beginning of the year	5,496,143	462,691
Net income	1,231,581	5,033,452
Retained earnings, end of the year	**6,727,724**	**5,496,143**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

Statements of cash flows

(All amounts in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	1,231,581	5,033,452
Items not involving cash:		
Unwinding of discount on contingent consideration payable	9,346,894	2,481,815
Amortization of intangible assets	6,799,993	6,782,256
Depreciation of property and equipment	580,680	384,420
Future income taxes	(1,946,235)	(1,365,939)
Deferred rental income	(37,745)	(37,744)
Loss on sale of assets	-	2,814
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(273)	(8,688)
Provision for inventory obsolescence	145,936	771,811
Provision for doubtful debts	116,858	43,956
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and other receivables, net	(7,002,843)	(814,617)
Inventories	(6,131,031)	(2,036,498)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,360,371	(1,706,670)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	444,355	1,289,989
Income taxes payable	1,371,164	423,997
Net cash flows provided by operating activities - A	**6,279,705**	**11,244,354**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(400,624)	(882,790)
Sale of property and equipment	-	2,499
Expenditure on intangible assets under development	(640,667)	(1,667,342)
Net cash flows used in investing activities - B	**(1,041,291)**	**(2,547,633)**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net movement of bank indebtedness	2,839,538	(2,020,814)
Repayment of long-term debt	(8,050,000)	(6,900,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities - C	**(5,210,462)**	**(8,920,814)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents-(A+B+C)	**27,952**	**(224,093)**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	452	224,545
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	**28,404**	**452**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

Notes to financial statements

Mantra Pharma Inc. (the "Company") is a private entity incorporated under the laws of Québec and is primarily engaged in the marketing and distribution of prescription drugs and natural health products, as well as the delivery of professional training programs to healthcare professionals.

The Company, in its current legal form, was created pursuant to a series of transactions completed on November 6, 2023. On October 16, 2023, Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc. (the "Parent Company") incorporated 9501-2969 Québec Inc. ("Québec Inc.") through an initial capital investment of $100. On November 6, 2023, Québec Inc. acquired, pursuant to a share purchase agreement, the following entities: (i) Holding JFL Inc., Gestion Nirdac Inc., Gestion Stéphane Turcotte Inc., Gestion Beflan Inc. and Gestion Éléoraph Inc. (collectively, the "Mantra Holdcos"), (ii) Mantra Pharma Inc., (iii) Mantra Distribution Inc., a subsidiary of Mantra Pharma Inc., and (iv) Myriad Pharma Inc. (collectively, the "Acquired Entities"). Immediately following the acquisition, Québec Inc. amalgamated with the Acquired Entities under the laws of Québec, resulting in the formation of the present Mantra Pharma Inc. as the amalgamated entity. As a result of these transactions, Mantra Pharma Inc. became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc. effective November 6, 2023.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements is as follows:

1. Basis of preparation

a. The financial statements of the Company have been prepared by the management in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises ("GAAP" or "ASPE") to reflect the financial position, results of its operations and cash flows of the Company.

b. The financial statements are presented for the years ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025. The accounting policies have been applied consistently for the reporting periods presented in the financial statements.
All amounts are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

c. Certain reclassifications and regroupings have been made in the financial statements of the prior year to confirm to the classifications used in the current year. These changes had no impact on the previously reported net income or retained earnings.

d. Liquidity plan

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue its operations and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Management has performed an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements are authorized for issue. In performing this assessment, management considered the Company's financial position, expected future cash flows, available credit facilities, and other relevant factors.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company has a contingent consideration payable of $50,234,810, which is expected to be settled in July 2026. This condition indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management has considered the following mitigating factors in its assessment:

(i) the Company generated positive cash flows from operations for the year ended March 31, 2026;

(ii) the Company, in conjunction with its Parent Company, is in advanced stages of discussions with a financial institution to secure additional financing, which is expected to provide sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations as they fall due; and

(iii) Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited has provided a guarantee in respect of the Company's earn-out obligations.

Based on the above, management has concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate and that the Company will have adequate resources to continue its operations for at least twelve months from the date these financial statements are authorized for issue. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

2. *Basis of measurement*

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

3. *Use of estimates*

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Estimates include the allowance for doubtful debts, the allowance for inventory obsolescence, the useful lives of intangible assets and property and equipments, accrual for professional allowances and program fees, allowance for estimated returns and sales discounts, and valuation of future income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates.

4. *Accounting policies:*

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises. The Company's significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Inventories:

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes purchase, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The costs are assigned using the weighted average cost formula.

Inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is estimated to be greater than the net realizable value. 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. A provision for obsolescence is calculated based on historical experience, unless new information indicates historical experience is not relevant for a product. Management reviews the provision annually to assess whether it is adequate

(b) Property and equipments:

Property and equipment ("PE") are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method ('SLM') over the estimated useful lives of the assets as determined by the management. Useful life of PE is as follows:

	Useful life
Machinery and equipment	3-15 years
Furniture and fixtures	5-10 years
Computer hardware	3-6 years
Computer software	3 years
Leasehold improvements	5 - 20 years

(c) Goodwill:

Goodwill is recognized on the acquisition of a business and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized; it is tested for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. The impairment test is carried out by comparing the carrying amount of a reporting unit with its fair value. When the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, an impairment loss is recorded in an amount equal to the excess, up to the carrying amount of the goodwill and is presented as a separate line item in the statement of income. Goodwill impairments are not reversed.

Management assesses goodwill for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. For the year ended March 31, 2026, management did not identify any indicators of impairment and, accordingly, no impairment loss has been recognized.

(d) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately or as part of a business combination are initially recognized at cost or fair value, as applicable. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

	Useful life
Brands	10 years
Customer relationships	10 years
Product rights	10 years

Intangible assets under development represent costs incurred in respect of in-licensed products, compounds and intellectual property that are not yet available for use.

Such costs are capitalized only when the Company can demonstrate that the asset will generate probable future economic benefits, and when the costs can be reliably measured.

Once the related asset is available for use, these costs are transferred to the appropriate category of intangible assets and amortized over their estimated useful life. Costs that do not meet the above criteria are expensed as incurred.

(e) Impairment of long-lived assets:

Long-lived assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of the asset (or asset group) exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows resulting from its use and eventual disposal. The impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. Impairments of long-lived assets are not reversed.

(f) Income taxes:

The Company uses the future income taxes method of accounting for income taxes. Under the future income taxes method, future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in statements of income in the year that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment. Refundable taxes that will be recovered on the payment of qualifying dividends are recognized as a future income tax asset.

A valuation allowance is recorded against any future income tax asset if it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized. Income tax expense or benefit is the sum of the Company's provision for the current income taxes and the difference between the opening and ending balances of the future income tax assets and liabilities.

(g) Revenue recognition:

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, the selling price is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured. For product sales, this generally occurs upon shipment or delivery of the goods, depending on the contractual terms, at which point the Company has fulfilled its performance obligations and has no further obligations to the customer.

Revenue is measured net of estimated returns, rebates, chargebacks, discounts and allowances, which are recognized in the same period as the related revenue based on historical experience and known factors.

The Company acts as a principal in product sales arrangements as it has primary responsibility for fulfilling the order, bears inventory risk, and has discretion in establishing prices.

Revenue is presented net of sales taxes collected on behalf of governmental authorities.

Commission income

The Company is an exclusive dealer involved in marketing of products for which it earns commission income. Revenue from commission income is recognized at the time of sale to customer, based on the agreed-upon commission percentage, when the related services have been performed and collection of the consideration is probable.

Commission income is recorded on a net basis, as the Company acts as an agent in these arrangements. Gross commission income is reduced by allowances payable to third parties to arrive at net commission income. Allowances are recognized in the same period as the related commission income.

Rendering of services

The Company is involved in rendering services related to its products to its customers. Revenue from services are recognized at the time they are rendered at an agreed price which is fixed or determinable.

(h) Related party transactions:

Monetary and non-monetary related party transactions that have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount when they are in the normal course of operations, except when the transaction is an exchange of a product or property held-for-sale in the normal course of operations. Where the transaction is not in the normal course of operations, it is measured at the exchange amount when there is a substantive change in the ownership of the item transferred and there is independent evidence of the exchange amount.

All other related party transactions are measured at the carrying amount.

(i) Foreign currency translation:

Foreign currency transactions and balances are translated using the temporal method. Under this method, monetary assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates and non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Any gains or losses arising from the translation of foreign currency are recognized in statements of income.

(j) Financial instruments:

Initial measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, which is typically the transaction price. Related party transactions (excluding those solely with management in their capacity as such) - If the instrument has repayment terms, it is measured at the present value of undiscounted cash flows (excluding interest and dividends), less any previously recognized impairment by the transferor. If the instrument has no repayment terms, it is measured at the consideration exchanged between the parties. Transaction costs on financial assets and liabilities are expensed immediately for instruments subsequently measured at fair value and for those in related party transactions. They are capitalized for instruments measured at cost or amortized cost and amortized over the life of the instrument using the straight-line method where applicable.

Subsequent measurement

The Company subsequently measures its financial instruments as follows: Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents and accounts and other receivable. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payables and accrued liabilities, bank indebtedness, long term debt, and contingent consideration payable. The Company does not hold equity instruments quoted in an active market and, therefore, does not apply fair value measurement post-initial recognition.

Impairment

For financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost, the Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication of impairment. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized in income. If impairment indicators decrease or no longer exist, a previously recognized loss may be reversed to the extent of the improvement but not exceeding the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognized. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect impairment losses on accounts receivable. Specific accounts are written off when deemed uncollectible.

(k) Leases:

Leases in which the Company obtains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as capital leases. The Company records its capital leases as an acquisition of an asset and an assumption of an obligation. The asset value and the amount of the obligation, recorded at the inception of the lease, are the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and interest expense so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the recorded capital lease obligations. Equipment acquired under a capital lease is amortized over the term of the lease, or the expected useful life of the asset when the lease contains a purchase option. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases wherein rental payments are recognized in the statements of income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the leases. Lease inducements are accounted for as reductions of the lease expense over the term of the lease.

The Company does not have any leases that are classified as capital leases.

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2. BANK INDEBTEDNESS

On November 6, 2023, the Company entered into a revolving credit facility with Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce ("CIBC"), providing a borrowing capacity of $15,000,000 as following:

a. A $5,000,000 swingline credit facility, and
b. A $10,000,000 revolving credit facility
Both of the above-mentioned facilities bear interest at prime plus prevailing margin.

The Company also has an option to elect the Canada Overnight Repo Rate Average ("CORRA") as the benchmark interest rate for the revolving credit facility.

The range of interest rate for the year ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, is as follows:
i. Swingline credit facility - 5.20% to 5.70%
ii. Revolving credit facility - 4.93% to 5.37%

As at March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, the Company's utilization of the revolving and swingline credit facilities was as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Revolving credit facility	6,000,000	-
Swingline facility	835,878	3,996,340
Total bank indebtedness	**6,835,878**	**3,996,340**

Total interest expense recognized in "bank charges and interest" in the statements of income for the year ended March 31, 2026, was $ 266,080 (March 31, 2025 – $ 279,710).

The interest accrued as March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, classified under "accounts payable and accrued liabilities" amounted to $Nil and $Nil, respectively.

The loan is secured by a all current and non-current assets of the Company.

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3. ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	17,569,236	11,259,472
Trade and other receivables - Parent company	1,229,989	639,344
Trade and other receivables - Ultimate holding company	61,711	-
Trade and other receivables - Affiliate companies	1,035	230
	18,861,971	11,899,046
Allowance for doubtful debts	(76,940)	-
Total	**18,785,031**	**11,899,046**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	11,634
Provision made during the period	116,858	43,956
Provision reversed during the period	-	(11,634)
Write-off during the period	(39,918)	(43,956)
Balance at the end of the period	**76,940**	**-**

4. INVENTORIES

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Finished goods	26,844,655	20,713,624
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	(1,512,009)	(1,366,073)
Total	**25,332,646**	**19,347,551**

The amount of inventory included in cost of sales for the year ended March 31, 2026 was $ 31,065,184 (March 31, 2025 - $26,908,693).

5. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid expenses	786,275	642,083
Advance to suppliers	306,786	1,749,133
GST/HST receivable	360,732	266,400
Others	-	156,275
Total	**1,453,793**	**2,813,891**

6. FUTURE INCOME TAXES

Significant components of the Company's future income tax liabilities are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Property and equipments	(247,930)	(261,052)
Intangible assets	13,639,009	15,433,616
Accounting reserves	(407,820)	(262,261)
Acquisition related expenses	(19,191)	-
Total	**12,964,068**	**14,910,303**

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7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS

Particulars	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value as of March 31, 2026	Net book value as of March 31, 2025
Machinery and equipment	27,030	733	26,297	-
Furniture and fixtures	845,215	251,607	593,608	569,787
Computer hardware	311,271	215,322	95,949	138,042
Computer software	1,032,706	462,076	570,630	481,966
Leasehold improvements	444,861	171,374	273,487	331,597
Capital work-in-progress	110,334	-	110,334	328,969
	2,771,417	**1,101,112**	**1,670,305**	**1,850,361**

The Company purchased computer hardware amounting to $ 47,172 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - $ 78,610), and computer software amounting to $ 102,943 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - $ 12,478). The additions to capital work in progress amounted to $ 76,984 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - $ 712,882). The additions to computer software transferred from capital work in progress amounted to $ 295,619 during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - $ 383,913). Additions to furniture and fixtures amounted to $ 133,046 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - $ 76,220). There were no deletions to furniture and fixtures for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - $ 2,499). Additions to leasehold improvements were $ 13,449 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - $ 2,600). Additions to plant and machinery were $ 27,030 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - $ Nil). Depreciation expense for the year ended March 31, 2026 was $ 580,680 (March 31, 2025 - $ 384,420).

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value as of March 31, 2026	Net book value as of March 31, 2025
Customer relationships	59,133,000	14,191,920	44,941,080	50,854,380
Brands	3,434,000	824,160	2,609,840	2,953,240
Product rights	5,372,230	1,275,009	4,097,221	4,481,422
	67,939,230	**16,291,089**	**51,648,141**	**58,289,042**

The additions to product rights transferred from intangible assets under development amounted to $ 159,092 during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - $ 59,138).

Amortization expense for the year ended March 31, 2026 was $ 6,799,993 (March 31, 2025 - $ 6,782,256).

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT AND GOODWILL

A) For intangible assets under development, ageing schedule as on March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2026
Product rights	481,574	1,829,358	-	-	2,310,932
Total	**481,574**	**1,829,358**	**-**	**-**	**2,310,932**

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2025
Product rights	1,667,342	162,015	-	-	1,829,357
Total	**1,667,342**	**162,015**	**-**	**-**	**1,829,357**

The additions to the intangible assets under development amounted to $ 640,667 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - $ 1,667,342).

B) Goodwill:

On November 6, 2023, the Company (through its Parent Company) completed the acquisition of the Acquired Entities, which were subsequently amalgamated to form Mantra Pharma Inc.

The total purchase consideration comprised cash consideration and contingent consideration payable based on the achievement of specified EBITDA targets. The identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recognized at their fair values as at the acquisition date.

The excess of the total consideration over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired resulted in the recognition of goodwill. The goodwill primarily relates to the assembled workforce and expected future profitability of the acquired business.

A summary of the amounts recognized at the acquisition date is as follows:

Total consideration transferred: $94,535,886
Net identifiable assets acquired: $68,994,876
Goodwill recognized: $25,541,010

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10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14,932,630	13,073,270
Accounts payable - Parent company	2,670,507	4,193,041
Accounts payable - Ultimate holding company	517,244	409,715
Total	**18,120,381**	**17,676,026**

11. LONG-TERM DEBT:

On November 6, 2023, the Company entered into a term loan agreement with the CIBC for an aggregate principal amount of $46,000,000. The loan bears interest at the CIBC Prime Rate plus a prevailing margin and is repayable over 17 quarterly instalments, commencing November 6, 2023.

The Company also holds the option to designate the Canada Overnight Repo Rate Average ("CORRA") as the reference rate for borrowings for this loan, in lieu of the Prime Rate.

The Company recognized interest expense of $1,824,084 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 - $2,906,422).

The loan is secured by a all current and non-current assets of the Company.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
CIBC Loan	29,900,000	37,950,000
	29,900,000	**37,950,000**
Less : cash repayments required within 12 months	(9,200,000)	(8,050,000)
	20,700,000	**29,900,000**

As of March 31, 2026, the future maturities of the long term debt is as follows:

Financial Year	Amount
2026-27	9,200,000
2027-28	20,700,000
	29,900,000

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Related parties

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	Ultimate holding company
Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc	Parent Company
9406-3401 Québec Inc.	Affiliate company
Financière JFL Inc.	Affiliate company
Gestion SBT Inc.	Affiliate company
Financière Picadco Inc.	Affiliate company
Placements Maxime Deslauriers Inc.	Affiliate company
Placements Olivier Paquet Inc.	Affiliate company
Gestion Extensio Inc.	Affiliate company

(b) Related party balances:

i. Accounts receivable *(included in trade and other receivables)*

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc.	1,229,989	639,344
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	61,711	-
9406-3401 Québec Inc.	-	230
Financière JFL Inc.	345	-
Gestion SBT Inc.	345	-
Financière Picadco Inc.	345	-
	1,292,735	**639,574**

ii. Accounts payable *(included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities)*

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc.	2,670,507	4,193,041
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	517,244	409,715
	3,187,751	**4,602,756**

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(c) Related party transactions:

The following table summarizes the Company's significant related party transactions:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Purchases		
Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc.	19,083,050	15,237,088
Commission income		
Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc	3,859,975	4,001,581
Rent expense		
9406-3401 Québec Inc.	551,657	479,806
Reimbursement of expenses received		
Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc	76,750	99,717
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	86,369	-
9406-3401 Québec Inc.	185,940	159,203
Financière JFL Inc.	690	600
Gestion SBT Inc.	690	600
Financière Picadco Inc.	690	3,100
Gestion Extensio Inc.	-	500
Reimbursement of expenses paid		
Marcan Pharmaceuticals Inc	1,759,676	952,195
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	343,568	422,215
Corporate guarantee fees paid		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	575,791	701,840

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of considerations established and agreed to by the related parties.

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13. SHARE CAPITAL:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorized :		
Issued : 1,000 Class "A" common shares	100	100

9501-2969 Quebec Inc. was incorporated on October 16, 2023 with an initial investment of $ 100 from the Parent company. The Parent Company received 1,000 common shares of 9501-2969 Quebec Inc. These shares were converted to common shares of the amalgamated entity upon amalgamation on the same day.

14. CONTINGENT CONSIDERATION PAYABLE

As part of the purchase consideration for the acquisition completed on November 6, 2023, the Company's Parent Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, issued Class "E" preferred shares to the selling shareholders. These shares are non-voting, non-dividend bearing and are redeemable for cash upon the achievement of specified financial performance targets of the Company for either the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 or March 31, 2027, primarily based on EBITDA and synergy thresholds, as set out in the purchase agreement.

Given the conditional nature of the arrangement and the requirement for cash settlement, the contingent consideration has been classified as a financial liability. It was initially recognized at its fair value of $37,456,000 at the acquisition date. As at March 31, 2025, the liability was measured at $40,887,916, based on a discount rate of 5.40%, to accrete to an expected payout of $44,215,135 over time.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the holders of the Class "E" preferred shares exercised their option to determine the earn-out based on the financial performance for the year ended March 31, 2026. Based on the final performance results, the contingent consideration payable as at March 31, 2026, was estimated to be $50,234,810.

Accordingly, as at March 31, 2026, the liability has been remeasured to reflect the estimated payout. This resulted in the recognition of accretion expense of $2,642,200, and an additional adjustment of $6,704,694, both of which have been recognized in "unwinding of discount on contingent consideration payable" in the statements of income for the year ended March 31, 2026. The final payout is expected to be determined and settled in cash by July 2026.

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited has provided a guarantee in respect of the Company's earn-out obligations.

15. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of products	89,555,047	72,966,660
Commission income	5,972,848	6,811,748
Rendering of services	1,139,870	1,234,539
Total	**96,667,765**	**81,012,947**

16. COMMITMENTS

The Company leases two office spaces under an operating lease which will expire in November 2029 and January 2031. The minimum aggregate rent payable for the next five years are:

FY 2026-2027	885,991
FY 2027-2028	892,066
FY 2028-2029	898,324
FY 2029-2030	904,769
FY 2030-2031	682,283

The lease expenses for office space for the year ended March 31, 2026 was $848,155 (March 31, 2025 - $766,255).

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

During the year ended March 31, 2024, a supplier (the "plaintiff") filed a claim against the Company for $187,817 relating to unpaid invoices. The Company made a partial payment of $81,226 during that year based on its assessment of the amount payable. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with the plaintiff, pursuant to which the matter was settled through a final payment of $42,500. As at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, there are no ongoing or pending legal proceedings involving the Company.

18. FINANCIAL RISKS:

(a) Financial instruments:

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long-term debt and contingent consideration payable.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash & cash equivalents	28,404	452
Accounts and other receivables, net	18,785,031	11,899,046
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18,120,381	17,676,026
Bank indebtedness	6,835,878	3,996,340
Long-term debt	29,900,000	37,950,000
Contingent consideration payable	50,234,810	40,887,916

The carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments or because they bear interest at market rates.

(b) Currency risk:

All of the Company's sales are in domestic currency. Some assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations. The following amounts represent balances at period-end denominated in USD and EURO, which have been translated into Canadian dollars in the financial statements:

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash & cash equivalents - USD	20,350	159
Cash & cash equivalents - EUR	258	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities - USD	78,457	580,215

(c) Credit risk:

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not meet their obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily from its trade receivables.

The Company manages this risk through ongoing monitoring of customer creditworthiness, establishing credit limits, and maintaining allowances for doubtful accounts where appropriate. The Company has concentration of credit risk with a limited number of customers and related parties; however, management believes that this risk is mitigated by the credit quality of these counterparties and historical collection experience.

(d) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash balances, monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and utilizing available credit facilities.

The following table summarizes the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities:

	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18,120,381	-	18,120,381
Bank indebtedness	6,835,878	-	6,835,878
Long-term debt	9,200,000	20,700,000	29,900,000
Contingent consideration payable	50,234,810	-	50,234,810

(e) Interest rate risk:

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its variable rate borrowings, including bank indebtedness and long-term debt. Changes in market interest rates may impact the Company's interest expense and cash flows. The Company does not currently use derivative instruments to manage this risk.

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 1, 2026, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Cutimed Inc., a corporation engaged in the development, manufacturing and sale of dermatological specialty products.

The total purchase consideration includes a base purchase price of $ 2,750,000, deferred payments of $ 500,000 payable over a twelve-month period, and additional contingent consideration in the form of earnout payments of up to $ 1,800,000 based on future net sales performance over a three-year period. The purchase price is also subject to customary post-closing adjustments for net working capital and net debt.

As the transaction was completed subsequent to the Company's year-end of March 31, 2026, it has been treated as a non-adjusting subsequent event and, accordingly, no amounts have been recognized in these financial statements.

The Company is in the process of determining the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and the resulting goodwill, if any. Accordingly, the financial impact of the acquisition cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Except for the above, the Company evaluated all events and transactions that occurred after March 31, 2026, up through the date the financial statements were authorized to be issued. Based on the evaluation, the Company is not aware of any events or transactions that would require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

R. B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
B-2, NEEL SADAN, 1426, GROUND FLOOR,
SADASHIV PETH, PUNE - 411 030.
TEL. : 020 - 24477595 / 24472405
E-mail : rbsharmaandco@gmail.com

Report on Special Purpose Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of **Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements.

Emphasis of the matter:
We draw attention to Note 1B (a) (f) whereby these accounts have been prepared on the basis that the company does not continue to be going concern. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities have been measured and stated at the values they expect to be realized or settled at and provisions have been made in the books of accounts for the losses arising or likely to arise on account of such closure, to the extent ascertained by management at the time of preparation of these accounts.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Ind

AS Financial Statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Act read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements, Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Further, we would also like to draw attention to Note 1B of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements regarding management's going concern assessment.

Those Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Other matters

This report on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements has been issued solely for (i) the limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the holding company, Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited; (ii) to comply with the provisions of paragraph 10(4)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Management (Overseas Investment) Regulations, 2022 and is intended solely for the information and use by the managements of the Company and the Holding Company. It should not be used for any other purpose or provided to other parties.

For R.B. Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W
UDIN: 26044366KVEKKY2685



Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date:29 /04/2026

Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue:					
Revenue from Operations	11	141,750	123,503	2.30	1.86
Other Income		-	-	-	-
Total Revenue		**141,750**	**123,503**	**2.30**	**1.86**
Expenses:					
Depreciation expense	12	2,030	2,030	0.03	0.03
Other expenses	13	108,872	109,050	1.77	1.65
Finance costs	14	19,144	626,451	0.31	9.44
Net (gain) / loss on foreign currency transactions		(33,879)	1,580,144	(0.55)	23.81
Total Expenses		**96,167**	**2,317,675**	**1.56**	**34.93**
Loss before tax		**45,583**	**(2,194,172)**	**0.74**	**(33.07)**
Tax expenses	15				
Current tax		-	-	-	-
Deferred tax		-	-	-	-
Total tax expenses		-	-	-	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**45,583**	**(2,194,172)**	**0.74**	**(33.07)**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations				(41.77)	19.02
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		-	-	**(41.77)**	**19.02**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**45,583**	**(2,194,172)**	**(41.03)**	**(14.05)**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	BRL As at 31-Mar-26	BRL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	2	683	2,713	0.01	0.05
Total Non-current assets		**683**	**2,713**	**0.01**	**0.05**
Current assets					
Financial assets					
i) Trade receivable	3	1,044,801	1,021,412	18.83	15.26
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	4	11,593	25,730	0.21	0.38
Other current assets	5	402	-	0.007	-
Total Current Assets		**1,056,796**	**1,047,142**	**19.05**	**15.64**
Total Assets		**1,057,479**	**1,049,855**	**19.06**	**15.69**
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Equity share capital	6	4,642,500	4,642,500	122.55	122.55
Other equity	7	(18,189,946)	(18,235,529)	(366.72)	(325.69)
Total Equity		**(13,547,446)**	**(13,593,029)**	**(244.17)**	**(203.14)**
Liabilities					
Non-Current Liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	8	14,581,757	14,581,757	262.81	217.91
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**14,581,757**	**14,581,757**	**262.81**	**217.91**
Current liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payables	9	-	9,303	-	0.14
Income tax liabilities (net)	15	19,740	51,397	0.36	0.77
Other current liabilities	10	3,427	428	0.06	0.01
Total Current Liabilities		**23,167**	**61,128**	**0.42**	**0.92**
Total Liabilities		**14,604,924**	**14,642,885**	**263.23**	**218.83**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,057,478**	**1,049,856**	**19.06**	**15.69**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.
Statement of Changes In Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

Equity share capital	Note	BRL	Rs. in millions
As at April 1, 2024		4,642,500	122.55
Changes in equity share capital	6	-	-
As at March 31, 2025		4,642,500	122.55
Changes in equity share capital		-	-
As at January 31, 2026		4,642,500	122.55

Other equity	Note	BRL		BRL	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
		Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income
		Retained earnings	Share options outstanding account	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Share options outstanding account	Foreign currency translation reserve
As at April 1, 2024		(16,041,357)	-	-	(398.43)	1.18	85.61
Loss for the year		(2,194,172)	-	-	(33.07)	-	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations					-	-	19.02
		(2,194,172)	-	-	(33.07)	-	19.02
As at March 31, 2025		(18,235,529)	-	-	(431.50)	1.18	104.63
Profit for the year		45,583	-	-	0.74	-	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations					-	-	(41.77)
		45,583	-	-	0.74		(41.77)
Others							
Options forfeited or settled	7				1.18	(1.18)	-
		-	-	-	1.18	(1.18)	-
As at January 31, 2026		(18,189,946)	-	-	(429.58)	-	62.86

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

For Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Particulars	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
A	**Cash flows from operating activities:**				
	Loss before tax	**45,583**	**(2,194,172)**	**0.74**	**(33.07)**
	Adjustment for:				
	Depreciation	2,030	2,030	0.03	0.03
	Finance costs	-	611,773	-	9.44
	Unrealised exchange loss	(33,879)	1,580,144	(0.55)	23.81
	Effect of exchange rate changes			(41.77)	(1.44)
		13,734	**(225)**	**(41.55)**	**(1.23)**
	Working capital adjustments:				
	- (Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(23,389)	(48,990)	(3.57)	0.87
	- Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	(9,303)	(36,463)	(0.14)	(0.62)
	- (Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(401)		(0.01)	
	- Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	2,999	(44)	0.05	-
		(30,094)	**(85,497)**	**(3.67)**	**0.25**
	Cash generated from /(used in) operating activities	**(16,360)**	**(85,722)**	**(45.22)**	**(0.98)**
	Direct Taxes paid (Net)	(31,657)	(36,279)	(0.41)	(0.68)
	Net cash from operating activities (A)	**(48,017)**	**(122,001)**	**(45.63)**	**(1.66)**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities :-**				
	Others	-	-	-	-
	Net cash from investing activities (B)	-	-	-	-
C	**Cash flow from financing activities :-**				
	IC Loan & Interest payable	33,879	1,707,900	45.45	5.26
	Share capital addtion	-		-	
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**33,879**	**1,707,900**	**45.45**	**5.26**
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(14,138)	5,755	(0.18)	0.05
	Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	25,730	19,975	0.38	0.33
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	**11,592**	**25,730**	**0.20**	**0.38**
	Cash and cash equivalent comprise of:				
	Balances with banks				
	Current account	11,593	25,730	0.21	0.38
	Total	**11,593**	**25,730**	**0.21**	**0.38**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
+'Change in equity'!D57

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

1A. General information:

Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda (hereinafter referred to as "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Brazil. The Company provides marketing support services to Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Holding Company"). The subsidiary acts as a marketing/distribution arm of Holding Company in Brazil region.

1B. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Brazilian Real (BRL), which is the Company's functional currency and is also presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the functional currency of Holding Company.

c) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

e) Current versus non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the 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 – non current classification of assets and liabilities.

f) Going concern

Company does not have significatn operations and future business plans, so considering present facts and conditions, the management believes that going concern assumption in preparation of the financial statements is no longer valid and accordingly the financial statements have not been prepared on going concern basis. All assets have been stated at lower of carrying values and the net realisable values, and liabilities have been stated on the basis of best estimates of their settlement values; and the differences between the carrying values and the realisable values/settlement values have been recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The financial statements are being prepared on realizable value basis. All assets and liabilities are classified as current.

1C. Material accounting policies

a) Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets which are recognised directly in other equity.

Reporting in Indian Rupees
Assets and liabilities of entities have been translated to the Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Statement of profit and loss has been translated using average exchange rates. Translation adjustments have been reported as foreign currency translation reserve in the other comprehensive income which is presented within equity.

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- Fair value [either through profit and loss (FVTPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)]

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. When such asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / expenses.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

c) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimate costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for vehicles and furnitures and fixtures at leasehold premises. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management estimated useful life	Useful life as per schedule II
Computers	3-6 years	3-6 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years



Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

d) Impairment

Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit - impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of financial assets have occurred.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort. This includes both quantitate and qualitative information and analysis based on Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward - looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers financial asset to be in default when:
a. The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to action such as realising security (if any is held); or
b. The financial asset is 360 days or more past due.

Presentation of allowance of expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write – off

The Gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off (either partially of full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when Company determines that the debtor does not have asset or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

e) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax-rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

i. Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

ii. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.



1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

f) Revenue

Market support income/ Profit sharing revenue

The Company has an agreement with Holding Company which assures minimum operating margin at an agreed arm's length rate. At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates its transfer pricing working to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period. The differential excess or shortfall in operation profits is either recovered from or passed on to the Holding Company.

g) Recognition of interest income or expenses

Interest income or expense is recognised using effective interest method.

h) Income tax

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

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Income tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

i) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank 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.

k) Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operations 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. For the purpose of cash flow statement bank overdraft that are repayable on demand are considered as cash and cash equivalent as it form an integral part of the company's cash management.

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune

Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

BRL

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net Book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Computers	24,751	-	-	-	24,751	22,438	1,630	-	-	24,069	682
Office Equipments	1,782	-	-	-	1,782	1,782	-	-	-	1,782	-
Furniture and Fixtures	23,400	-	-	-	23,400	23,000	400	-	-	23,400	-
Total	**49,933**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49,933**	**47,220**	**2,030**	**-**	**-**	**49,251**	**682**

(1)

Rs. in millions

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net Book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Computers	0.37	-	-	0.08	0.45	0.33	0.03	-	0.07	0.43	0.02
Office Equipments	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-
Furniture and Fixtures	0.35	-	-	0.07	0.42	0.34	0.01	-	0.07	0.42	-
Total	**0.75**	**-**	**-**	**0.15**	**0.90**	**0.70**	**0.04**	**-**	**0.14**	**0.88**	**0.02**

0.01

BRL

Note Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net Book value as at 31-Mar-25
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	
Computers	24,751	-	-	-	24,751	20,808	1,629	-	-	22,438	2,313
Office Equipments	1,782	-	-	-	1,782	1,782	-	-	-	1,782	-
Furniture and Fixtures	23,400	-	-	-	23,400	22,600	400	-	-	23,000	400
Total	**49,933**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49,933**	**45,190**	**2,029**	**-**	**-**	**47,220**	**2,713**

2,713

Rs. in millions

Note Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net Book value as at 31-Mar-25
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	
Computers	0.41	-	-	(0.04)	0.37	0.34	0.01	-	(0.02)	0.33	0.04
Office Equipments	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-
Furniture and Fixtures	0.39	-	-	(0.04)	0.35	0.37	0.01	-	(0.04)	0.34	0.01
Total	**0.83**	**-**	**-**	**(0.08)**	**0.75**	**0.74**	**0.02**	**-**	**(0.06)**	**0.70**	**0.05**

(0.00)

P. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

#REF! Trade Receivables	BRL As at March 31, 2026	BRL As at March 31, 2025	Rs. in millions As at March 31, 2026	Rs. in millions As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured				
Trade receivables from related parties	1,044,801	972,422	18.83	14.53
Other trade receivables	0	48,990	-	0.73
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-
Total	1,044,801	1,021,412	18.83	15.26

Trade receivables ageing schedule;

As at March 31, 2025 (BRL)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	130,035	119,075	-	123,503	602,854	-	975,467
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	130,035	119,075	-	123,503	602,854	-	975,467
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	130,035	119,075	-	123,503	602,854	-	975,467

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2.34	2.15	-	2.23	10.87	-	17.59
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.34	2.15	-	2.23	10.87	-	17.59
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	2.34	2.15	-	2.23	10.87	-	17.59

As at March 31, 2024 (BRL)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	99,464	-	-	241,934	-	631,024	972,422
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	99,464	-	-	241,934	-	631,024	972,422
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	99,464	-	-	241,934	-	631,024	972,422

As at March 31, 2024 (Rs. in millions)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1.49	-	-	3.62	-	9.43	14.54
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1.49	-	-	3.62	-	9.43	14.54
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	1.49	-	-	3.62	-	9.43	14.54

#REF! Cash and cash equivalents	BRL As at March 31, 2026	BRL As at March 31, 2025	Rs. in millions As at March 31, 2026	Rs. in millions As at March 31, 2025
Bank balances				
In current accounts	11,593	25,730	0.21	0.38
Total	11,593	25,730	0.21	0.38

Note Other current assets	CLP As at March 31, 2026	CLP As at March 31, 2025	Rs. in millions As at March 31, 2026	Rs. in millions As at March 31, 2025
Advances for supply of goods and services	402	-	0.0070	-
Balance with government authorities	-	-	-	-
Advance to employees	-	-	-	-
Prepaid	-	-	-	-
Total	402	-	0.01	-

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

Note 6 Equity share capital	March 31, 2026 Number of shares	 Value (BRL)	 Value (Rs. in millions)	March 31, 2025 Number of shares	 Value (BRL)	 Value (Rs. in millions)
Authorised / Paid Up						
Share Capital	20,000,000	20,000,000	527.96	20,000,000	20,000,000	527.96
Share Calls In Arrears	(15,357,500)	(15,357,500)	(405.41)	(15,357,500)	(15,357,500)	(405.41)
	4,642,500	**4,642,500**	**122.55**	**4,642,500**	**4,642,500**	**122.55**

Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity shares	March 31, 2026 Number of shares	 Value (BRL)	 Value (Rs. in millions)	March 31, 2025 Number of shares	 Value (BRL)	 Value (Rs. in millions)
As at beginning and at the end of the year	4,642,500	4,642,500	122.55	4,642,500	4,642,500	122.55

Details of equity shareholders

Equity Shareholders holding shares	March 31, 2026 Number of shares	 % of Shareholding	March 31, 2025 Number of shares	 % of Shareholding
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	4,642,499	100.0%	4,642,499	100.0%
Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Total	**4,642,500**	**100.0%**	**4,642,500**	**100.0%**

Note 7 Other Equity	Note no.	BRL As at 31-Mar-26	BRL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Retained earnings	(i)	(18,189,946)	(18,235,529)	(429.58)	(431.50)
Share options outstanding account	(ii)	-	-	-	1.18
Foreign currency translation reserve	(iii)	-	-	62.86	104.63
Total	-	**(18,189,946.00)**	**(18,235,529.00)**	**(366.72)**	**(325.69)**

	BRL As at 31-Mar-26	BRL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
(i) Retained earnings				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(18,235,529)	(16,041,357)	(431.50)	(398.43)
Add: Loss for the year	45,583	(2,194,172)	0.74	(33.07)
Options forfeited, transferred from share options outstanding account			1.18	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**(18,189,946)**	**(18,235,529)**	**(429.58)**	**(431.50)**
(ii) Share options outstanding account				
Opening balance			1.18	1.18
Add: Employee stock option expense			-	-
Less: Options forfeited			(1.18)	-
Balance as at the end of the year			-	**1.18**
(iii) Foreign currency translation reserve				
Balance as at the beginning of the year			104.63	85.61
Add: Additions during the year			-	19.02
Less: Deletion during the year			(41.77)	-
Balance as at the end of the year			**62.86**	**104.63**
Total	**(18,189,946)**	**(18,235,529)**	**(366.72)**	**(325.69)**

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#N/A Non current borrowings	BRL As at 31-Mar-26	BRL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured				
Loans from related parties	8,433,460	8,433,460	152.00	126.03
Interest accrued but not due on loans from related parties	6,148,297	6,148,297	110.81	91.88
Total	**14,581,757**	**14,581,757**	**262.81**	**217.91**

Note:
Principal and interest accrued is payable at the end of tenure of loan agreement. The interest is payable with range of 5.4% - 9.22% and the current term of loan is valid upto March 31, 2030.

Note 9 Trade payables	BRL As at 31-Mar-26	BRL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Trade payables to related parties	-	-	-	-
Other trade payables	-	9,303	-	0.14
Total	**-**	**9,303**	**-**	**0.14**

Trade payables ageing schedule;

As at June 30, 2025 (BRL)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others						-
Disputed dues - Others						-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at June 30, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others						-
Disputed dues - Others						-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at March 31, 2025 (BRL)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	-	-	9,303	-	-	9,303
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**9,303**	**-**	**-**	**9,303**

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.15
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**0.15**	**-**	**-**	**0.15**

Note 10 Other current liabilities	BRL As at 31-Mar-26	BRL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Statutory dues	3,427	428	0.06	0.01
Total	**3,427**	**428**	**0.06**	**0.01**



Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 11 Revenue from Operations	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Other operating revenue				
Market support income	141,750	123,503	2.30	1.86
Total	**141,750**	**123,503**	**2.30**	**1.86**

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Note 12 Depreciation expense	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2,030	2,030	0.03	0.03
Total	**2,030**	**2,030**	**0.03**	**0.03**

Note 13 Other expenses	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Rates and taxes	476	1,185	0.01	0.02
Legal and professional fees	108,396	107,865	1.76	1.63
Total	**108,872**	**109,050**	**1.77**	**1.65**

Note 14 Finance costs	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Interest on related party borrowings	-	611,773	-	9.22
Interest on shortfall of advance income tax	17,035	12,453	0.28	0.19
Other borrowing costs	2,109	2,225	0.03	0.03
Total	**19,144**	**626,451**	**0.31**	**9.44**
	17,035.00			

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 15 Tax expenses	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Current Tax				
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-	-	-
Tax related to prior years	-	-	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax				
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Changes in recognised temporary differences of earlier years	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by local tax rate:	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Loss before tax	45,583	(2,194,172)	0.74	(33.07)
Local tax rate	34.00%	34.00%	34.00%	34.00%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	15,498	(746,018)	0.25	(11.24)
Tax effect of amounts which are not (deductible) / taxable in calculating taxable income:				
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	(15,498)	746,018	(0.25)	11.24
Other items	-	-	-	-
Total tax expense	-	-	-	-
Effective tax rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

Note 15B Income tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Income Tax assets (net of provision)	(19,740)	-	(0.36)	-
Income Tax liabilities (net of advance tax)	-	(51,397)	-	(0.77)
Current Tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**(19,740)**	**(51,397)**	**(0.36)**	**(0.77)**

Note 15C Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	BRL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	-	-	-	-

Unrecognised deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets have not recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can use the benefit therefrom.

Particulars	BRL 31-Mar-26	BRL 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Gross amount				
Deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Unrecognised tax effect				
Deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows;

Particulars	BRL 31-Mar-26	BRL 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Expire	-	-	-	-
Never Expire	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-



Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 16
Foreign currency risk exposure

Particulars	Currency	BRL 31-Mar-26	BRL 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Financial assets					
Receivables (including other receivables)	USD	-	972,422	-	14.53
Cash and cash equivalents	Others	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**	**972,422**	**-**	**14.53**
Financial liabilities					
Payables (including other payables)	Others	-	-	-	-
Loans from related parties (including accrued interest)	USD	14,581,757	14,581,757	262.81	217.91
Total		**14,581,757**	**14,581,757**	**262.81**	**217.91**

Note 17
Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)
There are no contingent liabilities as at year ended March 31, 2025 or as at year ended March 31, 2024.

Note 18
Capital commitment

Particulars	BRL 31-Mar-26	BRL 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	-	-	-

Note 19
Related party disclosure

Related parties with whom there were transactions during the year and nature of relationship

Holding Company Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited

Description of the nature of transaction / balance	BRL 31-Mar-26	BRL 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
(A) Transactions during the year				
(i) Interest expense				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	535,578	-	8.07
	-	**535,578**	**-**	**8.07**
(ii) Market support income				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	141,750	129,904	2.30	1.96
	141,750	**129,904**	**2.30**	**1.96**
(B) Outstanding balances				
(i) Trade receivable				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	1,044,801	972,422	18.83	14.53
	1,044,801	**972,422**	**18.83**	**14.53**
(ii) Trade payable				
-	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
(iii) Loan payable				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	8,901,183	8,433,460	160.43	126.03
	8,901,183	**8,433,460**	**160.43**	**126.03**
(iv) Interest payable				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	6,148,297	6,148,297	110.81	91.88
	6,148,297	**6,148,297**	**110.81**	**91.88**

Note 20
Assets pledged as security
There are no assets pledged as at March 31, 2026 or as at March 31, 2025

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 21
Expenditure on research and development

	BRL	BRL	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Capital	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Note 22
Disclosure of certain information
Since these are special purpose financial statements, disclosures have been tailored for limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the Holding Company. Hence certain information as required by respective applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) may not be presented in full.

Note 23
Events occurring after the March 31, 2025
There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2025.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. ★ FRN 109971W Pune ★ Chartered Accountants

For Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

1A. General information:

Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda (hereinafter referred to as "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Brazil. The Company provides marketing support services to Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Holding Company"). The subsidiary acts as a marketing/distribution arm of Holding Company in Brazil region.

1B. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Brazilian Real (BRL), which is the Company's functional currency and is also presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the functional currency of Holding Company.

c) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

e) Current versus non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the 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 – non current classification of assets and liabilities.

f) Going concern

As of 31 March 2025, the Company has negative networth of Rs. 203.14 million (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 189.09 million). The working capital requirements are reliant on timely cash receipts and payments from customer and basis the annual support letter issued by its Holding Company as incorporated in India. The Company contributes as a positive cash generating unit ('CGU') to its Holding Company, basis recent forecast prepared by management.

The Directors have concluded that the combination of the 12 months forecasts and the ongoing support as provided by the Holding Company, provides reasonable certainty that the company has adequate working capital resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and for these reasons continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these Financial Statements.

1C. Material accounting policies

a) Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets which are recognised directly in other equity.

Reporting in Indian Rupees

Assets and liabilities of entities have been translated to the Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Statement of profit and loss has been translated using average exchange rates. Translation adjustments have been reported as foreign currency translation reserve in the other comprehensive income which is presented within equity.

R. B. Shah & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- Fair value [either through profit and loss (FVTPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)]

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. When such asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / expenses.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.



R. B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
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SADASHIV PETH, PUNE - 411 030.
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E-mail : rbsharmaandco@gmail.com

Report on Special Purpose Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of **Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Act read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements, Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Further, we would also like to draw attention to Note 1B of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements regarding management's going concern assessment.

Those Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However,



future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Other matters

This report on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements has been issued solely for (i) the limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the holding company, Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited; (ii) to comply with the provisions of paragraph 10(4)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Management (Overseas Investment) Regulations, 2022 and is intended solely for the information and use by the managements of the Company and the Holding Company. It should not be used for any other purpose or provided to other parties.

For R.B. Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W
UDIN: 26044366VLGBDD9362



Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29/04/2026

Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	SOL As at 31-Mar-26	SOL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	2	234,186	286,973	6.30	6.67
Financial assets					
i) Other financials assets	3	427,109	427,109	11.50	9.93
Income tax assets (net)	21	4,316,748	4,426,849	116.21	102.92
Total Non-current assets		**4,978,043**	**5,140,931**	**134.01**	**119.52**
Current assets					
Inventories	4	2,224,130	1,232,717	59.87	28.66
Financial assets					
i) Trade receivables	5	10,473,542	8,098,539	281.95	188.27
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,380,352	1,864,323	37.16	43.34
Other current assets	7	5,270,218	6,135,703	141.87	142.65
Total current assets		**19,348,242**	**17,331,282**	**520.85**	**402.92**
Total Assets		**24,326,285**	**22,472,213**	**654.86**	**522.44**
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Equity share capital	8	1,974,727	1,974,727	41.07	41.07
Other equity	9	(375,890)	(1,634,628)	2.01	(33.15)
Total Equity		**1,598,837**	**340,099**	**43.08**	**7.92**
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total Non-current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
i) Trade payables	10	22,017,572	21,506,949	592.71	499.98
ii) Other financial liabilities	11	28,873	76,532	0.78	1.78
Income tax liabilities (net)	21	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	12	333,729	548,633	8.98	12.76
Deferred Tax liability		347,274		9.35	
Total Current liabilities		**22,727,448**	**22,132,114**	**611.82**	**514.52**
Total Liabilities		**22,727,448**	**22,132,114**	**611.82**	**514.52**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**24,326,285**	**22,472,213**	**654.90**	**522.44**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

For Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

		0.60	0.51		
		10,106,575	6,175,945		
		SOL	SOL	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Particulars	**Note**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Revenue:					
Revenue from operations	13	16,821,812	12,148,882	423.48	272.99
Other income	14	(194)	8,303	-	0.19
Total Revenue		**16,821,618**	**12,157,185**	**423.48**	**273.18**
Expenses:					
Purchases of stock-in-trade	15	7,706,650	(31,080,814)	200.26	(673.24)
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	16	(991,413)	36,233,667	(31.21)	789.03
Employee benefit expenses	17	6,217,660	4,391,961	156.52	98.69
Depreciation expense	18	61,196	54,914	1.54	1.23
Other expenses	19	3,113,773	2,077,447	78.37	46.67
Finance costs	20	41,870	26,857	1.05	0.60
Net (gain) / loss on foreign currency transactions		(1,122,422)	(243,592)	(28.26)	(5.47)
Total Expenses		**15,027,314**	**11,460,440**	**378.27**	**257.51**
Profit before tax		**1,794,304**	**696,745**	**45.21**	**15.67**
Tax expenses	21				
Current tax		188,292	-	4.74	-
Deferred tax		**347,274**	-	8.74	-
Total tax expenses		**535,566**	-	**13.48**	-
Profit for the Year		**1,258,738**	**696,745**	**31.73**	**15.67**
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations				3.43	0.24
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		-	-	**3.43**	**0.24**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,258,738**	**696,745**	**35.16**	**15.91**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

For Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	SOL Year Ended March 31, 2026	SOL Year Ended March 31, 2025	Rs. in millions Year Ended March 31, 2026	Rs. in millions Year Ended March 31, 2025
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Profit before tax	**1,794,304**	**696,745**	**45.21**	**15.67**
Depreciation	61,196	54,914	1.54	1.23
Finance costs	41,870	26,857	1.05	0.60
Interest from bank & others	-	(11)	-	-
Effect of exchange rate changes			2.45	-
	1,897,370	**778,505**	**50.25**	**17.50**
Working capital adjustments:				
- (Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(991,413)	204,541	(31.21)	3.52
- (Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(2,375,003)	(692,373)	(93.68)	(22.44)
- (Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	-	142,476	(1.57)	2.82
- (Increase)/ decrease in other assets	865,485	1,186,215	0.78	21.30
- Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	510,623	(444,437)	92.73	8.47
- Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(47,659)	76,532	(1.00)	1.78
- Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	(214,904)	(388,679)	(3.78)	(8.23)
	(2,252,871)	**84,275**	**(37.73)**	**7.22**
Cash generated from /(used in) operating activities	**(355,501)**	**862,780**	**12.52**	**24.72**
Direct taxes paid (net)	(78,191)	(263,944)	(18.03)	(9.71)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	**(433,692)**	**598,836**	**(5.51)**	**15.01**
Cash flow from investing activities :-				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(8,409)	(38,711)	(0.21)	(0.87)
Interest received	-	11	-	-
Net cash from /(used in) investing activities (B)	**(8,409)**	**(38,700)**	**(0.21)**	**(0.87)**
Cash flow from financing activities :-				
Interest paid	(41,870)	(26,857)	(1.05)	(0.60)
Net cash from /(used in) financing activities (C)	**(41,870)**	**(26,857)**	**(1.05)**	**(0.60)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(483,971)**	**533,279**	**(6.77)**	**13.54**
Opening cash and cash equivalents	1,864,323	1,331,044	43.34	29.80
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**1,380,352**	**1,864,323**	**36.57**	**43.34**
Cash and cash equivalent comprise of:				
Balances with banks				
Current Account	**1,380,352**	**1,864,323**	**37.16**	**43.34**
Total	**1,380,352**	**1,864,323**	**37.16**	**43.34**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

For Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C

Abhijeet Shah
Director
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

Equity share capital	Note	SOL	Rs. in millions
As at April 1, 2024		**1,974,727**	**41.07**
Changes in equity share capital	8	-	-
As at March 31, 2025		**1,974,727**	**41.07**
Changes in equity share capital	8	-	-
As at March 31, 2026		**1,974,727**	**41.07**

Other equity	Note	SOL Reserves and Surplus Retained earnings	SOL Other Comprehensive Income Foreign currency translation reserve	Rs. in millions Reserves and Surplus Retained earnings	Rs. in millions Other Comprehensive Income Foreign currency translation reserve
As at April 1, 2023		**(2,331,373)**	-	**(47.17)**	**(1.89)**
Profit / (Loss) for the year		696,745	-	15.67	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations				-	0.24
		696,745	-	15.67	0.24
As at March 31, 2025		**(1,634,628)**	-	**(31.50)**	**(1.65)**
Profit for the year		1,258,738	-	31.73	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations				-	3.43
		1,258,738	-	31.73	3.43
As at March 31, 2026		**(375,890)**	-	**0.23**	**1.78**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

For Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

1A. General information:

Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C (hereinafter referred to as "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Peru. The Company provides marketing support services to Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Holding Company"). The subsidiary acts as a marketing/distribution arm of Holding Company in Peru region. The Company majorly purchases the pharmaceuticals products from Holding Company and distributes the same to third party wholesalers.

1B. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Peruvian sol (SOL), which is the Company's functional currency and is also presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the functional currency of Holding Company.

c) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

e) Current versus non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the 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 – non current classification of assets and liabilities.

1C. Material accounting policies

a) Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets which are recognised directly in other equity.

Reporting in Indian Rupees
Assets and liabilities of entities have been translated to the Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Statement of profit and loss has been translated using average exchange rates. Translation adjustments have been reported as foreign currency translation reserve in the other comprehensive income which is presented within equity.

b) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

R. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- Fair value [either through profit and loss (FVTPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)]

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. When such asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / expenses.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

c) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimate costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for vehicles and furnitures and fixtures at leasehold premises. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management estimated useful life	Useful life as per schedule II
Electrical installation	10 years	10 years
Computers	3-6 years	3-6 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost on inventories is based on weighted average formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion cost and other cost incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expense.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

The Company considers various factors like shelf life, ageing of inventory, product discontinuation, price changes and any other factor which impact the Company's business in determining the allowance for obsolete, non-saleable and slow moving inventories. The Company considers the above factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

e) Impairment

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit - impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of financial assets have occurred.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort. This includes both quantitate and qualitative information and analysis based on Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward - looking information.

B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

e) Impairment (continued)

i. Impairment of financial instruments (continued)

The Company assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers financial asset to be in default when:
a. The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to action such as realising security (if any is held); or
b. The financial asset is 360 days or more past due.

Presentation of allowance of expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write – off

The Gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off (either partially of full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when Company determines that the debtor does not have asset or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii. Impairment of non-financial asset

The Company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less cost of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. An impairment loss on goodwill is not subsequently

f) Employee benefits

Employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plan
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

g) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax-rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating loooos are not provided for.

i. Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.



1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

g) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets (continued)

ii. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

h) Revenue

Sale of goods

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The Company recognises revenue pertaining to each performance obligation when it transfers control over a product to a customer, which is adjusted for expected refunds, which are estimated based on the historical data, adjusted as necessary. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effect of time value of money if the contract includes significant financing component.

The Company recognises refund liability where the Company receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the customer. The refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) for which the entity does not expect to be entitled (i.e. amounts not included in the transaction price). The right to recover returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The provision on account of the expected amount of returns is included in provisions and the right to recover returned goods is included in inventory.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in statement of profit and loss by reference to percentage completion method. The Company is involved in rendering services related to its products to its customers. If the services under a single arrangement are rendered in different reporting periods, then the consideration is allocated on a relative fair value basis between the different services.

Market support income/ Profit sharing revenue

The Company has an agreement with Holding Company which assures minimum operating margin at an agreed arm's length rate. At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates its transfer pricing working to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period. The differential excess or shortfall in operation profits is either recovered from or passed on to the Holding Company.

i) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

j) Recognition of interest income or expenses

Interest income or expense is recognised using effective interest method.

k) Income tax

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

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

l) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank 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.

n) Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operations 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. For the purpose of cash flow statement bank overdraft that are repayable on demand are considered as cash and cash equivalent as it form an integral part of the company's cash management.



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SOL

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Electrical installation	139,755	-	-	-	139,755	45,411	13,976	-	-	59,387	80,368
Computers	117,638	3,063	-	-	120,701	68,230	23,574	-	-	91,804	28,897
Office Equipments	16,727	5,347	-	-	22,074	8,496	3,785	-	-	12,281	9,793
Furniture and Fixtures	198,617	-	-	-	198,617	63,627	19,862	-	-	83,489	115,128
Total	**472,737**	**8,410**	**-**	**-**	**481,147**	**185,764**	**61,197**	**-**	**-**	**246,961**	**234,186**

Rs. in millions

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Electrical installation	3.25	-	-	0.51	3.76	1.06	0.35	-	0.19	1.60	2.16
Computers	2.73	0.08	-	0.45	3.26	1.59	0.59	-	0.29	2.47	0.79
Office Equipments	0.39	0.13	-	0.07	0.59	0.20	0.10	-	0.03	0.33	0.26
Furniture and Fixtures	4.62	-	-	0.73	5.35	1.48	0.50	-	0.27	2.25	3.10
Total	**10.99**	**0.21**	**-**	**1.76**	**12.96**	**4.33**	**1.54**	**-**	**0.78**	**6.65**	**6.31**

SOL

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-25
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	
Electrical installation	139,755	-	-	-	139,755	31,435	13,976	-	-	45,411	94,344
Computers	83,824	33,814	-	-	117,638	48,914	19,316	-	-	68,230	49,408
Office Equipments	11,831	4,896	-	-	16,727	6,736	1,760	-	-	8,496	8,231
Furniture and Fixtures	198,617	-	-	-	198,617	43,765	19,862	-	-	63,627	134,990
Total	**434,027**	**38,710**	**-**	**-**	**472,737**	**130,850**	**54,914**	**-**	**-**	**185,764**	**286,973**

Rs. in millions

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-25
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	
Electrical installation	3.13	-	-	0.12	3.25	0.70	0.31	-	0.05	1.06	2.19
Computers	1.88	0.76	-	0.09	2.73	1.10	0.43	-	0.06	1.59	1.14
Office Equipments	0.26	0.11	-	0.02	0.39	0.15	0.04	-	0.01	0.20	0.19
Furniture and Fixtures	4.45	-	-	0.17	4.62	0.98	0.44	-	0.06	1.48	3.14
Total	**9.72**	**0.87**	**-**	**0.40**	**10.99**	**2.93**	**1.22**	**-**	**0.18**	**4.33**	**6.66**

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	SOL	SOL	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 3 **Other non-current financials assets**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**
Security deposits	427,109	427,109	11.50	9.93
Total	**427,109**	**427,109**	**11.50**	**9.93**

	SOL	SOL	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 4 **Inventories**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**
Stock-in-trade	2,224,130	1,232,717	59.87	28.66
Total	**2,224,130**	**1,232,717**	**59.87**	**28.66**

Notes:

1. Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

2. Stock in transit as at year end is as below:

	SOL	SOL	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
	31-Mar-26	**31-Mar-25**	**31-Mar-26**	**31-Mar-25**
In transit	-	3,882	-	0.09

3. Write-downs of inventories as at the year end is as below

	SOL	SOL	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
	31-Mar-26	**31-Mar-25**	**31-Mar-26**	**31-Mar-25**
Write-down of inventories	-	462,071	-	10.74

	SOL	SOL	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 5 **Trade Receivables**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**
Unsecured				
Trade receivables from related parties	-	820,084	-	19.06
Other trade receivables	10,473,542	7,278,455	281.95	169.21
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-
Total	**10,473,542**	**8,098,539**	**281.95**	**188.27**

Trade receivables ageing schedule;

As at March 31, 2026 (SOL)	**Not due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	6,363,217	2,048,539	271,973	1,034,992	528,918	225,902	10,473,542
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,363,217**	**2,048,539**	**271,973**	**1,034,992**	**528,918**	**225,902**	**10,473,542**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	**6,363,217**	**2,048,539**	**271,973**	**1,034,992**	**528,918**	**225,902**	**10,473,542**

As at March 31, 2026 (Rs. in millions)	**Not due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	171.31	55.15	7.32	27.86	14.24	6.08	281.96
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**171.31**	**55.15**	**7.32**	**27.86**	**14.24**	**6.08**	**281.96**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	**171.31**	**55.15**	**7.32**	**27.86**	**14.24**	**6.08**	**281.96**



As at March 31, 2025 (SOL)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	4,955,940	1,721,971	357,937	731,665	16,429	314,597	8,098,539
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,955,940**	**1,721,971**	**357,937**	**731,665**	**16,429**	**314,597**	**8,098,539**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	**4,955,940**	**1,721,971**	**357,937**	**731,665**	**16,429**	**314,597**	**8,098,539**

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	115.21	40.03	8.32	17.01	0.38	7.31	188.26
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**115.21**	**40.03**	**8.32**	**17.01**	**0.38**	**7.31**	**188.26**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	**115.21**	**40.03**	**8.32**	**17.01**	**0.38**	**7.31**	**188.26**

Note 6 Cash and cash equivalents	SOL As at 31-Mar-26	SOL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-
Bank balances				
In current accounts	1,380,352	1,864,323	37.16	43.34
Total	**1,380,352**	**1,864,323**	**37.16**	**43.34**

Note 7 Other current assets	SOL As at 31-Mar-26	SOL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Advances for supply of goods and services	64,420	128,435	1.73	2.99
Other claims receivable	48,300		1.30	
Balance with government authorities	5,007,143	5,978,971	134.79	139.00
Advance to employees	139,697	28,297	3.76	0.66
Prepaid expenses	10,658	-	0.29	-
Total	**5,270,218**	**6,135,703**	**141.87**	**142.65**



Note 8 Equity share capital	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Number of shares	Value (SOL)	Value (Rs. in millions)	Number of shares	Value (SOL)	Value (Rs. in millions)
Authorised / Paid Up Share Capital	1,974,727	1,974,727	41.07	1,974,727	1,974,727	41.07
	1,974,727	1,974,727	41.07	1,974,727	1,974,727	41.07

Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity shares	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Number of shares	Value (SOL)	Value (Rs. in millions)	Number of shares	Value (SOL)	Value (Rs. in millions)
As at beginning and at the end of the year	1,974,727	1,974,727	41.07	1,974,727	1,974,727	41.07

Details of equity shareholders

Shareholders holding equity shares	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	1,974,717	100.0%	1,974,717	100.0%
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Mena FZ LLC	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
Total	1,974,727	100.0%	1,974,727	100.0%

Note 9 Other equity	Note no.	SOL As at 31-Mar-26	SOL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Retained earnings	(i)	(375,890)	(1,634,628)	0.23	(31.50)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(ii)	-	-	1.78	(1.65)
Total		(375,890)	(1,634,628)	2.01	(33.15)

Notes to other equity	SOL As at 31-Mar-26	SOL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
(i) Retained earnings				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(1,634,628)	(2,331,373)	(31.50)	(47.17)
Add: Profit for the year	1,258,738	696,745	31.73	15.67
Balance as at the end of the year	(375,890)	(1,634,628)	0.23	(31.50)
(ii) Foreign currency translation reserve				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-	(1.65)	(1.89)
Add: Additions during the year			3.43	0.24
Less: Deletion during the year			-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	-	-	1.78	(1.65)
Total	(375,890)	(1,634,628)	2.01	(33.00)

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Note 10 Trade payables	SOL As at 31-Mar-26	SOL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Trade payables to related parties	20,456,354	18,070,567	550.69	420.09
Other trade payables	1,561,218	3,436,382	42.02	79.89
Total	**22,017,572**	**21,506,949**	**592.71**	**499.98**

Trade payables ageing schedule;

As at June 30, 2026 (SOL)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	144,989	6,481,635	5,578,854	298,146	9,513,946	22,017,572
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**144,989**	**6,481,635**	**5,578,854**	**298,146**	**9,513,946**	**22,017,572**

As at June 30, 2026 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	3.90	174.49	150.18	8.03	256.12	592.72
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3.90**	**174.49**	**150.18**	**8.03**	**256.12**	**592.72**

As at March 31, 2025 (SOL)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	71,061	8,987,137	12,793	10,324,948	2,111,010	21,506,949
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**71,061**	**8,987,137**	**12,793**	**10,324,948**	**2,111,010**	**21,506,949**

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	1.64	208.93	0.30	240.03	49.08	499.98
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.64**	**208.93**	**0.30**	**240.03**	**49.08**	**499.98**

Note 11 Other current financials liabilities	SOL As at 31-Mar-26	SOL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Employee benefits payable	28,873	76,532	0.78	1.78
Total	**28,873**	**76,532**	**0.78**	**1.78**

Note 12 Other current liabilities	SOL As at 31-Mar-26	SOL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Statutory dues	333,729	537,948	8.98	12.51
Contract liabilities (advances from customers)	-	10,685	-	0.25
Total	**333,729**	**548,633**	**8.98**	**12.76**

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	SOL	SOL	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 13 **Revenue from operations**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Revenue from contract with customers				
Sale of products	16,821,812	11,328,798	423.48	254.56
Sale of services	-	-	-	-
Other operating revenue				
Market support income	-	820,084	-	18.43
Total	**16,821,812**	**12,148,882**	**423.48**	**272.99**

	SOL	SOL	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 14 **Other income**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Interest income from banks and others	-	11	-	-
Miscelleneous income	(194)	8,292	-	0.19
Total	**(194)**	**8,303**	**-**	**0.19**

	SOL	SOL	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 15 **Purchases of stock-in-trade**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Purchases of stock-in-trade (net)	7,401,871	(31,265,482)	192.59	(677.39)
Inward freight and clearing charges	304,779	184,668	7.67	4.15
Total	**7,706,650**	**(31,080,814)**	**200.26**	**(673.24)**

	SOL	SOL	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 16 **Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Opening inventory				
Stock-in-trade	1,232,717	37,466,384	28.66	817.69
Less: Closing inventory				
Stock-in-trade	(2,224,130)	(1,232,717)	(59.87)	(28.66)
Total changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	**(991,413)**	**36,233,667**	**(31.21)**	**789.03**



Note 17 Employee benefit expenses	SOL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	SOL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Salaries, wages and bonus	5,142,117	3,633,876	129.45	81.65
Contribution to provident and other funds	482,323	338,516	12.14	7.61
Staff welfare expenses	593,220	419,569	14.93	9.43
Total	**6,217,660**	**4,391,961**	**156.52**	**98.69**

Note 18 Depreciation expense	SOL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	SOL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	61,196	54,914	1.54	1.23
Total	**61,196**	**54,914**	**1.54**	**1.23**

Note 19 Other expenses	SOL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	SOL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Power and fuel	7,950	8,063	0.20	0.18
Insurance	29,681	-	0.75	-
Repairs and maintenance	6,111	9,995	0.15	0.22
Rent	133,158	124,320	3.35	2.79
Rates and taxes	5,045	25,623	0.13	0.58
Freight and forwarding expenses	535,816	120,342	13.49	2.70
Advertisement and promotional materials	1,139,127	429,719	28.68	9.66
Travelling and conveyance	424,808	413,760	10.69	9.30
Printing and stationery	141,569	96,195	3.56	2.16
Legal and professional fees	572,022	765,443	14.40	17.20
Bad debts written off	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	118,486	83,987	2.97	1.88
Total	**3,113,773**	**2,077,447**	**78.37**	**46.67**

Note 20 Finance costs	SOL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	SOL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Interest on shortfall of advance income tax	-	-	-	-
Other borrowing costs	41,870	26,857	1.05	0.60
Total	**41,870**	**26,857**	**1.05**	**0.60**

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Note 21 Tax expenses	SOL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	SOL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Current Tax				
Current tax on profits for the year	188,292	-	4.74	-
Tax related to prior years	-	-	-	-
Total current tax expense	**188,292**	**-**	**4.74**	**-**
Deferred tax				
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	347,274	-	9	-
Changes in recognised temporary differences of earlier years	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**347,274**	**-**	**8.74**	**-**
Total	**535,566**	**-**	**13.48**	**-**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by local tax rate:	SOL Year Ended 31-Mar-26	SOL Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Profit before tax	1,794,304	696,745	45.21	15.67
Local tax rate	29.50%	29.50%	29.50%	29.50%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	529,320	205,540	13.34	4.62
Tax effect of amounts which are not (deductible) / taxable in calculating taxable income:				
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	(44,568)	(620,463)	(1.12)	(13.94)
Tax related to prior years	-	-	-	-
Other items	50,814	414,923	1.26	9.32
Total tax expense	**535,566**	**-**	**13.48**	**-**
Effective tax rate	**29.85%**	**0.00%**	**29.82%**	**0.00%**

Note 21A Income tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	SOL As at 31-Mar-26	SOL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Income Tax assets (net of provision)	4,316,742	4,426,849	116.21	102.92
Income Tax liabilities (net of advance tax)	-	-	-	-
Income tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**4,316,742**	**4,426,849**	**116.21**	**102.92**

Note 21B Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	SOL As at 31-Mar-26	SOL As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	(347,274)	-	(9.35)	-
Total	**(347,274)**	**-**	**(9.35)**	**-**

Unrecognised deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets have not recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can use the benefit therefrom.

Particulars	SOL 31-Mar-26	SOL 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Gross amount	-	-	-	-
Deductible temporary differences	-	5,613,913	-	130.51
Tax losses	**-**	**5,613,913**	**-**	**130.51**
Total				
Unrecognised tax effect	-	-	-	-
Deductible temporary differences	-	1,656,104	-	38.50
Tax losses	**-**	**1,656,104**	**-**	**38.50**
Total				

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows:

Particulars	SOL 31-Mar-26	SOL 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Expire				
Expiry date : 2027-2028	-	5,613,913	-	130.51
Never Expire	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**5,613,913**	**-**	**130.51**



Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 22
Foreign currency risk exposure

Particulars	Currency	SOL 31-Mar-26	SOL 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Financial assets					
Receivables (including other receivables)	USD	-	936,520	-	21.77
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	-	1,309,690	-	30.45
Total		**-**	**2,246,210**	**-**	**52.22**
Financial liabilities					
Payables (including other payables)	USD	-	20,243,577	-	470.61
Total		**-**	**20,243,577**	**-**	**470.61**

Note 23
Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)
There are no contingent liabilities as at year ended March 31, 2026 or as at year ended March 31, 2025

Note 24
Capital commitment

Particulars	SOL 31-Mar-26	SOL 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	-	-	-

Note 25
Related party disclosure

Related parties with whom there were transactions during the year and nature of relationship

Holding Company Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited

Fellow subsidiaries Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited

Description of the nature of transaction / balance	SOL 31-Mar-26	SOL 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
(A) Transactions during the year				
(i) Purchase of goods and services (net of returns/credit notes)				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	6,592,146	4,117,552	171.52	89.21
Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited	592,901	626,897	15.43	13.58
	7,185,047	**4,744,449**	**186.95**	**102.79**
(ii) Market support income				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	820,084	-	18.43
	-	**820,084**	**-**	**18.43**
(iii) Reimbursement of expenses received				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	5,734	-	0.13
	-	**5,734**	**-**	**0.13**
(B) Outstanding Balances				
(i) Trade receivables				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	820,084	-	19.06
	-	**820,084**	**-**	**19.06**
(ii) Trade payables				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	19,972,499	17,223,368	537.66	400.40
Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited	483,856	847,199	13.03	19.70
	20,456,354	**18,070,567**	**550.69**	**420.10**

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 26
Assets pledged as security
There are no assets pledged as at March 31, 2026 or as at March 31, 2025

Note 27
Expenditure on research and development

	SOL	SOL	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Revenue	336,797	491,471	8.48	11.04
Capital	-	-	-	-
Total	**336,797**	**491,471**	**8.48**	**11.04**

Note 28
Disclosure of certain information
Since these are special purpose financial statements, disclosures have been tailored for limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the Holding Company. Hence certain information as required by respective applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) may not be presented in full.

Note 29
Events occurring after the March 31, 2025
There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2025.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

For Emcure Pharma Peru S.A.C

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
B-2, NEEL SADAN, 1426, GROUND FLOOR,
SADASHIV PETH, PUNE - 411 030.
TEL. : 020 - 24477595 / 24472405
E-mail : rbsharmaandco@gmail.com

Report on Special Purpose Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of **Emcure Pharma Mexico S.A.DE.C.V.** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Act read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements, Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Further, we would also like to draw attention to Note 1B of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements regarding management's going concern assessment.

Those Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Other matters

This report on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements has been issued solely for (i) the limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the holding company, Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited; (ii) to comply with the provisions of paragraph 10(4)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Management (Overseas Investment) Regulations, 2022 and is intended solely for the information and use by the managements of the Company and the Holding Company. It should not be used for any other purpose or provided to other parties.

For R.B. Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W
UDIN: 26044366IQJIIV9345



Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29/04/2026

Emcure Pharma Mexico S.A.DE.C.V.
Balance Sheet as at February 28, 2026

Particulars	Note	MXN As at 31-Mar-26	MXN As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	2	-	2,933	-	0.01
Financial assets					
i) Other non-current financial assets	3	18,300	18,300	0.10	0.08
Total Non-current Assets		18,300	21,233	0.10	0.09
Current Assets					
Inventories	4	960,689		5.00	
Financial assets					
i) Trade receivables	5	6,107,922	1,397,380	31.79	5.83
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	4,440,835	1,633,098	23.11	6.81
Other current assets	7	1,707,234	1,320,472	8.88	5.51
Total current assets		13,216,680	4,350,950	68.78	18.15
Total Assets		13,234,980	4,372,183	68.88	18.24
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Equity share capital	8	35,221,280	50,000	170.80	0.21
Other equity	9	(27,658,233)	(30,437,444)	(131.43)	(126.93)
Total Equity		7,563,047	(30,387,444)	39.37	(126.72)
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
i) Borrowings	10	-	32,622,233	-	136.04
Total Non-current liabilities		-	32,622,233	-	136.04
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
i) Trade payables	11	1,072,624	241,320	5.58	1.01
ii) Other financial liabilities	12	2,501,464	507,414	13.02	2.12
Other current liabilities	13	906,770	1,388,661	4.72	5.79
Current tax liabilities		116,300		0.61	
Deferretd Tax Liability		1,074,773		5.59	
Total current liabilities		5,671,931	2,137,395	29.52	8.92
Total liabilities		5,671,931	34,759,628	29.52	144.96
Total equity and liabilities		13,234,978	4,372,184	68.89	18.24

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants Pune FRN 109971W

For Emcure Pharma Mexico S.A.DE.C.V.

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharma Mexico S.A.DE.C.V.
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-26	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue:					
Revenue from Operations	14	23,869,919	19,892,530	114.13	88.05
Other Income		-	-	-	-
Total Revenue		**23,869,919**	**19,892,530**	**114.13**	**88.05**
Expenses:					
Purchases of stock-in-trade	15	960,689		5.00	
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	16	(960,689)		(5.00)	
Employee benefit expenses	17	8,088,811	5,253,339	38.67	23.26
Depreciation expense	18	2,933	12,052	0.01	0.05
Other expenses	19	13,769,409	12,946,664	65.83	57.30
Finance costs	20	901,021	1,823,381	4.31	8.07
Net (gain) / loss on foreign currency transactions		(2,862,539)	6,702,042	(13.69)	29.67
Total Expenses		**19,899,635**	**26,737,478**	**95.13**	**118.35**
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**3,970,284**	**(6,844,948)**	**19.00**	**(30.30)**
Tax expenses	21				
Current tax		116,300	-	0.56	-
Deferred tax		1,074,773	-	5	-
Total tax expenses		**1,191,073**	**-**	**6**	**-**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**2,779,211**	**(6,844,948)**	**13.30**	**(30.30)**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations				(17.80)	22.01
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**-**	**-**	**(17.80)**	**22.01**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,779,211**	**(6,844,948)**	**(4.50)**	**(8.29)**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

For Emcure Pharma Mexico S.A.DE.C.V.

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharma Mexico S.A.DE.C.V.
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

Equity share capital	Note	MXN	Rs. in millions
As at April 1, 2024		**50,000**	**0.21**
Changes in equity share capital	8	-	-
As at March 31, 2025		**50,000**	**0.21**
Additions during the year		**35,171,280**	**170.59**
As at March 31, 2026		**35,221,280**	**170.80**

		MXN	MXN	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Other equity		**Reserves and Surplus**	**Other Comprehensive Income**	**Reserves and Surplus**	**Other Comprehensive Income**
	Note	**Retained earnings**	**Foreign currency translation reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Foreign currency translation reserve**
As at April 1, 2025		**(23,592,496)**	**-**	**(90.97)**	**(27.67)**
Loss for the year		(6,844,948)	-	(30.30)	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations				-	22.01
		(6,844,948)	-	(30.30)	22.01
As at March 31, 2025		**(30,437,444)**	**-**	**(121.27)**	**(5.66)**
Profit for the year		2,779,211	-	13.30	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations				-	(17.80)
		2,779,211	-	13.30	(17.80)
As at March 31, 2026		**(27,658,233)**	**-**	**(107.97)**	**(23.46)**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

For Emcure Pharma Mexico S.A.DE.C.V.

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharma Mexico S.A.DE.C.V.
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-26	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	**3,970,284**	**(6,844,949)**	**19.00**	**(30.30)**
Adjustment for:				
Depreciation	2,933	12,052	0.01	0.05
Finance costs	901,021	1,823,381	4.31	8.07
Unrealised exchange (gain) / loss	(1)	5,976,749	-	26.46
Effect of exchange rate changes			(17.80)	(0.11)
	4,874,237	**967,233**	**5.52**	**4.17**
Working capital adjustments:				
- (Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(4,710,542)	2,696,204	(25.96)	8.39
- (Increase)/ decrease in other assets	(386,762)	(310,665)	(3.39)	(2.58)
- Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	831,304	(1,393,859)	4.57	(7.96)
- (Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(960,689)		(5.00)	
- Increase/ (decrease) in Other financial liabilities	1,994,054	(563,223)	10.90	(0.34)
- Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	(481,891)	382,271	(1.07)	1.21
	(3,714,526)	**810,728**	**(19.95)**	**(1.28)**
Cash generated from /(used in) operating activities	**1,159,711**	**1,777,961**	**(14.43)**	**2.89**
Direct taxes paid (net)	-	-	-	-
Net cash from operating activities (A)	**1,159,711**	**1,777,961**	**(14.43)**	**2.89**
Cash flow from investing activities :-				
Others	-	-	-	-
Net cash from investing activities (B)	-	-	-	-
Cash Flow From Financing Activities :-				
Interest paid	(901,021)	(226,146)	(4.31)	(1.00)
Share capital	35,171,280		170.59	
Loan & Interest repaid	**(32,622,233)**		**(136.04)**	
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**1,648,026**	**(226,146)**	**30.24**	**(1.00)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**2,807,737**	**1,551,815**	**15.81**	**1.89**
Opening cash and cash equivalents	1,633,098	81,283	6.81	3.62
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**4,440,835**	**1,633,098**	**22.62**	**5.51**
Cash and cash equivalent comprise of:				
Balances with banks				
Current account	4,440,835	1,633,098	23.11	6.81
Total	**4,440,835**	**1,633,098**	**23.11**	**6.81**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants Pune FRN 109971W

For Emcure Pharma Mexico S.A.DE.C.V.

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharma Mexico S.A.DE.C.V.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

1A. General information:

Emcure Pharma Mexico S.A.DE.C.V. (hereinafter referred to as "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Mexico. The Company provides marketing support services to Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Holding Company"). The subsidiary acts as a marketing/distribution arm of Holding Company in Mexico region.

1B. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Mexican Peso ("MXN"), which is also the Company's functional currency and is also presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the functional currency of Holding Company.

c) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

e) Current versus non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the 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 – non current classification of assets and liabilities.

f) Going concern

As of 31 March 2025, the Company has negative networth of Rs. 126.72 million (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 118.43 million). The working capital requirements are reliant on timely cash receipts and payments from customer and basis the annual support letter issued by its Holding Company as incorporated in India. The Company contributes as a positive cash generating unit ('CGU') to its Holding Company, basis recent forecast prepared by management.

The Directors have concluded that the combination of the 12 months forecasts and the ongoing support as provided by the Holding Company, provides reasonable certainty that the company has adequate working capital resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and for these reasons continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these Financial Statements.

1C. Material accounting policies

a) Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets which are recognised directly in other equity.

Reporting in Indian Rupees
Assets and liabilities of entities have been translated to the Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Statement of profit and loss has been translated using average exchange rates. Translation adjustments have been reported as foreign currency translation reserve in the other comprehensive income which is presented within equity.

b) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.



1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

i. Recognition and initial measurement (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- Fair value [either through profit and loss (FVTPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)]

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. When such asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / expenses.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets
The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities
The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

c) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimate costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for vehicles and furnitures and fixtures at leasehold premises. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management estimated useful life	Useful life as per schedule II
Office equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

d) Impairment

Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit - impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of financial assets have occurred.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort. This includes both quantitate and qualitative information and analysis based on Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward - looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers financial asset to be in default when:
a. The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to action such as realising security (if any is hel
b. The financial asset is 360 days or more past due.

Presentation of allowance of expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

d) Impairment (continued)

Write – off

The Gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off (either partially of full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when Company determines that the debtor does not have asset or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

e) Employee benefits

Employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plan
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

f) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax-rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

i. Contingencies
Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

ii. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets
A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

g) Revenue

Market support income/ Profit sharing revenue

The Company has an agreement with Holding Company which assures minimum operating margin at an agreed arm's length rate. At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates its transfer pricing working to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period. The differential excess or shortfall in operation profits is either recovered from or passed on to the Holding Company.

h) Leases

The Company as a lessee
The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

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1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

h) Leases (continued)

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i) Recognition of interest income or expenses

Interest income or expense is recognised using effective interest method.

j) Income tax

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

i. Current tax
Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

ii. Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

k) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank 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.

m) Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operations 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. For the purpose of cash flow statement bank overdraft that are repayable on demand are considered as cash and cash equivalent as it form an integral part of the company's cash management.



MXN

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Computers	97,066	-	-	-	97,066	94,133	2,933	-	-	97,066	-
Furniture and Fixtures	71,743	-	-	-	71,743	71,743	-	-	-	71,743	-
Total	**168,809**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**168,809**	**165,876**	**2,933**	**-**	**-**	**168,809**	**-**

Rs. in millions

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Computers	0.40	-	-	0.11	0.51	0.39	-	-	0.12	0.51	-
Furniture and Fixtures	0.30	-	-	0.07	0.37	0.30	-	-	0.07	0.37	-
Total	**0.70**	**-**	**-**	**0.18**	**0.88**	**0.69**	**-**	**-**	**0.19**	**0.88**	**-**

MXN

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-25
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	
Computers	97,066	-	-	-	97,066	82,081	12,052	-	-	94,133	2,933
Furniture and Fixtures	71,743	-	-	-	71,743	71,743	-	-	-	71,743	-
Total	**168,809**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**168,809**	**153,824**	**12,052**	**-**	**-**	**165,876**	**2,933**

Rs. in millions

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-25
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	
Computers	0.49	-	-	(0.09)	0.40	0.41	0.05	-	(0.07)	0.39	0.01
Furniture and Fixtures	0.36	-	-	(0.06)	0.30	0.36	-	-	(0.06)	0.30	-
Total	**0.85**	**-**	**-**	**(0.15)**	**0.70**	**0.77**	**0.05**	**-**	**(0.13)**	**0.69**	**0.01**



Note 3 Other Non-current financial assets	MXN As at 31-Mar-26	MXN As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Security deposits	18,300	18,300	0.10	0.08
Total	**18,300**	**18,300**	**0.10**	**0.08**

Note 5 Trade receivables	MXN As at 31-Mar-26	MXN As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured				
Trade receivables from related parties	6,107,922	1,397,380	31.79	5.83
Other trade receivables	0	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-
Claims Receivable	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,107,922**	**1,397,380**	**31.79**	**5.83**

Trade receivables ageing schedule;

As at March 31, 2025 (MXN)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	6,107,922	-	-	-	-	-	6,107,922
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,107,922**	-	-	-	-	-	**6,107,922**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	**6,107,922**	-	-	-	-	-	**6,107,922**

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	31.79	-	-	-	-	-	31.79
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**31.79**	-	-	-	-	-	**31.79**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	**31.79**	-	-	-	-	-	**31.79**

As at March 31, 2024 (MXN)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1,397,380	-	-	-	-	-	1,397,380
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,397,380**	-	-	-	-	-	**1,397,380**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	**1,397,380**	-	-	-	-	-	**1,397,380**

As at March 31, 2024 (Rs. in millions)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	5.83	-	-	-	-	-	5.83
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**5.83**	-	-	-	-	-	**5.83**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	**5.83**	-	-	-	-	-	**5.83**

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Note 4 Inventories	MXN As at 31-Mar-26	MXN As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Bank balances In current accounts	960,689	-	5.00	-
Total	**960,689**	**-**	**5.00**	**-**

Note 6 Cash and cash equivalents	MXN As at 31-Mar-26	MXN As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Bank balances In current accounts	4,440,835	1,633,098	23.11	6.81
Total	**4,440,835**	**1,633,098**	**23.11**	**6.81**

Note 7 Other current assets	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
Advances for supply of goods and services	295,479	157,269	1.54	0.66
Balance with Government Authorities	1,326,588	1,096,253	6.90	4.57
Prepaid expenses	85,167	66,950	0.44	0.28
Advance to Employees	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,707,234**	**1,320,472**	**8.88**	**5.51**

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Note 8 Equity share capital	31-Mar-26			31-Mar-25		
	Number of shares	Value (MXN)	Value (Rs. in millions)	Number of shares	Value (MXN)	Value (Rs. in millions)
Authorised / Paid Up Share Capital	3,567,128	35,221,280	170.80	50,000	50,000	0.21
	3,567,128	**35,221,280**	**170.80**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**0.21**

Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity shares	31-Mar-26			31-Mar-25		
	Number of shares	Value (MXN)	Value (Rs. in millions)	Number of shares	Value (MXN)	Value (Rs. In millions)
As at beginning of the year	50,000	50,000	0.21	50,000	50,000	0.21
Addition during th year	3,517,128	35,171,280	170.59	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	3,567,128	35,221,280	170.80	50,000	50,000	0.21

Details of equity shareholders

Equity Shareholders holding shares	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	% of Shareholding	Number of shares	% of Shareholding
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	3,567,127	100.0%	49,999	100.0%
Emcure Pharma UK Limited	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Total	**3,567,128**	**100.0%**	**50,000**	**100.0%**

Note 9 Other Equity	Note No.	MXN As at 31-Mar-26	MXN As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Retained earnings	(i)	(27,658,233)	(30,437,444)	(107.97)	(121.27)
Foreign currency translation reserve	(ii)	-	-	(23.46)	(5.66)
Total		**(27,658,233)**	**(30,437,444)**	**(131.43)**	**(126.93)**

Notes to Other Equity	MXN As at 31-Mar-26	MXN As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
(i) Retained earnings				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(30,437,444)	(23,592,496)	(121.27)	(90.97)
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	2,779,211	(6,844,948)	13.30	(30.30)
Balance as at the end of the year	**(27,658,233)**	**(30,437,444)**	**(107.97)**	**(121.27)**
(ii) Foreign currency translation reserve				
Balance as at the beginning of the year			(5.66)	(27.67)
Add: Additions during the year			-	22.01
Less: Deletion during the year			(17.80)	-
Balance as at the end of the year			**(23.46)**	**(5.66)**
Total	**(27,658,233)**	**(30,437,444)**	**(131.43)**	**(126.93)**



Note 10 Non current borrowings	MXN As at 31-Mar-26	MXN As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured				
Loans from related parties	-	21,347,662	-	89.02
Interest accrued but not due on loans from related parties	-	11,274,571	-	47.02
Total	**-**	**32,622,233**	**-**	**136.04**

Note:
Principal and interest accrued is payable at the end of tenure of loan agreement. The interest is payable with range of 8.3% - 9.22% and the current term of loan is valid upto March 31, 2027.

Note 11 Trade payables	MXN As at 31-Mar-26	MXN As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Trade payables to related parties	960,689	-	5.00	-
Other trade payables	111,935	241,320	0.58	1.01
Total	**1,072,624**	**241,320**	**5.58**	**1.01**

Trade payables ageing schedule;

As at June 30, 2026 (MXN)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	73,538	999,086	-	-	-	1,072,624
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**73,538**	**999,086**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,072,624**

As at June 30, 2026 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	0.38	5.20	-	-	-	5.58
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.38**	**5.20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.58**
	73,537.53	**38,296.87**				

As at March 31, 2025 (MXN)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	237,700	3,620	-	-	-	241,320
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**237,700**	**3,620**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**241,320**

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	0.99	0.02	-	-	-	1.01
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.99**	**0.02**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.01**

Note 12 Other current financial liabilities	MXN As at 31-Mar-26	MXN As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Employee benefits payable	2,501,464	507,414	13.02	2.12
Total	**2,501,464**	**507,414**	**13.02**	**2.12**

Note 13 Other current liabilities	MXN As at 31-Mar-26	MXN As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Statutory dues	906,770	1,388,661	4.72	5.79
Total	**906,770**	**1,388,661**	**4.72**	**5.79**



	MXN	MXN	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 14 **Revenue from Operations**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Other operating revenue				
Market support income	23,869,919	19,892,530	114.13	88.05
Total	**23,869,919**	**19,892,530**	**114.13**	**88.05**

	MXN	MXN	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 15 **Purchases of stock-in-trade**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Purchases				
Purchases of stock-in-trade (net)	960,689		5.00	
	960,689		**5.00**	

	MXN	MXN	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 16 **Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Opening Inventory				
Stock-in-trade	-			
Less: Closing Inventory				
Stock-in-trade	(960,689)	-	(5.00)	
	(960,689)		**(5.00)**	



Note 17 Employee benefit expenses	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-26	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Salaries, wages and bonus	5,992,118	3,307,357	28.65	14.64
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,889,278	1,700,441	9.03	7.53
Staff welfare expenses	207,415	245,541	0.99	1.09
Total	**8,088,811**	**5,253,339**	**38.67**	**23.26**

Note 18 Depreciation expense	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-26	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2,933	12,052	0.01	0.05
Total	**2,933**	**12,052**	**0.01**	**0.05**

Note 19 Other expenses	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-26	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Repairs and maintenance	-	1,952	-	0.01
Rent	600,232	461,101	2.87	2.04
Rates and taxes	440	1,388	-	0.01
Advertisement and promotional materials	236,329	209,510	1.13	0.93
Travelling and conveyance	1,541,701	1,969,507	7.37	8.72
Printing and stationery	72,793	90,458	0.35	0.40
Legal and professional fees	11,288,790	10,184,728	53.98	45.08
Miscellaneous expenses	29,124	28,020	0.13	0.11
Total	**13,769,409**	**12,946,664**	**65.83**	**57.30**

Note 20 Finance costs	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-26	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Interest on related party borrowings	863,166	1,785,409	4.13	7.90
Other borrowing costs	37,855	37,972	0.18	0.17
Total	**901,021**	**1,823,381**	**4.31**	**8.07**



Note 21 Tax expenses	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-26	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Current Tax				
Current tax on profits for the year	116,300	-	0.56	-
Tax related to prior years	-	-	-	-
Total current tax expense	116,300	-	0.56	-
Deferred tax				
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	1,074,773	-	5.14	-
Changes in recognised temporary differences of earlier years	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	1,074,773	-	5.14	-
Total	**1,191,073**	**-**	**5.70**	**-**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by local tax rate:	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-26	MXN Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Loss before tax	3,970,284	(6,844,948)	19.00	(30.30)
Local tax rate	30.00%	30.00%	30.00%	30.00%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	1,191,085	(2,053,484)	5.70	(9.09)
Tax effect of amounts which are not (deductible) / taxable in calculating taxable income:				
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	(1,191,085)	2,053,484	(5.70)	9.09
Other items	1,191,073	-	5.70	-
Total tax expense	**1,191,073**	**-**	**5.70**	**-**
Effective tax rate	**30.00%**	**0.00%**	**30.00%**	**0.00%**

Note 21B Income tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	MXN As at 31-Mar-26	MXN As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Income Tax assets (net of provision)	-	-	-	-
Income Tax liabilities (net of advance tax)	(116,300)	-	(0.61)	-
Current Tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**(116,300)**	**-**	**(0.61)**	**-**

Note 21C Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	MXN As at 31-Mar-26	MXN As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	(1,074,773)	-	(5.59)	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	**(1,074,773)**	**-**	**(5.59)**	**-**

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can use the benefit therefrom.

Particulars	MXN 31-Mar-26	MXN 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Gross amount				
Deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	-	2,814,822	-	11.74
Total	**-**	**2,814,822**	**-**	**11.74**
Unrecognised tax effect				
Deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	-	844,447	-	3.52
Total	**-**	**844,447**	**-**	**3.52**

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows;

Particulars	MXN 31-Mar-26	MXN 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Expire	-	-	-	-
Never Expire	-	2,814,822	-	11.74
Total	**-**	**2,814,822**	**-**	**11.74**

B. Sharma & Co. * Chartered Accountants * FRN 109971W Pune

Emcure Pharma Mexico S.A.DE.C.V.
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 22
Foreign currency risk exposure

Particulars	Currency	MXN 31-Mar-26	MXN 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Financial assets					
Receivables (including other receivables)	USD	6,107,921	1,397,380	31.79	5.83
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	2,265,026	1,627,994	11.79	6.79
Total		**8,372,947**	**3,025,374**	**43.58**	**12.62**
Financial liabilities					
Payables (including other payables)	USD	24,750	109,846	0.13	0.46
Loan from related parties (including accrued interest)	USD	-	32,622,233	-	136.04
Total		**24,750**	**32,732,079**	**0.13**	**136.50**

Note 23
Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)
There are no contingent liabilities as at year ended March 31, 2026 or as at year ended March 31, 2025.

Note 24
Capital commitment

Particulars	MXN 31-Mar-26	MXN 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	-	-	-

Note 25
Related party disclosure

Related parties with whom there were transactions during the year and nature of relationship

Holding Company Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited

Description of the nature of transaction / balance	MXN 31-Mar-26	MXN 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
(A) Transactions during the year				
(i) Market support income				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	23,869,909	19,892,530	114.13	88.05
	23,869,909	**19,892,530**	**114.13**	**88.05**
(ii) Interest expense				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	863,166	1,785,409	4.13	7.90
	863,166	**1,785,409**	**4.13**	**7.90**
(iii) Purchases				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	960,689		5.00	
	960,689		**5.00**	
(B) Outstanding balances				
(i) Trade receivables				
Emcure Dominican republic	192,222		1.00	
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	5,915,700	1,397,380	30.79	5.83
	6,107,922	**1,397,380**	**31.79**	**5.83**
(ii) Trade payables				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	960,689	-	5.00	-
	960,689	**-**	**5.00**	**-**
(iii) Loan payable				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	21,347,662	-	89.02
	-	**21,347,662**	**-**	**89.02**
(iv) Accrued interest payable				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	11,274,571		47.02
	-	**11,274,571**		**47.02**



Note 27
Expenditure on research and development

	MXN	MXN	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Revenue	683,801	402,770	3.27	1.78
Capital	-	-	-	-
Total	**683,801**	**402,770**	**3.27**	**1.78**

Note 28
Disclosure of certain information
Since these are special purpose financial statements, disclosures have been tailored for limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the Holding Company. Hence certain information as required by respective applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) may not be presented in full.

Note 29
Events occurring after the March 31, 2025
There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2025.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026



For Emcure Pharma Mexico S.A.DE.C.V.

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
B-2, NEEL SADAN, 1426, GROUND FLOOR,
SADASHIV PETH, PUNE - 411 030.
TEL. : 020 - 24477595 / 24472405
E-mail : rbsharmaandco@gmail.com

Report on Special Purpose Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of **Emcure Pharma Chile SpA.** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2065 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Act read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the



preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of

R.B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

- accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Other matters

This report on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements has been issued solely for (i) the limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the holding company, Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited; (ii) to comply with the provisions of paragraph 10(4)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Management (Overseas Investment) Regulations, 2022 and is intended solely for the information and use by the managements of the Company and the Holding Company. It should not be used for any other purpose or provided to other parties.

For R.B. Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W
UDIN: 26044366GSGGMJ8490
Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29/04/2026



Emcure Pharma Chile SpA
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	2	5,984,989	4,933,370	0.59	0.45
Financial assets					
i) Other non-current financial assets	3	103,696,864	627,456,203	10.31	56.66
Income tax assets (net)	23	4,653,422	18,034,926	0.46	1.63
Other non current assets	4	17,848,366	21,038,426	1.77	1.90
Total Non-current assets		**132,183,641**	**671,462,925**	**13.13**	**60.64**
Current Assets					
Inventories	5	3,050,107,706	3,549,250,881	303.18	320.50
Financial assets					
i) Trade receivables	6	3,448,979,951	4,220,028,348	342.83	381.07
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	674,644,701	704,817,176	67.06	63.64
Other current assets	8	135,793,208	969,703,408	13.51	87.56
Total Current assets		**7,309,525,566**	**9,443,799,813**	**726.58**	**852.77**
Total Assets		**7,441,709,207**	**10,115,262,738**	**739.71**	**913.41**
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Equity Share Capital	9	411,976,650	411,976,650	35.62	35.62
Other Equity	10	444,127,269	259,520,740	49.47	25.01
Total Equity		**856,103,919**	**671,497,390**	**85.09**	**60.63**
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
i) Borrowings	11	-	-	-	-
Total Non-current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
i) Trade payables	12	6,479,809,710	8,533,706,081	644.09	770.59
ii) Other financial liabilities	13	-	30,301,756	-	2.74
Income tax liabilities (net)	23	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	14	81,933,220	879,757,511	8.14	79.44
Deferred tax liability		23,862,358		2.37	
Total Current liabilities		**6,585,605,288**	**9,443,765,348**	**654.60**	**852.77**
Total Liabilities		**6,585,605,288**	**9,443,765,348**	**654.60**	**852.77**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**7,441,709,207**	**10,115,262,738**	**739.69**	**913.40**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

For Emcure Pharma Chile SpA

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharma Chile SpA
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue:					
Revenue from operations	15	7,988,996,424	9,347,243,388	757.36	833.77
Other income	16	400,511	2,263,771	0.04	0.21
Total Revenue		**7,989,396,935**	**9,349,507,159**	**757.40**	**833.98**
Expenses:					
Purchases of stock-in-trade	17	4,836,961,539	9,525,149,216	488.55	846.75
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	18	499,143,175	(3,083,129,133)	17.32	(272.12)
Employee benefit expenses	19	461,445,505	377,723,397	43.75	33.69
Depreciation expense	20	2,578,604	1,908,434	0.24	0.17
Other expenses	21	1,920,601,735	2,058,945,420	182.07	183.67
Finance costs	22	49,631,921	49,278,017	4.71	4.39
Net (gain) / loss on foreign currency transactions		(45,047,526)	(87,846,334)	(4.27)	(7.84)
Total Expenses		**7,725,314,953**	**8,842,029,017**	**732.37**	**788.71**
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**264,081,982**	**507,478,142**	**25.03**	**45.27**
Tax expenses	23				
Current Tax		55,613,095	3,879,782	5.27	0.35
Deferred tax		23,862,358	-	2.26	-
Total tax expenses		**79,475,453**	**3,879,782**	**7.53**	**0.35**
Profit/ (Loss) for the Year		**184,606,529**	**503,598,360**	**17.50**	**44.92**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations				6.96	1.46
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		-	-	**6.96**	**1.46**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**184,606,529**	**503,598,360**	**24.46**	**46.38**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

For Emcure Pharma Chile SpA

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharma Chile SpA
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

Equity share capital	Note	CLP	Rs. in millions
As at April 1, 2024		**411,976,650**	**35.62**
Changes in equity share capital	9	-	-
As at March 31, 2025		**411,976,650**	**35.62**
Changes in equity share capital	9	-	-
As at March 31, 2026		**411,976,650**	**35.62**

		CLP	CLP	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Other equity	**Note**	**Reserves and Surplus**	**Other Comprehensive Income**	**Reserves and Surplus**	**Other Comprehensive Income**
		Retained earnings	**Foreign currency translation reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Foreign currency translation reserve**
As at April 1, 2024		**(244,077,620)**	-	**(23.87)**	**2.50**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		503,598,360	-	44.92	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations				-	1.46
		503,598,360	-	44.92	1.46
As at March 31, 2025		**259,520,740**	-	**21.05**	**3.96**
Profit for the year		184,606,529	-	17.50	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations				-	6.96
		184,606,529	-	17.50	6.96
As at March 31, 2026		**444,127,269**	-	**38.55**	**10.92**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

For Emcure Pharma Chile SpA

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharma Chile SpA
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**264,081,982**	**507,478,142**	**25.03**	**45.27**
Depreciation	2,578,604	1,908,434	0.24	0.17
Finance costs	49,631,921	49,278,017	4.71	4.39
Interest from bank & others	(129,831)	(2,201,776)	(0.01)	(0.20)
Exchange (gain) / loss on financing activities	-	(73,609,145)	-	(6.57)
Effect of exchange rate changes			6.96	3.57
	316,162,676	**482,853,672**	**36.93**	**46.63**
Working capital adjustments:				
- (Increase)/ decrease in inventories	499,143,175	(1,442,936,412)	17.32	(141.67)
- (Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	771,048,397	(2,356,842,620)	38.24	(222.89)
- (Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	523,759,339	59,259,149	46.35	2.54
- (Increase)/ decrease in other assets	837,100,260	(122,702,845)	74.18	(15.78)
- Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	(2,053,896,371)	3,987,950,926	(126.50)	384.66
- Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(30,301,756)	26,328,910	(2.74)	2.40
- Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	(797,824,291)	287,587,407	(71.30)	29.17
	(250,971,247)	**438,644,515**	**(24.45)**	**38.43**
Cash generated from /(used in) operating activities	**65,191,429**	**921,498,187**	**12.48**	**85.06**
Direct taxes paid (net)	(42,231,591)	(20,870,584)	(4.10)	(1.89)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	**22,959,838**	**900,627,603**	**8.38**	**83.17**
Cash flow from investing activities :-				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(3,630,223)	(3,197,618)	(0.34)	(0.29)
Term deposit placed	-	(166,159,909)	-	(15.00)
Interest received from banks and others	129,831	2,201,776	0.01	0.20
Net cash from /(used in) investing activities (B)	**(3,500,392)**	**(167,155,751)**	**(0.33)**	**(15.09)**
Cash flow from financing activities :-				
Loan taken from related party	-	-	-	-
Repayment of loan taken from related party	-	(320,844,000)	-	(28.97)
Interest paid	(49,631,921)	(65,645,186)	(4.71)	(5.86)
Net cash from /(used in) financing activities (C)	**(49,631,921)**	**(386,489,186)**	**(4.71)**	**(34.83)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(30,172,475)**	**346,982,666**	**3.34**	**33.25**
Opening cash and cash equivalents	704,817,176	357,834,510	63.64	30.38
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**674,644,701**	**704,817,176**	**66.98**	**63.63**
Cash and cash equivalent comprise of:				
Balances with banks				
Current account	**674,644,701**	**704,817,176**	**67.06**	**63.64**
Total	**674,644,701**	**704,817,176**	**67.06**	**63.64**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

For Emcure Pharma Chile SpA

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

1A. General information:

Emcure Pharma Chile SpA (hereinafter referred to as "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Chile. The Company provides marketing support services to Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Holding Company"). The subsidiary acts as a marketing/distribution arm of Holding Company in Chilean region. The Company majorly purchases the pharmaceuticals products from Holding Company and distributes the same to third party wholesalers.

1B. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Chilean Peso (CLP), which is the Company's functional currency and is also presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the functional currency of Holding Company.

c) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

e) Current versus non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the 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 – non current classification of assets and liabilities.

1C. Material accounting policies

a) Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets which are recognised directly in other equity.

Reporting in Indian Rupees
Assets and liabilities of entities have been translated to the Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Statement of profit and loss has been translated using average exchange rates. Translation adjustments have been reported as foreign currency translation reserve in the other comprehensive income which is presented within equity.

b) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Chartered Accountants ☆ R. B. Sharma & Co. ☆ FRN 109971W Pune

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- Fair value [either through profit and loss (FVTPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)]

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. When such asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / expenses.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



c) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimate costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for vehicles and furnitures and fixtures at leasehold premises. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management estimated useful life	Useful life as per schedule II
Computers	3-6 years	3-6 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost on inventories is based on weighted average formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion cost and other cost incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expense.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

The Company considers various factors like shelf life, ageing of inventory, product discontinuation, price changes and any other factor which impact the Company's business in determining the allowance for obsolete, non-saleable and slow moving inventories. The Company considers the above factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

e) Impairment

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit - impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of financial assets have occurred.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort. This includes both quantitate and qualitative information and analysis based on Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward - looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.



1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

e) Impairment (continued)

i. Impairment of financial instruments (continued)

The Company considers financial asset to be in default when:
a. The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to action such as realising security (if any is held); or
b. The financial asset is 360 days or more past due.

Presentation of allowance of expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write – off

The Gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off (either partially of full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when Company determines that the debtor does not have asset or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii. Impairment of non-financial asset

The Company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less cost of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. An impairment loss on goodwill is not subsequently

f) Employee benefits

Employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

g) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax-rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

i. Contingencies
Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

ii. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets
A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.



1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

h) Revenue

Sale of goods

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The Company recognises revenue pertaining to each performance obligation when it transfers control over a product to a customer, which is adjusted for expected refunds, which are estimated based on the historical data, adjusted as necessary. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effect of time value of money if the contract includes significant financing component.

The Company recognises refund liability where the Company receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the customer. The refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) for which the entity does not expect to be entitled (i.e. amounts not included in the transaction price). The right to recover returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The provision on account of the expected amount of returns is included in provisions and the right to recover returned goods is included in inventory.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in statement of profit and loss by reference to percentage completion method. The Company is involved in rendering services related to its products to its customers. If the services under a single arrangement are rendered in different reporting periods, then the consideration is allocated on a relative fair value basis between the different services.

Market support income/ Profit sharing revenue

The Company has an agreement with Holding Company which assures minimum operating margin at an agreed arm's length rate. At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates its transfer pricing working to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period. The differential excess or shortfall in operation profits is either recovered from or passed on to the Holding Company.

i) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

j) Recognition of interest income or expenses

Interest income or expense is recognised using effective interest method.

k) Income tax

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

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

k) Income tax (continued)

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

l) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank 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.

n) Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operations 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. For the purpose of cash flow statement bank overdraft that are repayable on demand are considered as cash and cash equivalent as it form an integral part of the company's cash management.



Emcure Pharma Chile SpA
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

CLP

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Computers	7,827,348	3,630,223	-	-	11,457,571	4,328,157	2,312,038	-	-	6,640,195	4,817,376
Office Equipments	321,866	-	-	-	321,866	229,304	60,033	-	-	289,337	32,529
Furniture and Fixtures	2,141,110	-	-	-	2,141,110	799,492	206,533	-	-	1,006,025	1,135,085
Total	**10,290,324**	**3,630,223**	**-**	**-**	**13,920,547**	**5,356,953**	**2,578,604**	**-**	**-**	**7,935,557**	**5,984,990**

Rs. in millions

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Computers	0.69	0.34	-	0.11	1.14	0.38	0.21	-	0.07	0.66	0.48
Office Equipments	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.03	-
Furniture and Fixtures	0.19	-	-	0.02	0.21	0.07	0.02	-	0.01	0.10	0.11
Total	**0.91**	**0.34**	**-**	**0.13**	**1.38**	**0.47**	**0.24**	**-**	**0.08**	**0.79**	**0.59**

CLP

Note Equity and Liabilities	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-25
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	
Computers	4,629,730	3,197,618	-	-	7,827,348	2,686,288	1,641,869	-	-	4,328,157	3,499,191
Office Equipments	321,866	-	-	-	321,866	169,273	60,031	-	-	229,304	92,562
Furniture and Fixtures	2,141,110	-	-	-	2,141,110	592,959	206,533	-	-	799,492	1,341,618
Total	**7,092,706**	**3,197,618**	**-**	**-**	**10,290,324**	**3,448,520**	**1,908,433**	**-**	**-**	**5,356,953**	**4,933,371**

Rs. in millions

Note Equity and Liabilities	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-25
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	
Computers	0.38	0.29	-	0.03	0.69	0.23	0.15	-	0.00	0.38	0.32
Office Equipments	0.03	-	-	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	-	0.00	0.02	0.01
Furniture and Fixtures	0.18	-	-	0.01	0.19	0.05	0.02	-	0.00	0.07	0.12
Total	**0.59**	**0.29**	**-**	**0.04**	**0.91**	**0.29**	**0.17**	**-**	**0.01**	**0.47**	**0.45**

R. D. Sharma & Co. * Chartered Accountants * FRN 109971W Pune

Note 3 Other non-current financial assets	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Term deposits with banks with original maturity period of more than 12 months (Margin money with HSBC towards bank Guarantee)	-	166,159,909	-	15.00
Security Deposits	103,696,864	461,296,294	10.31	41.66
Total	**103,696,864**	**627,456,203**	**10.31**	**56.66**

Note 4 Other non current assets	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Capital advances	17,848,366	21,038,426	1.77	1.90
Total	**17,848,366**	**21,038,426**	**1.77**	**1.90**

Note 5 Inventories	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Stock-in-Trade	3,050,107,706	3,549,250,881	303.18	320.50
Total	**3,050,107,706**	**3,549,250,881**	**303.18**	**320.50**

Notes:

1. Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

2. Stock in transit as at year end is as below:

	CLP 31-Mar-26	CLP 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
In transit	-	2,105,027,344	-	190.08

3. Write-downs of inventories as at the year end is as below

	CLP 31-Mar-26	CLP 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Write-down of inventories	-	36,800,439	-	3.32

Note 6 Trade receivables	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured				
Trade receivables from related parties	107,033,745	-	10.64	-
Other trade receivables	3,341,946,206	4,220,028,348	332.19	381.07
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,448,979,951**	**4,220,028,348**	**342.83**	**381.07**

Trade receivables ageing schedule;

As at March 31, 2026 (CLP)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1,422,775,433	1,390,781,083	262,563,091	316,692,590	53,616,534	2,551,220	3,448,979,951
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,422,775,433**	**1,390,781,083**	**262,563,091**	**316,692,590**	**53,616,534**	**2,551,220**	**3,448,979,951**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	**1,422,775,433**	**1,390,781,083**	**262,563,091**	**316,692,590**	**53,616,534**	**2,551,220**	**3,448,979,951**

As at March 31, 2026 (Rs. in millions)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	141.42	138.24	26.10	31.48	5.33	0.25	342.82
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**141.42**	**138.24**	**26.10**	**31.48**	**5.33**	**0.25**	**342.82**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	**141.42**	**138.24**	**26.10**	**31.48**	**5.33**	**0.25**	**342.82**



As at March 31, 2025(CLP)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1,691,083,970	2,034,955,237	377,562,552	114,926,400	1,500,189	-	4,220,028,348
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,691,083,970**	**2,034,955,237**	**377,562,552**	**114,926,400**	**1,500,189**	**-**	**4,220,028,348**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	**1,691,083,970**	**2,034,955,237**	**377,562,552**	**114,926,400**	**1,500,189**	**-**	**4,220,028,348**

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	152.70	183.76	34.09	10.38	0.14	-	381.07
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**152.70**	**183.76**	**34.09**	**10.38**	**0.14**	**-**	**381.07**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	**152.70**	**183.76**	**34.09**	**10.38**	**0.14**	**-**	**381.07**

Note 7 Cash and cash equivalents	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Bank balances				
In current accounts	674,644,701	704,817,176	67.06	63.64
Total	**674,644,701**	**704,817,176**	**67.06**	**63.64**

Note 8 Other current assets	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Advances for supply of goods and services	110,718,157	173,708,156	11.01	15.69
Balance with government authorities	-	794,709,109	-	71.76
Advance to employees	23,006,517	473,348	2.29	0.04
Prepaid	2,068,534	812,795	0.21	0.07
Total	**135,793,208**	**969,703,408**	**13.51**	**87.56**

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Note 9 Equity share capital	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Number of shares	Value (CLP)	Value (Rs. in millions)	Number of shares	Value (CLP)	Value (Rs. in millions)
Authorised / Paid Up Share capital	411,976,650	411,976,650	35.62	411,976,650	411,976,650	35.62
	411,976,650	**411,976,650**	**35.62**	**411,976,650**	**411,976,650**	**35.62**

Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity shares	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Number of shares	Value (CLP)	Value (Rs. in millions)	Number of shares	Value (CLP)	Value (Rs. in millions)
As at beginning and at the end of the year	411,976,650	411,976,650	35.62	411,976,650	411,976,650	35.62

Details of equity shareholders

Equity Shareholders holding shares	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	% of Shareholding	Number of shares	% of Shareholding
Emcure Pharamceuticals Limited	411,976,650	100%	411,976,650	100%
Total	**411,976,650**	**100%**	**411,976,650**	**100%**

Note 10 Other Equity	Note no.	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25	
Retained earnings	(i)	444,127,269	259,520,740	38.55	21.05	21.06
Foreign currency translation reserve	(ii)	-	-	10.92	3.96	3.96
Total		**444,127,269**	**259,520,740**	**49.47**	**25.01**	25.02

Notes to other equity	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at
					45747
(i) Retained earnings					
Balance as at the beginning of the year	259,520,740	(244,077,620)	21.05	(23.87)	(24)
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	184,606,529	503,598,360	17.50	44.92	44.93
Balance as at the end of the year	**444,127,269**	**259,520,740**	**38.55**	**21.05**	21.06
(ii) Foreign currency translation reserve					
Balance as at the beginning of the year			3.96	2.50	3
Add: Additions during the year			6.96	1.46	1.46
Less: Deletion during the year			-	-	0
Balance as at the end of the year			**10.92**	**3.96**	3.96
Total	**444,127,269**	**259,520,740**	**49.47**	**25.01**	25.02



Note 11 Non-current borrowings	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured				
Indian currency loans from related party	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on loans from related parties	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Note:
Principal and interest accrued is payable at the end of tenure of loan agreement. The interest is payable with range of 7.105% and the current term of loan is valid upto July 10, 2026.

Note 12 Trade payables	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Trade payables to related parties	5,857,024,433	7,507,580,795	582.19	677.93
Other trade payables	622,785,277	1,026,125,286	61.90	92.66
Total	6,479,809,710	8,533,706,081	644.09	770.59

Trade payables ageing schedule;

As at 31st Mar 2026(CLP)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	499,657,954	5,451,039,047	519,242,092	4,493,021	5,377,596	6,479,809,710
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	499,657,954	5,451,039,047	519,242,092	4,493,021	5,377,596	6,479,809,710

As at 31st Mar 2026 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	49.67	541.82	51.61	0.45	0.53	644.08
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	49.67	541.82	51.61	0.45	0.53	644.08

As at March 31, 2025 (CLP)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	237,043,754	8,261,457,286	26,981,290	8,223,751	-	8,533,706,081
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	237,043,754	8,261,457,286	26,981,290	8,223,751	-	8,533,706,081

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	21.41	746.00	2.44	0.74	-	770.59
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21.41	746.00	2.44	0.74	-	770.59

Note 13 Other current financial liabilities	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Employee benefits payable	-	30,301,756	-	2.74
Total	-	30,301,756	-	2.74

Note 14 Other current liabilities	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Statutory dues	81,933,220	872,663,938	8.14	78.80
Contract liabilities (advances from customers)	-	7,093,573	-	0.64
Total	81,933,220	879,757,511	8.14	79.44



Note 15 Revenue from operations	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue from contract with customers				
Sale of products	7,881,962,679	9,347,243,388	747.21	833.77
Sale of Services	-	-	-	-
Other operating revenue				
Market support income	107,033,745	-	10.15	-
Total	**7,988,996,424**	**9,347,243,388**	**757.36**	**833.77**

Note 16 Other income	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Interest income from banks and others	129,831	2,201,776	0.01	0.20
Miscellaneous income	270,680	61,995	0.03	0.01
Total	**400,511**	**2,263,771.00**	**0.04**	**0.21**

Note 17 Purchases of stock-in-trade	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Purchases				
Purchases of stock-in-trade (net)	4,578,135,450	9,320,495,205	464.01	828.49
Inward freight and clearing charges	258,826,089	204,654,011	24.54	18.26
Total	**4,836,961,539**	**9,525,149,216**	**488.55**	**846.75**

Note 18 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Opening Inventory				
Stock-in-trade	3,549,250,881	466,121,748	320.50	48.38
Less: Closing Inventory				
Stock-in-trade	(3,050,107,706)	(3,549,250,881)	(303.18)	(320.50)
Total changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	**499,143,175**	**(3,083,129,133)**	**17.32**	**(272.12)**

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Note 19 Employee benefit expenses	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Salaries, wages and bonus	442,483,289	363,600,158	41.95	32.43
Staff welfare expenses	18,962,216	14,123,239	1.80	1.26
Total	**461,445,505**	**377,723,397**	**43.75**	**33.69**

Note 20 Depreciation expense	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2,578,604	1,908,434	0.24	0.17
Total	**2,578,604**	**1,908,434**	**0.24**	**0.17**

Note 21 Other expenses	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Rent	40,655,977	38,618,983	3.85	3.44
Power and fuel	1,093,084	570,876	0.10	0.05
Repairs and maintenance	-	337,765	-	0.03
Insurance	5,299,310	3,708,760	0.50	0.33
Advertisement and promotional materials	34,318,904	20,030,910	3.25	1.80
Rates and taxes	99,750,276	3,413,241	9.46	0.30
Freight and forwarding expenses	1,460,737,861	1,754,187,382	138.48	156.47
Printing and stationery	3,169,059	4,321,218	0.30	0.39
Legal and professional fees	234,242,012	205,320,412	22.21	18.31
Travelling and conveyance	12,916,971	4,954,470	1.22	0.44
Commission on sales	-	4,545,906	-	0.41
Miscellaneous expenses	28,418,281	18,935,497	2.70	1.70
Total	**1,920,601,735**	**2,058,945,420**	**182.07**	**183.67**

Note 22 Finance costs	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Interest on related party borrowings	-	19,672,519	-	1.75
Other borrowing costs	49,631,921	29,605,498	4.71	2.64
Total	**49,631,921**	**49,278,017**	**4.71**	**4.39**

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Note 23 Tax expenses	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Current Tax				
Current tax on profits for the year	47,439,777	3,879,782	4.50	0.35
Tax related to prior years	8,173,318	-	0.77	-
Total current tax expense	**55,613,095**	**3,879,782**	**5.27**	**0.35**
Deferred tax				
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	23,862,358	-	2.26	-
Changes in recognised temporary differences of earlier years	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**23,862,358**	**-**	**2.26**	**-**
Total	**79,475,453**	**3,879,782**	**7.53**	**0.35**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by local tax rate:	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	264,081,982	507,478,142	25.03	45.27
Local tax rate	27.00%	27.00%	27.00%	27.00%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	71,302,135	137,019,098	6.76	12.22
Tax effect of amounts which are not (deductible) / taxable in calculating taxable income:				
Non deductible expenses	-		-	-
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	-		-	-
Other items	8,173,318	(133,139,316)	0.77	(11.87)
Total tax expense	**79,475,453**	**3,879,782**	**7.53**	**0.35**
Effective tax rate	**30.09%**	**0.76%**	**30.08%**	**0.77%**

Note 23A Income tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Income Tax assets (net of provision)	4,653,422	18,034,926	0.46	1.63
Income Tax liabilities (net of advance tax)	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,653,422**	**18,034,926**	**0.46**	**1.63**

Note 23B Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	CLP As at 31-Mar-26	CLP As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	(23,862,358)	-	(2.37)	-
Total	**(23,862,358)**	**-**	**(2.37)**	**-**

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can use the benefit therefrom.

Particulars	CLP 31-Mar-26	CLP 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Gross amount				
Deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Unrecognised tax effect				
Deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows:

Particulars	CLP 31-Mar-26	CLP 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Expire	-	-	-	-
Never Expire	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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Note 24
Foreign currency risk exposure

Particulars	Currency	CLP 31-Mar-26	CLP 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Financial assets					
Receivables (including other receivables)	Others	107,033,745	-	10.64	-
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	11,416,949	3,085,090	1.13	0.28
Total		**118,450,694**	**3,085,090**	**11.77**	**0.28**
Financial liabilities					
Payables (including other payables)	EUR	5,857,024,433	204,673	582.19	0.02
	USD	-	7,562,923,708	-	682.93
Loans from related parties (including accrued interest)	USD	-	-	-	-
Total		**5,857,024,433**	**7,563,128,381**	**582.19**	**682.95**

Note 25
Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)
There are no contingent liabilities as at year ended March 31, 2025 or as at year ended March 31, 2024.

Note 26
Capital commitment

Particulars	CLP 31-Mar-26	CLP 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	-	-	-

Note 27
Related party disclosure

Related parties with whom there were transactions during the year and nature of relationship

Holding Company Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited

Description of the nature of transaction / balance	CLP 31-Mar-26	CLP 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
(A) Transactions during the year				
(i) Purchase of goods and services (net)				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	3,723,514,849	6,437,615,846	377.56	585.18
	3,723,514,849	**6,437,615,846**	**377.56**	**585.18**
(ii) Marketing support income				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	107,033,745	-	10.15	-
	107,033,745	**-**	**10.15**	**-**
(iii) Corporate guarantee charged paid				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	30,825,384	18,149,200	2.92	1.62
	30,825,384	**18,149,200**	**2.92**	**1.62**
(iv) Interest expense				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	19,672,519	-	1.75
	-	**19,672,519**	**-**	**1.75**
(v) Reimbursement of expenses received				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
(vi) Loan taken during the year				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
(vii) Loan repaid during the year				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	320,844,000	-	28.62
	-	**320,844,000**	**-**	**28.62**
(vii) Interest repaid during the year				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	36,039,688	-	3.21
	-	**36,039,688**	**-**	**3.21**

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Note 27
Related party disclosure (continued)

Description of the nature of transaction / balance	CLP 31-Mar-26	CLP 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
(B) Outstanding balances				
(i) Trade receivables				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	107,033,745		10.64	
-	-	-	-	-
	107,033,745	**-**	**10.64**	**-**
(ii) Trade payables				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	5,857,024,433	7,507,580,795	582.19	677.93
	5,857,024,433	**7,507,580,795**	**582.19**	**677.93**
(iii) Loan payable				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	392,952,000	-	35.48
	-	**392,952,000**	**-**	**35.48**
(iv) Accrued interest payable				
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	17,868,314	-	1.61
	-	**17,868,314**	**-**	**1.61**

Note 28
Assets pledged as security
There are no assets pledged as at March 31, 2026 or as at March 31, 2025

Note 29
Expenditure on research and development

	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	CLP Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue	102,211,305	121,740,956	9.69	10.86
Capital	-	-	-	-
Total	**102,211,305**	**121,740,956**	**9.69**	**10.86**

Note 30
Disclosure of certain information
Since these are special purpose financial statements, disclosures have been tailored for limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the Holding Company. Hence certain information as required by respective applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) may not be presented in full.

Note 31
Events occurring after the March 31, 2026
There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2026

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

For Emcure Pharma Chile SpA

Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
B-2, NEEL SADAN, 1426, GROUND FLOOR,
SADASHIV PETH, PUNE - 411 030.
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Report on Special Purpose Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of **Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S.** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026 , (being first year of commencement of business activity) and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Act read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements, Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Further, we would also like to draw attention to Note 1B of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements regarding management's going concern assessment.

Those Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions



are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Other matters

This report on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements has been issued solely for (i) the limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the holding company, Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited; (ii) to comply with the provisions of paragraph 10(4)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Management (Overseas Investment) Regulations, 2022 and is intended solely for the information and use by the managements of the Company and the Holding Company. It should not be used for any other purpose or provided to other parties.

For R.B. Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W
UDIN: 26044366AKBKNR2040

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29/04/2026



Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	DOP As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	-	-
Capital Work in progress		-	-
Total Non-current assets		-	-
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i) Trade receivable	3	-	-
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	4	12,228,168	18.50
Other Financials Assets	5	1,299,370	1.97
Other Current Assets	6	6,665,743	10.08
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		364,100	0.55
Total Current Assets		**20,557,381**	**31.10**
Total Assets		**20,557,381**	**31.10**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	20,532,855	29.46
Other equity	8	(1,019,540)	0.05
Total Equity		**19,513,315**	**29.51**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	9	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	10	1,031,057	1.56
Income tax liabilities (net)	16	-	-
Other current liabilities	11	13,009	0.02
Total Current Liabilities		**1,044,066**	**1.58**
Total Liabilities		**1,044,066**	**1.58**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**20,557,381**	**31.09**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S

Abhijeet Shah
Vice President

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

		DOP	Rs. in millions
Particulars	**Note**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**
Revenue:			
Revenue from Operations	12	-	-
Other Income		-	-
Total Revenue		-	-
Expenses:			
Depreciation expense	13	-	-
Other expenses	14	2,027,434	2.95
Finance costs	15	183,805	0.27
Net (gain) / loss on foreign currency transactions		(827,599)	(1.20)
Total Expenses		**1,383,640**	**2.02**
Loss before tax		**(1,383,640)**	**(2.02)**
Tax expenses	16		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		**(364,100)**	**(0.53)**
Total tax expenses		**(364,100)**	**(0.53)**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**(1,019,540)**	**(1.49)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations			1.54
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		-	**1.54**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(1,019,540)**	**0.05**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S

Abhijeet Shah
Vice President

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S
Statement of Changes In Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

Equity share capital	Note	DOP	Rs. in millions
As at April 1, 2023		4,642,500	122.55
Changes in equity share capital	7	#REF!	#REF!
As at March 31, 2024		#REF!	#REF!
Changes in equity share capital		#REF!	#REF!
As at March 31, 2025		20,532,855	29.46

		DOP		#REF!	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions	#REF!
Other equity	Note	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income
		Retained earnings	Share options outstanding account	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Share options outstanding account	Foreign currency translation reserve
As at April 1, 2023		-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations					-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024		-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year		(1,019,540)	-	-	(1.49)	-	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations					-	-	1.54
		(1,019,540)	-	-	(1.49)		1.54
Others							
Options forfeited or settled	8				-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025		(1,019,540)	-	-	(1.49)	-	1.54

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

For Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S

Abhijeet Shah
Vice President

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

Average
Closing

		DOP	Rs. in millions
	Particulars	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**
A	**Cash flows from operating activities:**		
	Loss before tax	**(1,383,640)**	**(2.02)**
	Adjustment for:		
	Depreciation	-	-
	Finance costs	183,805	0.27
	Effect of exchange rate changes		1.54
		(1,199,835)	**(0.21)**
	Working capital adjustments:		
	- (Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	-	-
	- (Increase)/ decrease in other financials / current assets	(7,965,113)	(12.05)
	- Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	1,044,066	1.58
	- Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	-	-
		(6,921,047)	**(10.47)**
	Cash generated from /(used in) operating activities	**(8,120,882)**	**(10.68)**
	Direct Taxes paid (Net)	-	-
	Net cash from operating activities (A)	**(8,120,882)**	**(10.68)**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities :-**		
	Others	-	-
	Net cash from investing activities (B)	-	-
C	**Cash flow from financing activities :-**		
	Interest paid	(183,805)	(0.27)
	Share capital	20,532,855	29.46
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**20,349,050**	**29.19**
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	12,228,168	18.51
	Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	**12,228,168**	**18.51**
	Cash and cash equivalent comprise of:		
	Balances with banks		
	Current account	12,228,168	18.50
	Total	**12,228,168**	**18.50**

FCTR impact
Loan & interest
Rs. in mio
Fixed asset

Opening
Addition
Deletion
FX (Gain)/Loss
Closing

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S

Abhijeet Shah
Vice President

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

1A. General information:

Emcure Brasil Farmaceutica Ltda (hereinafter referred to as "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Dominic Republic. The Company provides marketing support services to Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Holding Company"). The subsidiary acts as a marketing/distribution arm of Holding Company in Dominic Republic region.

1B. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Dominic Republician Real (DOP), which is the Company's functional currency and is also presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the functional currency of Holding Company.

c) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

e) Current versus non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the 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 – non current classification of assets and liabilities.

f) Going concern

As of 31 March 2025, the Company has negative networth of Rs. 203.14 million (March 31, 2024 - Rs. 189.09 million). The working capital requirements are reliant on timely cash receipts and payments from customer and basis the annual support letter issued by its Holding Company as incorporated in India. The Company contributes as a positive cash generating unit ('CGU') to its Holding Company, basis recent forecast prepared by management.

The Directors have concluded that the combination of the 12 months forecasts and the ongoing support as provided by the Holding Company, provides reasonable certainty that the company has adequate working capital resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and for these reasons continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these Financial Statements.

1C. Material accounting policies

a) Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets which are recognised directly in other equity.

Reporting in Indian Rupees

Assets and liabilities of entities have been translated to the Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Statement of profit and loss has been translated using average exchange rates. Translation adjustments have been reported as foreign currency translation reserve in the other comprehensive income which is presented within equity.

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- Fair value [either through profit and loss (FVTPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)]

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. When such asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / expenses.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

c) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimate costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for vehicles and furnitures and fixtures at leasehold premises. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management estimated useful life	Useful life as per schedule II
Computers	3-6 years	3-6 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years



Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

d) Impairment

Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit - impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of financial assets have occurred.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort. This includes both quantitate and qualitative information and analysis based on Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward - looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers financial asset to be in default when:
a. The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to action such as realising security (if any is held); or
b. The financial asset is 360 days or more past due.

Presentation of allowance of expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write – off

The Gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off (either partially of full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when Company determines that the debtor does not have asset or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

e) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax-rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

i. Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

ii. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.



1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

f) Revenue

Market support income/ Profit sharing revenue

The Company has an agreement with Holding Company which assures minimum operating margin at an agreed arm's length rate. At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates its transfer pricing working to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period. The differential excess or shortfall in operation profits is either recovered from or passed on to the Holding Company.

g) Recognition of interest income or expenses

Interest income or expense is recognised using effective interest method.

h) Income tax

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

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Income tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

i) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank 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.

k) Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operations 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. For the purpose of cash flow statement bank overdraft that are repayable on demand are considered as cash and cash equivalent as it form an integral part of the company's cash management.



Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

DOP

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net Book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leasehold improvements											
Electrical installations											
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Rs. in millions

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation					Net Book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	0.01
Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(0.01)**	**0.01**

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

	DOP	Rs. in millions
#N/A **Trade Receivables**	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Unsecured		
Trade receivables from related parties	-	-
Other trade receivables	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
Total	-	-

Trade receivables ageing schedule;

As at March 31, 2025 (DOP)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts							-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	DOP	Rs. in millions
#N/A **Cash and cash equivalents**	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Bank balances		
In current accounts	12,228,168	18.50
Total	**12,228,168**	**18.50**

	DOP	Rs. in millions
Note No.1	As at	
Other current assets	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2026
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Advances for supply of goods and services	6,400,936	9.68
Balance with Government Authorities	264,807	0.40
Total	**6,665,743**	**10**

	DOP	Rs. in millions
Note No.6	As at	
Other Non Current Financials Assets	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2026
Unsecured considered good (Unless otherwise stated) :		
Claims receivable	641,487	0.97
Interest accrued on loans to related parties	-	-
Security Deposits	657,883	1.00
Total	**1,299,370**	**2**

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 7 Equity share capital	March 31, 2026		
	Number of shares	Value (DOP)	Value (Rs. in millions)
Authorised / Paid Up			
Share Capital	35,000	20,532,855	29.46
Share Calls In Arrears	-	-	-
	35,000	**20,532,855**	**29.46**

Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity shares	March 31, 2026		
	Number of shares	Value (DOP)	Value (Rs. in millions)
As at beginning and at the end of the year	35,000	20,532,855	29.46

Details of equity shareholders

Equity Shareholders holding shares	March 31, 2026	
	Number of shares	% of Shareholding
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	34,999	100.00%
Mr. Abhijeet Shah	1	0.0%
Total	**35,000**	**100.0%**

Note 8 Other Equity	Note no.	DOP As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	
Retained earnings	(i)	(1,019,540)	(1.49)	-1490000
Share options outstanding account	(ii)	-	-	
Foreign currency translation reserve	(iii)	-	1.54	1540000
Total	-	**(1,019,540.00)**	**0.05**	

	DOP As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26
(i) Retained earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Loss for the year	(1,019,540)	(1.49)
Options forfeited, transferred from share options outstanding account		-
Balance as at the end of the year	**(1,019,540)**	**(1.49)**
(ii) Share options outstanding account		
Opening balance		-
Add: Employee stock option expense		-
Less: Options forfeited		-
Balance as at the end of the year		-
(iii) Foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance as at the beginning of the year		-
Add: Additions during the year		1.54
Less: Deletion during the year		-
Balance as at the end of the year		**1.54**
Total	**(1,019,540)**	**0.05**



Note 9 Non current borrowings	DOP As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26
Unsecured		
Loans from related parties	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on loans from related parties	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 10 Trade payables	DOP As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26
Trade payables to related parties	(633,300)	(0.96)
Other trade payables	1,664,357	2.52
Total	**1,031,057**	**1.56**

Trade payables ageing schedule;

As at March 31, 2025 (DOP)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 11 Other current liabilities	DOP As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26
Other liabilities	-	-
Statutory dues	13,009	0.02
Total	**13,009**	**0.02**

R. B. Sharma & Co. * Chartered Accountants * Pune FRN 109271W

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

	DOP	Rs. in millions
Note 12 **Revenue from Operations**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**
Other operating revenue Market support income	-	-
Total	-	-

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R. B. Sharma & Co. * Chartered Accountants * FRN 109971W Pune

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

	DOP	Rs. in millions
Note 13 **Depreciation expense**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

	DOP	Rs. in millions
Note 14 **Other expenses**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**
Power and fuel	-	-
Insurance	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	-	-
Rent	1,285,114	1.87
Rates and taxes	-	-
Advertisement and promotional materials	295,355	0.43
Travelling and conveyance	-	-
Printing and stationery	27,200	0.04
Legal and professional fees	22,009	0.03
Miscellaneous expenses	397,756	0.58
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Total	**2,027,434**	**2.95**

	DOP	Rs. in millions
Note 15 **Finance costs**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**
Interest on related party borrowings	-	-
Interest on shortfall of advance income tax	-	-
Other borrowing costs	183,805	0.27
Total	**183,805**	**0.27**

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Note 16 Tax expenses	DOP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Current Tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Tax related to prior years	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax		
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	(364,100)	(0.53)
Changes in recognised temporary differences of earlier years	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(364,100)	(0.53)
Total	**(364,100)**	**(0.53)**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by local tax rate:	DOP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Loss before tax	(1,383,640)	(2.02)
Local tax rate	27.00%	27.00%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	(373,583)	(0.55)
Tax effect of amounts which are not (deductible) / taxable in calculating taxable income:		
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	373,583	0.54
Other items	(364,100)	(0.52)
Total tax expense	**(364,100)**	**(0.53)**
Effective tax rate	**26.31%**	**26.24%**

Note 16B Income tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	DOP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Income Tax assets (net of provision)	-	-
Income Tax liabilities (net of advance tax)	-	-
Current Tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	-

Note 16C Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	DOP Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	364,100	0.55
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	**364,100**	**0.55**

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can use the benefit therefrom.

Particulars	DOP 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26
Gross amount		
Deductible temporary differences	-	-
Tax losses	-	-
Total	-	-
Unrecognised tax effect		
Deductible temporary differences	-	-
Tax losses	-	-
Total	-	-

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows;

Particulars	DOP 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26
Expire	-	-
Never Expire	-	-
Total	-	-



Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 17
Foreign currency risk exposure

		DOP	Rs. in millions
Particulars	**Currency**	**31-Mar-26**	**31-Mar-26**
Financial assets			
Receivables (including other receivables)	USD	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	Others	-	-
Total		-	-
Financial liabilities			
Payables (including other payables)	Others	-	-
Loans from related parties (including accrued interest)	USD	-	-
Total		-	-

Note 18
Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)
There are no contingent liabilities as at year ended March 31, 2025 or as at year ended March 31, 2024.

Note 19
Capital commitment

	DOP	Rs. in millions
Particulars	**31-Mar-26**	**31-Mar-26**
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	-

Note 20
Related party disclosure

Related parties with whom there were transactions during the year and nature of relationship

Holding Company Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited

	DOP	Rs. in millions
Description of the nature of transaction / balance	**31-Mar-26**	**31-Mar-26**
(A) Transactions during the year		
(i) Interest expense		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-
	-	-
(ii) Market support income		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-
	-	-
(B) Outstanding balances		
(i) Trade receivable		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants Pune FRN 109971W

Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

	-	-
(ii) Trade payable		
Emcure Mexico	633,300	0.96
	633,300	**0.96**
(iii) Loan payable		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-
	-	-
(iv) Interest payable		
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-
	-	-

Note 21
Assets pledged as security
There are no assets pledged as at March 31, 2026 or as at March 31, 2025



Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 22
Expenditure on research and development

	DOP	Rs. in millions
	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**
Revenue	-	-
Capital	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 23
Disclosure of certain information
Since these are special purpose financial statements, disclosures have been tailored for limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the Holding Company. Hence certain information as required by respective applicable Indian Accounting

Note 24
Events occurring after the March 31, 2025
There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2025.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R B Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
Membership No. 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. * Chartered Accountants * FRN 109971W Pune

For Emcure Pharmaceuticals Dominicana S.A.S

Abhijeet Shah
Vice President

Place: Pune
Date: 29th April 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
B-2, NEEL SADAN, 1426, GROUND FLOOR,
SADASHIV PETH, PUNE - 411 030.
TEL. : 020 - 24477595 / 24472405
E-mail : rbsharmaandco@gmail.com

Report on Special Purpose Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of **Tillomed France SAS.** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 1B(a)(c) to the financial statements whereby these accounts have been prepared on the basis that the Company does not continue to be a going concern pursuant to resolution passed by Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited (the "Ultimate Holding Company") on February 6, 2025 to voluntary wind up the affairs of the Company. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities have been measured and stated at the values they expect to be realized or settled at and provisions have been made in the books of account for the losses arising or likely to arise on account of such closure, to the extent ascertained by management at the time of preparation of these accounts.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Act read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements, Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Further, we would also like to draw attention to Note 1B of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements regarding management's going concern assessment.

Those Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Other matters

This report on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements has been issued solely for (i) the limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the holding company, Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited; (ii) to comply with the provisions of paragraph 10(4)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Management (Overseas Investment) Regulations, 2022 and is intended solely for the information and use by the managements of the Company and the Holding Company. It should not be used for any other purpose or provided to other parties.

For R.B. Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W
UDIN: 26044366HOVEHC5080



Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30/04/2026

Tillomed France SAS
Balance Sheet as at Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Assets					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	2	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		-	-	-	-
Current Assets					
Inventories	3	-	-	-	-
Financial assets					
i) Trade receivables	4	2,553,423	2,553,423	275.77	235.96
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	123,683	136,711	13.36	12.63
iii) Other current financial assets	6	70	-	0.01	-
Other current assets	7	341,431	339,463	36.87	31.37
Total Current Assets		**3,018,607**	**3,029,597**	**326.01**	**279.96**
Total Assets		**3,018,607**	**3,029,597**	**326.01**	**279.96**
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Equity share capital	8	237,000	237,000	18.61	18.61
Other equity	9	950,149	1,002,609	109.61	95.93
Total Equity		**1,187,149**	**1,239,609**	**128.22**	**114.54**
Non-Current Liabilities					
Other Non-current liabilities					
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-	-	-
Current Liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
i) Trade Payables	10	1,804,847	1,771,521	194.92	163.71
Current tax liabilities	18	26,611	18,467	2.87	1.71
Other current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		**1,831,458**	**1,789,988**	**197.79**	**165.42**
Total Liabilities		**1,831,458**	**1,789,988**	**197.79**	**165.42**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,018,607**	**3,029,597**	**326.01**	**279.96**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached,

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Tillomed France SAS

Mr. Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

Tillomed France SAS
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Total Income:					
Revenue from operations	11	-	819,888	-	74.42
Other income	12	-	-	-	-
Total Income		-	819,888	-	74.42
Expenses:					
Purchases of stock-in-trade		-	0	-	-
Changes in inventories of stock in trade	13	-	5,100	-	0.46
Employee benefit expenses	14	2,531	720	0.26	0.07
Depreciation expense	15	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	16	48,219	728,017	4.93	66.08
Finance costs	17	1,710	1,421	0.18	0.13
Net (gain) / loss on foreign currency transactions		-	-	-	-
Total Expenses		52,460	735,258	5.37	66.74
Profit Before Taxation		(52,460)	84,630	(5.37)	7.68
Tax Expenses	18				
Current tax		-	21,158	-	1.92
Deferred Tax		-	-	-	-
Total Tax Expenses		-	21,158	-	1.92
Profit for the Year		(52,460)	63,472	(5.37)	5.76
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations				19.05	2.93
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	19.05	2.93
Total comprehensive income for the year		(52,460)	63,472	13.68	8.69

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Tillomed France SAS

Mr. Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

TILLOMED FRANCE SAS tillomed 34 rue Jean Mermoz 78600 Maison Laffitte France reception@tillomed.co.uk

Tillomed France SAS
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Equity share capital	Note	EUR	Rs. in millions
As at April 1, 2024		**237,000**	**18.61**
Changes in equity share capital	8	-	-
As at March 31, 2025		**237,000**	**18.61**
Changes in equity share capital	8	-	-
As at March 31, 2026		**237,000**	**18.61**

		EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Other equity	**Note**	**Reserves and Surplus**	**Other Comprehensive Income**	**Reserves and Surplus**	**Other Comprehensive Income**
		Retained earnings	**Foreign currency translation**	**Retained earnings**	**Foreign currency translation**
As at April 1, 2024		**939,137**	-	**80.38**	**6.86**
Profit for the year		63,472	-	5.76	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations		-	-	-	2.93
		63,472	-	5.76	2.93
As at March 31, 2025		**1,002,609**	-	**86.14**	**9.79**
Profit for the year		(52,460)	-	(5.37)	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations		-	-	-	19.05
		(52,460)	-	(5.37)	19.05
As at March 31, 2026		**950,149**	-	**80.77**	**28.84**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

R.B. Sharma & Co. * Chartered Accountants * FRN 109971W Pune

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Tillomed France SAS

Mr. Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

TILLOMED FRANCE SAS
tillomed
34 rue Jean Mermoz
78600 Maisons Laffitte
France
reception@tillomed.co.uk

Tillomed France SAS
Cash flow statement for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Cash flow from operating activities :-				
Profit before taxation	**(52,460)**	**84,630**	**(5.37)**	**7.68**
Adjustments for;				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	1,710	1,421	0.18	0.13
Effect of exchange rate changes			20.22	2.93
	(50,750)	**86,051**	**15.03**	**10.74**
Working capital adjustments:				
(Increase)/ decrease in inventory	-	5,100	-	0.46
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	-	1,604,140	(39.81)	138.18
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	(70)	14,230	(0.01)	1.28
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets	(1,968)	(165,566)	(5.50)	(15.72)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	33,326	(1,313,768)	31.21	(113.93)
Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	-	-	-	-
	31,288	**144,136**	**(14.11)**	**10.27**
Cash generated from operating activities	**(19,462)**	**230,187**	**0.92**	**21.01**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	8,144	(92,055)		(8.25)
Net Cash from Operating Activities (A)	**(11,318)**	**138,132**	**0.92**	**12.76**
Cash flow from investing activities:-				
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-	-	-	-
Cash flow from financing activities:-				
Interest paid	(1,710)	(1,421)	(0.18)	(0.13)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities (C)	**(1,710)**	**(1,421)**	**(0.18)**	**(0.13)**
Net decrease in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(13,028)**	**136,711**	**0.74**	**12.63**
Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	136,711	-	12.63	0.00
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	**123,683**	**136,711**	**13.37**	**12.63**
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 5)	**123,683**	**136,711**	**13.36**	**12.63**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

R.B. Sharma & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN 109971W Pune

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Tillomed France SAS

Mr. Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

TILLOMED FRANCE SAS
tillomed
34 rue Jean Mermoz
78600 Maison Laffitte
France
reception@tillomed.co.uk

Tillomed France SAS
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

1A. General information:

Tillomed France SAS (hereinafter referred to as "Company") is a Public Limited Company, incorporated and domiciled in France. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Emcure Pharma UK Limited (company incorporated in UK) which in turn is subsidary of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd (hereinafter referred to as "Ultimate Holding Company"). The Company has its registered office in France and is engaged in developing, manufacturing and marketing a broad range of pharmaceutical products within EU region.

1B. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro (EUR), which is the Company's functional currency and is also presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the functional currency of Ultimate Holding Company.

c) Basis of Measurement

On February 6, 2025, the Board of Directors of Ultimate Holding Company took noting of initiation of voluntary liquidation process of Tillomed France SAS ("Company"). The operational activities of the Company can be effectively managed and controlled directly from its Holding Company (i.e. Emcure Pharma UK Limited) or the European assign company. Therefore, there may be no requirement to incur legal and administrative overheads for maintaining a separate French entity.

Condering the present facts and conditions, the management believes that going concern assumption in preparation of the financial statements is still no longer valid and accordingly the financial statements have not been prepared on going concern basis. All assets have been stated at lower of carrying values and the net realisable values, and liabilities have been stated on the basis of best estimates of their settlement values; and the differences between the carrying values and the realisable values/settlement values have been recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The financial statements are being prepared on realizable value basis. All assets and liabilities are classified as current.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

1C. Material accounting policies

a) Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets which are recognised directly in other equity.

Reporting in Indian Rupees
Assets and liabilities of entities have been translated to the Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Statement of profit and loss has been translated using average exchange rates. Translation adjustments have been reported as foreign currency translation reserve in the other comprehensive income which is presented within equity.

b) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.



Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- Fair value [either through profit and loss (FVTPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)]

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. When such asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / expenses.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.



Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

c) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimate costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for vehicles and furnitures and fixtures at leasehold premises. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management estimated useful life	Useful life as per schedule II
Office equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years
Vehicles	5 years	8-10 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost on inventories is based on weighted average formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion cost and other cost incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expense.

The Company considers various factors like shelf life, ageing of inventory, product discontinuation, price changes and any other factor which impact the Company's business in determining the allowance for obsolete, non-saleable and slow moving inventories. The Company considers the above factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.



e) Impairment

Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit - impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of financial assets have occurred.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort. This includes both quantitate and qualitative information and analysis based on Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward - looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

e) Impairment (continued)

The Company considers financial asset to be in default when:
a. The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to action such as realising security (if any is held); or
b. The financial asset is 360 days or more past due.

Presentation of allowance of expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write – off

The Gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off (either partially of full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when Company determines that the debtor does not have asset or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

f) Employee benefits

Employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plan
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

g) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax-rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.



i. Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

ii. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

h) Revenue

Sale of goods

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The Company recognises revenue pertaining to each performance obligation when it transfers control over a product to a customer, which is adjusted for expected refunds, which are estimated based on the historical data, adjusted as necessary. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effect of time value of money if the contract includes significant financing component.

The Company recognises refund liability where the Company receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the customer. The refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) for which the entity does not expect to be entitled (i.e. amounts not included in the transaction price). The right to recover returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The provision on account of the expected amount of returns is included in provisions and the right to recover returned goods is included in inventory.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in statement of profit and loss by reference to percentage completion method. The Company is involved in rendering services related to its products to its customers. If the services under a single arrangement are rendered in different reporting periods, then the consideration is allocated on a relative fair value basis between the different services.

Market support income/ Profit sharing revenue

The Company has an agreement with Ultimate Holding Company which assures minimum operating margin at an agreed arm's length rate. At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates its transfer pricing working to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period. The differential excess or shortfall in operation profits is either recovered from or passed on to the Ultimate Holding Company.

i) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company currently has only short term leases.

j) Recognition of interest income or expenses

Interest income or expense is recognised using effective interest method.

k) Income tax

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



i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank 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.

m) Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operations 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. For the purpose of cash flow statement bank overdraft that are repayable on demand are considered as cash and cash equivalent as it form an integral part of the company's cash management.



EUR

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Office Equipments	24,927	-	-	-	24,927	24,927		-	-	24,927	-
Vehicles	31,015	-	-	-	31,015	31,015		-	-	31,015	-
Total	**55,942**	-	-	-	**55,942**	**55,942**	-	-	-	**55,942**	-

Rs. in millions

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Office Equipments	2.30	-	-	0.39	2.69	2.30	-	-	0.39	2.69	-
Vehicles	2.87	-	-	0.48	3.35	2.87	-	-	0.48	3.35	-
Total	**5.17**	-	-	**0.87**	**6.04**	**5.17**	-	-	**0.87**	**6.04**	-



Tillomed France SAS
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2025

EUR

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Office Equipments	24,927	-	-	-	24,927	23,375	1,552	-	-	24,927	-
Vehicles	31,015	-	-	-	31,015	-	31,015	-	-	31,015	-
Total	**55,942**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**55,942**	**23,375**	**32,567**	**-**	**-**	**55,942**	**-**

Rs. in millions

Note 2 Property, plant and equipment	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	
Office Equipments	2.24	-	-	0.06	2.30	2.10	0.14	-	0.06	2.30	-
Vehicles	2.79	-	-	0.08	2.87	-	2.82	-	0.05	2.87	-
Total	**5.03**	**-**	**-**	**0.14**	**5.17**	**2.10**	**2.96**	**-**	**0.11**	**5.17**	**-**



Note 3 Inventories	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Stock-in-trade	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Notes:
1. Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

2. Stock in transit as at year end is as below:

	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
In transit	-	-	-	-

3. Write-downs of inventories as at the year end is as below

	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Write-down of inventories	-	75,460	-	6.97

Notes 4 Trade receivables	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured				
Trade receivables from related parties	1,058,787	1,058,787	114.35	97.84
Other trade receivables	1,494,636	1,494,636	161.42	138.12
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-
Total	2,553,423	2,553,423	275.77	235.96

Trade receivables ageing schedule:

As at March 31, 2026 (EUR)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	1,058,787	1,494,636	-	-	-	2,553,423
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,058,787	1,494,636	-	-	-	2,553,423
Less: Expected Credit Loss							-
Total	-	1,058,787	1,494,636	-	-	-	2,553,423

As at March 31, 2026 (Rs. in millions)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	114.35	161.42	-	-	-	275.77
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	114.35	161.42	-	-	-	275.77
Less: Expected Credit Loss							-
Total	-	114.35	161.42	-	-	-	275.77

As at March 31, 2025 (EUR)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	2,553,423	-	-	-	-	2,553,423
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2,553,423	-	-	-	-	2,553,423
Less: Expected Credit Loss							-
Total	-	2,553,423	-	-	-	-	2,553,423



As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	235.97	-	-	-	-	235.97
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	235.97	-	-	-	-	235.97
Less: Expected Credit Loss							-
Total	-	235.97	-	-	-	-	235.97

Notes 5 Cash and cash equivalents	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-
Bank balances				
In current accounts	123,683	136,711	13.36	12.63
Total	123,683	136,711	13.36	12.63

Notes 6 Other current financial assets	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured considered good:				
Security Deposit	70	-	0.01	-
Total	70	-	0.01	-

Notes 7 Other current assets	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured considered good:				
Balances with government authorities	341,431	339,463	36.87	31.37
Total	341,431	339,463	36.87	31.37



Tillomed France SAS
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 8 Equity share capital	No. of shares	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26
Shareholders			
Emcure Pharma UK Limited	23,700	237,000	18.61
Total	**23,700**	**237,000**	**18.61**

Note Share capital	No. of shares	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Shareholders			
Emcure Pharma UK Limited	23,700	237,000	18.61
Total	**23,700**	**237,000**	**18.61**

Note 9 Other equity	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
i) Retained earnings				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,002,609	939,137	86.14	80.38
Profit for the year	(52,460)	63,472	(5.37)	5.76
Total	**950,149**	**1,002,609**	**80.77**	**86.14**
ii) Foreign currency translation reserve				
Opening Balance			9.79	6.86
Addition during the period			19.05	2.93
Deletion during the period			-	-
Closing Balance	-	-	**28.84**	**9.79**
Total	**950,149**	**1,002,609**	**109.61**	**95.93**



Note 10 Trade payables	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Trade payables to related parties	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	1,804,847	1,771,521	194.92	163.71
Total	**1,804,847**	**1,771,521**	**194.92**	**163.71**

Trade payables ageing schedule;

As at March 31, 2026 (EUR)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	-	1,804,847	-	-	-	1,804,847
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**1,804,847**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,804,847**

As at March 31, 2026 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	-	194.92	-	-	-	194.92
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**194.92**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**194.92**

As at March 31, 2025 (EUR)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	-	1,771,521	-	-	-	1,771,521
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**1,771,521**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,771,521**

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	-	163.70	-	-	-	163.70
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**163.70**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**163.70**



Tillomed France SAS
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Notes 11 Revenue from Operations	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue from contracts with customers				
Sale of products	-	-	-	-
Sale of services	-	-	-	-
Other operating revenue				
Marketing Support Income	-	819,888	-	74.42
Total	**-**	**819,888**	**-**	**74.42**

Notes 12 Other Income	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Other Income	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes 13 Changes in inventories of stock in trade	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Opening inventory				
Stock in trade	-	5,100	-	0.46
Closing inventory				
Stock in trade	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**5,100**	**-**	**0.46**



Tillomed France SAS
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 14 Employee benefit expenses	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,531	720	0.26	0.07
Contribution to provident and other funds	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,531**	**720**	**0.26**	**0.07**

Note 15 Depreciation expense	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Note 16 Other expenses	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Lease rent	140	23,716	0.01	2.15
Rates and taxes	11,794	629,921	1.21	57.18
Regulatory fees - Registration/Variations	-	-	-	-
Legal and professional fees	26,684	62,691	2.73	5.69
Travelling and conveyance	-	-	-	-
Accounts & Audit fees	9,601	800	0.98	0.07
Freight	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	-	889	-	0.08
Commission	-	10,000	-	0.91
Total	**48,219**	**728,017**	**4.93**	**66.08**

Note 17 Finance costs	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Bank charges	1,710	1,421	0.18	0.13
Total	**1,710**	**1,421**	**0.18**	**0.13**



Note 18 Tax expenses	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Current year	-	21,158	-	1.92
Tax related to prior years	-	-	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	**21,158**	-	**1.92**
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Changes in temporary differences of earlier years	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**21,158**	-	**1.92**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Local tax rate

	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Profit before tax	(52,460)	84,630	(5.37)	7.68
Local tax rate	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
Tax using the Company's local tax rate	**(13,115)**	**21,157**	**(1.34)**	**1.92**
Tax effect of amounts which are not (deductible) / taxable in calculating taxable income:				
Non deductible expenses	-	-	-	-
Tax related to prior years	-	-	-	-
Other items	-	1	1.34	-
Total tax expenses	-	**21,158**	-	**1.92**
Effective tax rate	**0.00%**	**25.00%**	**0.00%**	**25.00%**

Note 18A Current tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Income tax assets (net of provisions)	(26,611)	(18,467)	(2.87)	(1.71)
Income tax liabilities (net of advance tax)	-		-	-
Current tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	**(26,611)**	**(18,467)**	**(2.87)**	**(1.71)**

Note 18B Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	-	-	-	-

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can use the benefit therefrom.

Particulars	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Gross amount				
Deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	52,460	-	5.67	-
Total	**52,460**	-	**5.67**	-
Unrecognised tax effect				
Deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	13,115	-	1.42	-
Total	**13,115**	-	**1.42**	-

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows;

Particulars	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Expire	13,115	-	1.42	-
Never Expire	-		-	-
Total	**13,115**		**1.42**	-



Tillomed France SAS
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 19
Foreign currency risk exposure

Particulars	Currency	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Financial assets					
Receivables (including other receivables)	Others	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	Others	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Payables (including other payables)	Others	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-

Note 20
Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)
There are no contingent liabilities as at year ended March 31, 2026 or as at year ended March 31, 2025.

Note 21
Capital commitment

Particulars	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	-	-	-

Note 22
Related party disclosure

Related parties with whom there were transactions during the year and nature of relationship

Ultimate Holding Company	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited
Holding Company	Emcure Pharma UK Limited
Fellow subsidiaries	Tillomed Laboratories Limited Tillomed Pharma Gmbh

Description of the nature of transaction / balance	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
(A) Transactions during the year				
(i) Purchase of goods & services (net)				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
(ii) Sale/(Return) of goods and services (net)				
Tillomed Pharma Gmbh	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
(iii) Marketing support income				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	-	819,888	-	74.42
	-	**819,888**	-	**74.42**
(iv) Reimbursement of expenses made				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	-	-	-	-
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
(B) Outstanding balances				
(i) Trade receivable				
Tillomed Pharma Gmbh	-	-	-	-
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	1,058,787	1,058,787	114.35	97.84
	1,058,787	**1,058,787**	**114.35**	**97.84**
(ii) Trade payable				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	-	-	-	-
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-



Note 23
Assets pledged as security
There are no assets pledged as at March 31, 2026 or as at March 31, 2025.

Note 24
Expenditure on research and development

	EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Capital	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Note 25
Disclosure of certain information
Since these are special purpose financial statements, disclosures have been tailored for limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the Ultimate Holding Company. Hence certain information as required by respective applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) may not be presented in full.

Note 26
Events occurring after the March 31, 2026
There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2026.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

R.B. Sharma & Co. ★ FRN 109971W Pune ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Tillomed France SAS

Mr. Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

TILLOMED FRANCE SAS ★ tillomed 34 rue Jean Mermoz 78600 Maison Laffitte France ★ reception@tillomed.co.uk ★

R. B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
B-2, NEEL SADAN, 1426, GROUND FLOOR,
SADASHIV PETH, PUNE - 411 030.
TEL. : 020 - 24477595 / 24472405
E-mail : rbsharmaandco@gmail.com

Report on Special Purpose Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of **Laboratorios Tillomed Spain SLU.** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Act read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

In preparing the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements, Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Further, we would also like to draw attention to Note 1B of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements regarding management's going concern assessment.

Those Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions

R. B. Sharma & Co. * Chartered Accountants * FRN 109971W Pune

are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Other matters

This report on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements has been issued solely for (i) the limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the holding company, Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited; (ii) to comply with the provisions of paragraph 10(4)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Management (Overseas Investment) Regulations, 2022 and is intended solely for the information and use by the managements of the Company and the Holding Company. It should not be used for any other purpose or provided to other parties.

For R.B. Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W
UDIN: 26044366BDYIPS6710



Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30/04/2026

Laboratorios Tillomed Spain SLU
Balance Sheet as at Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Assets					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	2A	1	1	-	-
Intangible Assets	2B	-	24,473	-	2.26
Financial Assets					
Other non-current financial assets	3	61,221	61,221	6.61	5.66
Income tax assets (net)	22	405	74,242	0.04	6.86
Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		**61,627**	**159,937**	**6.65**	**14.78**
Current Assets					
Inventories	4	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets					
i) Trade receivables	5	487,659	1,220,504	52.67	112.79
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	169,750	294,937	18.33	27.26
iii) Other financial assets	7	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	8	133,082	228,561	14.37	21.12
Total Current Assets		**790,491**	**1,744,002**	**85.37**	**161.17**
Total Assets		**852,118**	**1,903,939**	**92.02**	**175.95**
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Share capital	9	543,000	543,000	40.71	40.71
Other Equity					
Other equity	10	(267,301)	(229,492)	(10.96)	(11.74)
Total Equity		**275,699**	**313,508**	**29.75**	**28.97**
Non-Current Liabilities					
Other non current liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-	-	-	-
Current Liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
i) Trade payables	11	567,721	1,483,037	61.32	137.05
ii) Other current financial liabilities	12	4,972	19,842	0.54	1.83
Other current liabilities	13	3,726	87,552	0.40	8.09
Total Current Liabilities		**576,419**	**1,590,431**	**62.26**	**146.97**
Total Liabilities		**576,419**	**1,590,431**	**62.26**	**146.97**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**852,118**	**1,903,939**	**92.01**	**175.94**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

R.B. Sharma & Co. ★ FRN 109971W Pune ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laboratorios Tillomed Spain SLU

Mr. Ajit Srimal
Director

Place: ~~Pune~~ Luton, UK
Date: 30.04.2026

TILLOMED SPAIN tillomed Cardenal Marcelo Spínola 8 1 planta, 28016 Madrid, Spain Email atencionalcliente@tillomed.es Tel.: +34 91 826 00 53

Laboratorios Tillomed Spain SLU
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Total Income:					
Revenue from operations	14	(103,679)	733,907	(10.62)	66.61
Other income	15	1,638	8,820	0.17	0.80
Total Income		(102,041)	742,727	(10.45)	67.41
Expenses:					
Purchases of stock-in-trade		(232,465)	(121,751)	(23.81)	(10.92)
Changes in inventories of stock in trade	16	-	179,313	-	16.14
Employee benefit expenses	17	98,832	94,977	10.12	8.62
Depreciation and amortisation expense	18	24,473	41,153	2.51	3.75
Other expenses	19	41,878	509,162	4.28	46.21
Finance costs	20	3,050	963	0.31	0.09
Net (gain) / loss on foreign currency transactions		-	-	-	-
Total Expenses		(64,232)	703,817	(6.59)	63.89
Profit before exceptional items and taxation		(37,809)	38,910	(3.86)	3.52
Exceptional items	21	-	175,000	-	15.88
Loss before taxation		(37,809)	(136,090)	(3.86)	(12.36)
Tax expenses	22				
Current tax		-	-	-	-
Deferred tax		-	-	-	-
Total tax expenses		-	-	-	-
Loss for the year		(37,809)	(136,090)	(3.86)	(12.36)
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations				4.64	0.87
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	4.64	0.87
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(37,809)	(136,090)	0.78	(11.49)

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. ★ FRN 109971W Pune ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laboratorios Tillomed Spain SLU

Mr. Ajit Srimal
Director

Place: ~~Pune~~ Luton, UK
Date: 30.04.2026

TILLOMED SPAIN tillomed Cardenal Marcelo Spínola 8 1 planta, 28016 Madrid, Spain Email atencionalcliente@tillomed.es Tel.: +34 91 826 09 53

Laboratorios Tillomed Spain SLU
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended Feb Mar 31, 2026

Equity share capital	Note	EUR	Rs. in millions
As at April 1, 2024		543,000	40.71
Changes in equity share capital	9	-	-
As at March 31, 2025		543,000	40.71
Changes in equity share capital		-	-
As at March 31, 2026		543,000	40.71

Other equity	Note	EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
		Reserves and Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income	Reserves and Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income
		Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation
As at April 1, 2024		(93,402)	-	(7.16)	6.91
Loss for the year		(136,090)	-	(12.36)	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations		-	-	-	0.87
As at March 31, 2025		(229,492)	-	(19.52)	7.78
Profit for the year		(37,809)	-	(3.86)	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations		-	-	-	4.64
As at March 31, 2026		(267,301)	-	(23.38)	12.42

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

R.B. Sharma & Co. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ FRN 109971W Pune

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
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Place: ~~Pune~~ Luton, UK
Date: 30.04.2026

TILLOMED SPAIN tillomed Cardenal Marcelo Spínola 8 1 planta, 28016 Madrid, Spain Email atencionalcliente@tillomed.es Tel.: +34 91 826 09 53

Laboratorios Tillomed Spain SLU
Cash flow statement for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Cash flow from operating activities :-				
Loss before taxation	**(37,809)**	**(136,090)**	**(3.86)**	**(12.35)**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	24,473	41,153	2.51	3.74
Finance Cost	3,050	963	0.31	0.09
Effect of exchange rate changes			2.13	0.78
	(10,286)	**(93,974)**	**1.09**	**(7.74)**
Working capital adjustments:				
(Increase)/ decrease in inventory	-	179,313	-	16.14
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	732,845	603,713	60.12	51.37
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	73,837	129,307	5.87	11.49
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets	95,479	(144,729)	6.75	(13.58)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	(915,316)	(692,919)	(75.73)	(58.77)
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(14,870)	14	(1.29)	0.05
Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	(83,826)	83,886	(7.69)	7.76
	(111,851)	**158,585**	**(11.97)**	**14.46**
Cash generated from operating activities	**(122,137)**	**64,611**	**(10.88)**	**6.72**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)		30,361		2.55
Net cash from operating activities (A)	**(122,137)**	**94,972**	**(10.88)**	**9.27**
Cash flow from investing activities :-	-		2.26	
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities (B)	-	-	2.26	-
Cash flow from financing activities :-				
Finance cost paid	(3,050)	(963)	(0.31)	(0.09)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(3,050)**	**(963)**	**(0.31)**	**(0.09)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(125,187)**	**94,009**	**(8.93)**	**9.18**
Opening cash and cash equivalents	294,937	200,928	27.26	18.08
Closing cash and cash Equivalents	**169,750**	**294,937**	**18.33**	**27.26**
Closing cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	**169,750**	**294,937**	**18.33**	**27.26**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laboratorios Tillomed Spain SLU

Mr. Ajit Srimal
Director

Place: ~~Pune~~ Luton, UK
Date: 30.04.2026

TILLOMED SPAIN tillomed Cardenal Marcelo Spínola 8 1 planta, 28016 Madrid, Spain Email atencionalcliente@tillomed.es Tel.: +34 91 826 09 53

Laboratorios Tillomed Spain SLU
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

1A. General information:

Laboratoris Tillomed Spian SLU (hereinafter referred to as "Company") is incorporated and domiciled in Spain. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Emcure Pharma UK Limited (company incorporated in UK) which in turn is subsidary of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd (hereinafter referred to as "Ultimate Holding Company"). The Company has its registered office in Spain and is engaged in developing, manufacturing and marketing a broad range of pharmaceutical products within EU region.

1B. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Functional and presentation currency
The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company's functional currency and is also presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the functional currency of Ultimate Holding Company.

c) Basis of Measurement
The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis.

d) Use of estimates and judgements
In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

e) Current versus non current classification
All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the 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 – non current classification of assets and liabilities.

1C. Material accounting policies

a) Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets which are recognised directly in other equity.

Reporting in Indian Rupees
Assets and liabilities of entities have been translated to the Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Statement of profit and loss has been translated using average exchange rates. Translation adjustments have been reported as foreign currency translation reserve in the other comprehensive income which is presented within equity.

b) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement
Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- Fair value [either through profit and loss (FVTPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)]

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. When such asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / expenses.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

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If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

c) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimate costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for vehicles and furnitures and fixtures at leasehold premises. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management estimated useful life	Useful life as per schedule II
Computers	3-6 years	3-6 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).



d) Intangible assets

i. Initial recognition:

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loses, if any.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to Company.

iii. Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives using straight line method, as is included in depreciation and amortisation in statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Intangible Asset	Management estimated useful life
Software, license rights	2 to 10 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

e) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost on inventories is based on weighted average formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion cost and other cost incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expense.

The Company considers various factors like shelf life, ageing of inventory, product discontinuation, price changes and any other factor which impact the Company's business in determining the allowance for obsolete, non-saleable and slow moving inventories. The Company considers the above factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

f) Impairment

Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit - impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of financial assets have occurred.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort. This includes both quantitate and qualitative information and analysis based on Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward - looking information.

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The Company assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers financial asset to be in default when:
a. The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to action such as realising security (if any is held); or
b. The financial asset is 360 days or more past due.

Presentation of allowance of expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write – off

The Gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off (either partially of full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when Company determines that the debtor does not have asset or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

g) Employee benefits

Employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

h) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax-rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

i. Contingencies
Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

ii. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets
A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.



i) Revenue

Sale of goods

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The Company recognises revenue pertaining to each performance obligation when it transfers control over a product to a customer, which is adjusted for expected refunds, which are estimated based on the historical data, adjusted as necessary. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effect of time value of money if the contract includes significant financing component.

The Company recognises refund liability where the Company receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the customer. The refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) for which the entity does not expect to be entitled (i.e. amounts not included in the transaction price). The right to recover returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The provision on account of the expected amount of returns is included in provisions and the right to recover returned goods is included in inventory.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in statement of profit and loss by reference to percentage completion method. The Company is involved in rendering services related to its products to its customers. If the services under a single arrangement are rendered in different reporting periods, then the consideration is allocated on a relative fair value basis between the different services.

Market support income/ Profit sharing revenue

The Company has an agreement with Ultimate Holding Company which assures minimum operating margin at an agreed arm's length rate. At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates its transfer pricing working to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period. The differential excess or shortfall in operation profits is either recovered from or passed on to the Ultimate Holding Company.

j) Income tax

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

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

j) Income tax (continued)

ii. Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.



k) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

l) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank 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

n) Exceptional item

In certain instances, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expenses is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financials statements.

o) Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operations 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. For the purpose of cash flow statement bank overdraft that are repayable on demand are considered as cash and cash equivalent as it form an integral part of the company's cash management.



Laboratorios Tillomed Spain SLU
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 2 Tangible & Intangible Assets	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net Book Value
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions During the Year	Deletion During the Year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion During the Year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-25
2A. Property, plant and equipment											
Furniture and Fixtures	7,669	-	-	-	7,669	7,669	-	-	-	7,669	-
Computers	12,342	-	-	-	12,342	12,341	-	-	-	12,341	1
Office equipments	17,171	-	-	-	17,171	17,171	-	-	-	17,171	-
TOTAL (A)	**37,182**	-	-	-	**37,182**	**37,181**	-	-	-	**37,181**	**1**
2B. Intangible Assets											
License rights	573,860	-	-	-	573,860	549,387	24,473	-	-	573,860	-
Softwares	2,806	-	-	-	2,806	2,806	-	-	-	2,806	-
TOTAL (B)	**576,666**	-	-	-	**576,666**	**552,193**	**24,473**	-	-	**576,666**	-
TOTAL ASSETS	**613,848**	-	-	-	**613,848**	**589,374**	**24,473**	-	-	**613,847**	**1**

EUR

Note 2 Tangible & Intangible Assets	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net Book Value
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions During the Year	Deletion During the Year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion During the Year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 31-Mar-26
2A. Property, plant and equipment											
Furniture and Fixtures	0.71	-	-	0.12	0.83	0.71	-	-	0.12	0.83	-
Computers	1.14	-	-	0.19	1.33	1.14	-	-	0.19	1.33	-
Office equipments	1.59	-	-	0.26	1.85	1.59	-	-	0.26	1.85	-
TOTAL (A)	**3.44**	-	-	**0.57**	**4.01**	**3.44**	-	-	**0.57**	**4.01**	-
2B. Intangible Assets											
License rights	53.03	-	-	8.95	61.98	50.77	2.51	-	8.70	61.98	-
Softwares	0.26	-	-	0.04	0.30	0.26	-	-	0.04	0.30	-
TOTAL (B)	**53.29**	-	-	**8.99**	**62.28**	**51.03**	**2.51**	-	**8.74**	**62.28**	-
TOTAL ASSETS	**56.73**	-	-	**9.56**	**66.29**	**54.47**	**2.51**	-	**9.31**	**66.29**	-



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EUR

Note 2 Tangible & Intangible Assets	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net Book Value
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions During the Year	Deletion During the Year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion During the Year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-25
2A. Property, plant and equipment											
Furniture and Fixtures	7,669	-	-	-	7,669	7,669	-	-	-	7,669	-
Computers	12,342	-	-	-	12,342	11,265	1,076	-	-	12,341	1
Office equipments	17,171	-	-	-	17,171	17,171	-	-	-	17,171	-
TOTAL (A)	**37,182**	-	-	-	**37,182**	**36,105**	**1,076**	-	-	**37,181**	**1**
2B. Intangible Assets											
License rights	573,860	-	-	-	573,860	509,310	40,077	-	-	549,387	24,473
Softwares	2,806	-	-	-	2,806	2,806	-	-	-	2,806	-
TOTAL (B)	**576,666**	-	-	-	**576,666**	**512,116**	**40,077**	-	-	**552,193**	**24,473**
TOTAL ASSETS	**613,848**	-	-	-	**613,848**	**548,221**	**41,153**	-	-	**589,374**	**24,474**

Rs. in millions

Note 2 Tangible & Intangible Assets	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net Book Value
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions During the Year	Deletion During the Year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion During the Year	FCTR Adjustments	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-25
2A. Property, plant and equipment											
Furniture and Fixtures	0.71	-	-	-	0.71	0.69	-	-	0.02	0.71	-
Computers	1.14	-	-	-	1.14	0.97	0.10	-	0.07	1.14	-
Office equipments	1.59	-	-	-	1.59	1.55	-	-	0.04	1.59	-
TOTAL (A)	**3.44**	-	-	-	**3.44**	**3.21**	**0.10**	-	**0.13**	**3.44**	-
2B. Intangible Assets											
License rights	53.03	-	-	-	53.03	30.96	3.64	-	16.17	50.77	2.26
Softwares	0.26	-	-	-	0.26	0.25	-	-	0.01	0.26	-
TOTAL (B)	**53.29**	-	-	-	**53.29**	**31.21**	**3.64**	-	**16.18**	**51.03**	**2.26**
TOTAL ASSETS	**56.73**	-	-	-	**56.73**	**34.42**	**3.74**	-	**16.31**	**54.47**	**2.26**



	EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 3 **Other non-current financial assets**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified:				
Security Deposit	61,221	61,221	6.61	5.66
Total	**61,221**	**61,221**	**6.61**	**5.66**

	EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 4 **Inventories**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**
Stock in trade	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Notes:

1. Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

2. Stock in transit as at year end is as below:

	EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
	31-Mar-26	**31-Mar-25**	**31-Mar-26**	**31-Mar-25**
In transit	-	-	-	-

3. Write-downs of inventories as at the year end is as below

	EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
	31-Mar-26	**31-Mar-25**	**31-Mar-26**	**31-Mar-25**
Write-down of inventories	-	229,402	-	21.20

	EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 5 **Trade receivables**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**
Unsecured				
Trade receivables from related parties	328,756	-	35.51	-
Other trade receivables	311,082	1,378,316	33.60	127.37
Less: Expected Credit Loss	(152,179)	(157,812)	(16.44)	(14.58)
Total	**487,659**	**1,220,504**	**52.67**	**112.79**

Trade receivables ageing schedule:

As at March 31, 2026 (EUR)	**Not due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	349,746	1,861	3,281	15,256	18,733	250,961	639,838
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**349,746**	**1,861**	**3,281**	**15,256**	**18,733**	**250,961**	**639,838**
Less: Expected Credit Loss							(152,179)
Total	**349,746**	**1,861**	**3,281**	**15,256**	**18,733**	**250,961**	**487,659**

As at March 31, 2026 (Rs. in millions)	**Not due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	37.77	0.20	0.35	1.65	2.02	27.12	69.11
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**37.77**	**0.20**	**0.35**	**1.65**	**2.02**	**27.12**	**69.11**
Less: Expected Credit Loss							(16.44)
Total	**37.77**	**0.20**	**0.35**	**1.65**	**2.02**	**27.12**	**52.67**



As at March 31, 2025 (EUR)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	933,255	55,834	12,705	34,181	97,138	245,203	1,378,316
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**933,255**	**55,834**	**12,705**	**34,181**	**97,138**	**245,203**	**1,378,316**
Less: Expected Credit Loss							(157,812)
Total	**933,255**	**55,834**	**12,705**	**34,181**	**97,138**	**245,203**	**1,220,504**

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	86.24	5.16	1.17	3.16	8.98	22.66	127.37
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**86.24**	**5.16**	**1.17**	**3.16**	**8.98**	**22.66**	**127.37**
Less: Expected Credit Loss							(14.58)
Total	**86.24**	**5.16**	**1.17**	**3.16**	**8.98**	**22.66**	**112.79**

Note 6 Cash and cash equivalents	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Cash on hand	-	-	-	-
Bank balances				
In current accounts	169,750	294,937	18.33	27.26
Total	**169,750**	**294,937**	**18.33**	**27.26**

Note 7 Other current financial assets	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified:				
Other receivable	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Note 8 Other current assets	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise specified:				
Prepaid Expenses	31,671	-	3.42	-
Balances with government authorities	101,411	228,561	10.95	21.12
Total	**133,082**	**228,561**	**14.37**	**21.12**

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For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 9 Share capital	No. of shares	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26
Shareholders			
Emcure Pharma UK Limited	543,000	543,000	40.71
Total	**543,000**	**543,000**	**40.71**

Note 9 Share capital	No. of shares	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Shareholders			
Emcure Pharma UK Limited	543,000	543,000	40.71
Total	**543,000**	**543,000**	**40.71**

Note 10 Reserves and surplus	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
i) Retained earnings				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(229,492)	(93,402)	(19.52)	(7.16)
Loss for the year	(37,809)	(136,090)	(3.86)	(12.36)
Total	**(267,301)**	**(229,492)**	**(23.38)**	**(19.52)**
ii) Foreign currency translation reserve				
Opening Balance			7.78	6.91
Addition during the period			4.64	0.87
Deletion during the period			-	-
Closing Balance	-	-	**12.42**	**7.78**
Total	**(267,301)**	**(229,492)**	**(10.96)**	**(11.74)**

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Note 11 Trade payables	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Trade payable to related parties	519,681	1,343,397	56.13	124.15
Other trade payables	48,040	139,640	5.19	12.90
Total	**567,721**	**1,483,037**	**61.32**	**137.05**

Trade payables ageing schedule;

As at March 31, 2026 (EUR)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	-	30,708	537,013	-	-	567,721
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**30,708**	**537,013**	**-**	**-**	**567,721**

As at March 31, 2026 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	-	3.32	58.00	-	-	61.32
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**3.32**	**58.00**	**-**	**-**	**61.32**

As at March 31, 2025 (EUR)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	-	1,483,037	-	-	-	1,483,037
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**1,483,037**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,483,037**

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	-	137.05	-	-	-	137.05
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**137.05**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**137.05**

Note 12 Other current financial liabilities	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Employee benefits payable	1,672	14	0.18	-
Other liabilities	3,300	19,828	0.36	1.83
Total	**4,972**	**19,842**	**0.54**	**1.83**

Note 13 Other current liabilities	EUR As at March 31, 2026	EUR As at March 31, 2025	Rs. in millions As at March 31, 2026	Rs. in millions As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues payable	3,726	87,552	0.40	8.09
VAT payable	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,726**	**87,552**	**0.40**	**8.09**



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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 14 Revenue from Operations	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue from contracts with customers				
Sale of products	(103,679)	725,063	(10.62)	65.81
Sale of services	-	8,844	-	0.80
Total	**(103,679)**	**733,907**	**(10.62)**	**66.61**

Note 15 Other Income	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Other Income	1,638	8,820	0.17	0.80
Total	**1,638**	**8,820**	**0.17**	**0.80**

Note 16 Changes in inventories of stock in trade	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Opening inventory				
Stock in trade	-	179,313	-	16.14
Closing inventory				
Stock in trade	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**179,313**	**-**	**16.14**

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For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 17 Employee benefit expenses	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Salaries, wages and bonus	80,193	78,044	8.21	7.08
Contribution to provident and other funds	18,084	16,433	1.85	1.49
Staff welfare expenses	555	500	0.06	0.05
Total	**98,832**	**94,977**	**10.12**	**8.62**

Note 18 Depreciation and amortisation expense	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	-	1,076	-	0.11
Amortisation on intangible assets	24,473	40,077	2.51	3.64
Total	**24,473**	**41,153**	**2.51**	**3.75**

Note 19 Other expenses	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Power & Fuel	-	-	-	-
Insurance	481	455	0.05	0.04
Repairs and maintenance	**1,058**	872	0.11	0.08
Lease Rent	**49,585**	46,205	5.08	4.19
Regulatory fees, Registration, Variation, MA	-	-	-	-
Legal and professional fees	152,320	323,121	15.60	29.33
Advertisement and promotional expenses	(220,892)	10,410	(22.62)	0.94
Travelling and conveyance	1,509	1	0.15	-
Printing and stationery	924	5,767	0.09	0.52
Loss allowance for doubtful debts	-	89,447	-	8.12
Warehouse & distribution	48,697	6,954	4.99	0.63
Freight	5,320	11,737	0.54	1.07
Miscellaneous expenses	2,876	14,192	0.29	1.29
Total	**41,878**	**509,162**	**4.28**	**46.21**

Note 20 Finance costs	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Bank charges	3,050	963	0.31	0.09
Total	**3,050**	**963**	**0.31**	**0.09**

Note 21 Exceptional items	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Legal settlement	-	175,000	-	15.88
Total	**-**	**175,000**	**-**	**15.88**

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 22 Tax expenses	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Current Tax				
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-	-	-
Tax related to prior years	-	-	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax				
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Changes in recognised temporary differences of earlier years	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by local tax rate:	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Profit before tax	(37,809)	(136,090)	(3.86)	(12.36)
Local tax rate	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	(9,452)	(34,022)	(0.97)	(3.09)
Tax effect of amounts which are not (deductible) / taxable in calculating taxable income:				
Non taxable income		-	-	-
Non deductible expenses		-	-	-
Change in estimate related to prior years		-	-	-
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	9,452	34,022	0.97	3.09
Other items		-		-
Total tax expense	-	-		-
Effective tax rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

Note 22A Income tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Income Tax assets (net of provision)	405	74,242	0.04	6.86
Income Tax liabilities (net of advance tax)	-	-	-	-
Income tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**405**	**74,242**	**0.04**	**6.86**

Note 22B Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	EUR As at March 31, 2026	EUR As at March 31, 2025	Rs. in millions As at March 31, 2026	Rs. in millions As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Unrecognised deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets have not recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can use the benefit therefrom.

Particulars	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Gross amount				
Deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	173,901	136,092	18.78	12.58
Total	**173,901**	**136,092**	**18.78**	**12.58**
Unrecognised tax effect				
Deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	43,475	34,023	4.70	3.14
Total	**43,475**	**34,023**	**4.70**	**3.14**

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows;

Particulars	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Expire				
Expiry date : 2032-2033	173,901	136,092	18.78	12.58
Never Expire	-	-	-	-
Total	**173,901**	**136,092**	**18.78**	**12.58**

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Note 23
Foreign currency risk exposure

Particulars	Currency	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Financial assets					
Receivables (including other receivables)	Others	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	Others	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Payables (including other payables)	Others	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-

Note 24
Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)
There are no contingent liabilities as at year ended March 31, 2026 or as at year ended March 31, 2025.

Note 25
Capital commitment

Particulars	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	-	-	-

Note 26
Related party disclosure

Related parties with whom there were transactions during the year and nature of relationship

Ultimate Holding Company	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited
Holding Company	Emcure Pharma UK Ltd.
Fellow subsidiaries	Tillomed Laboratories Limited Tillomed Malta Limited

Description of the nature of transaction / balance	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
(A) Transactions during the year				
(i) Purchase of goods & services (net)				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	15,890	(149,328)	1.63	(13.39)
Tillomed Malta Limited	-	22,014	-	1.97
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-	-	-
	15,890	**(127,314)**	**1.63**	**(11.42)**
(ii) Sales of goods & services (net)				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	-	-	-	-
Tillomed Malta Limited	92,097	-	9.43	-
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-	-	-
	92,097	**-**	**9.43**	**-**
(iii) Reimbursement of expenses made				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	-	4,679	-	0.42
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	2,394	-	0.22
Tillomed Malta Limited	-	10,202	-	0.93
	-	**17,275**	**-**	**1.57**
(iv) Reimbursement of expenses received				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	-	10,150	-	0.92
	-	**10,150**		**0.92**

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(v) Cross Corporate charges				
Tillomed Malta Ltd	(236,659)	-	(24.24)	-
	(236,659)	**-**	**(24.24)**	**-**
(B) Outstanding balances				
(i) Trade receivables				
Tillomed Malta Ltd	328,756	-	35.51	-
	328,756	**-**	**35.51**	**-**
(ii) Trade payables				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	519,681	1,343,397	56.13	124.15
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	-	-	-
Tillomed Malta Limited	-	-	-	-
	519,681	**1,343,397**	**56.13**	**124.15**

Note 27
Assets pledged as security
There are no assets pledged as at March 31, 2026 or as at March 31, 2025

Note 28
Expenditure on research and development

	EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-26**	**Year Ended 31-Mar-25**
Revenue	38,614	82,323	3.95	7.47
Capital	-	-	-	-
Total	**38,614**	**82,323**	**3.95**	**7.47**

Note 29
Disclosure of certain information
Since these are special purpose financial statements, disclosures have been tailored for limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the Ultimate Holding Company Hence certain information as required by respective applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) may not be presented in full

Note 30
Events occurring after the March 31, 2026
There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2026

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044166
Place Pune
Date: 30 04 2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. ★ FRN 109971W ★ Pune ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laboratorios Tillomed Spain SLU

Mr. Ajit Srimal
Director

Place ~~Pune~~ Luton, UK
Date: 30 04 2026

TILLOMED SPAIN
tillomed
Cardenal Marcelo Spínola 8
1 planta, 28016 Madrid, Spain
Email atencionalcliente@tillomed.es
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R. B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
B-2, NEEL SADAN, 1426, GROUND FLOOR,
SADASHIV PETH, PUNE - 411 030.
TEL. : 020 - 24477595 / 24472405
E-mail : rbsharmaandco@gmail.com

Report on Special Purpose Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose financial statements of **Tillomed Pharma Gmbh.** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Act read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements, Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Further, we would also like to draw attention to Note 1B of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements regarding management's going concern assessment.

Those Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However,



future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Other matters

This report on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements has been issued solely for (i) the limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the holding company, Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited; (ii) to comply with the provisions of paragraph 10(4)(a) of the Foreign Exchange Management (Overseas Investment) Regulations, 2022 and is intended solely for the information and use by the managements of the Company and the Holding Company. It should not be used for any other purpose or provided to other parties.

For R.B. Sharma & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W
UDIN: 26044366JXCGVA4048

Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30/04/2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

Tillomed Pharma Gmbh
Balance Sheet as at Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Assets					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	2A	1,477	1,905	0.16	0.18
Intangible Assets	2B	99,509	516,257	10.75	47.71
Right-of-use assets	3	74,767	20,915	8.07	1.93
Financials assets					
i) Other financials assets	4	11,344	13,346	1.23	1.23
Income tax asset (net)		12,989		1.40	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	21B	479,192	537,253	51.75	49.65
Total Non- Current Assets		**679,278**	**1,089,676**	**73.36**	**100.70**
Current Assets					
Inventories	5	3,225,064	5,044,741	348.31	466.19
Financial assets					
i) Trade receivables	6	8,825,956	5,006,196	953.20	462.63
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	363,976	359,556	39.31	33.23
iii) Other financials assets		-	-	-	-
Other current assets	8	216,124	136,861	23.34	12.65
Total Current Assets		**12,631,120**	**10,547,354**	**1,364.16**	**974.70**
Total Assets		**13,310,398**	**11,637,030**	**1,437.52**	**1,075.40**
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Equity Share Capital	9	7,635,000	7,635,000	622.56	622.56
Other equity	10	(5,579,343)	(5,810,227)	(400.55)	(453.94)
Total Equity		**2,055,657**	**1,824,773**	**222.01**	**168.62**
Non-Current Liabilities					
Finanicals liabilities					
i) Borrowings	11	274,541	174,832	29.65	16.16
ii) Lease liabilities	3	51,199	-	5.53	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**325,740**	**174,832**	**35.18**	**16.16**
Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
i) Trade Payables	12	10,474,527	8,001,513	1,131.25	739.44
ii) Lease liabilities	3	28,341	21,534	3.06	1.99
iii) Other financials liabilities		-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	13	426,133	1,607,490	46.02	148.55
Current tax liabilities (net)	21	-	6,888	-	- 0.64
Total Current Liabilities		**10,929,001**	**9,637,425**	**1,180.33**	**890.62**
Total Liabilities		**11,254,741**	**9,812,257**	**1,215.51**	**906.78**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**13,310,398**	**11,637,030**	**1,437.52**	**1,075.40**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. ★ FRN 109971W ★ Pune ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Tillomed Pharma Gmbh

Mr. Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

TILLOMED PHARMA GmbH
tillomed
Mittelstrasse 5/5a
12529 Schoenefeld
Germany
www.tillomed.de T: +49(0) 30 3119 8550

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	Note	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Total Income:					
Revenue from operations	14	14,006,938	7,133,800	1,434.61	647.53
Other income	15	232	67,646	0.02	6.14
Total Income		**14,007,170**	**7,201,446**	**1,434.63**	**653.67**
Expenses:					
Purchases of stock-in-trade		8,510,190	4,342,637	940.11	407.18
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	16	1,819,677	1,018,181	117.88	79.41
Employee benefit expenses	17	141,802	248,122	14.52	22.52
Depreciation and amortisation expense	18	466,053	597,211	47.73	54.21
Other expenses	19	2,674,871	1,790,963	273.96	162.58
Finance costs	20	103,885	103,045	10.64	9.35
Net (gain) / loss on foreign currency transactions		1,747	2,394	0.18	0.22
Total Expenses		**13,718,225**	**8,102,553**	**1,405.02**	**735.47**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and taxation		**288,945**	**(901,107)**	**29.61**	**(81.80)**
Exceptional items	0	-		-	
Profit/(Loss) before taxation		**288,945**	**(901,107)**	**29.61**	**(81.80)**
Tax Expenses	21				
Current Tax			-		-
Deferred tax		58,061	(26,768)	5.95	(2.43)
Total tax expenses		**58,061**	**(26,768)**	**5.95**	**(2.43)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**230,884**	**(874,339)**	**23.66**	**(79.37)**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations				29.73	5.09
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	**29.73**	**5.09**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**230,884**	**(874,339)**	**53.39**	**(74.28)**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

R.B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Tillomed Pharma Gmbh

Mr. Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

TILLOMED PHARMA GmbH tillomed Mittelstrasse 5/5a 12529 Schonefeld Germany www.tillomed.de Tel.+49(0) 30 3119 8550

Tillomed Pharma Gmbh
Statement of Changes In Equity for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Equity share capital	Note	EUR	Rs. in millions
As at April 1, 2024		7,635,000	622.56
Changes in equity share capital	9	-	-
As at March 31, 2025		7,635,000	622.56
Changes in equity share capital	9	-	-
As at March 31, 2026		7,635,000	622.56

		EUR	EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Other equity	Note	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income
		Revaluation Reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve
As at April 1, 2024		3,644,036	(8,579,924)	-	265.32	(691.75)	46.77
Loss for the year		-	(874,339)	-	-	(79.37)	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	-	5.09
Transfer to ratained earnings		(3,644,036)	3,644,036		(265.32)	265.32	
As at March 31, 2025		-	(5,810,227)	-	-	(505.80)	51.86
Loss for the year		-	230,884	-	-	23.66	-
Exchange differences in translating financials statement of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	-	29.73
As at March 31, 2026		-	(5,579,343)	-	-	(482.14)	81.59

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Tillomed Pharma Gmbh

Mr. Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

TILLOMED PHARMA GmbH tillomed Mittelstrasse 5/5a 12529 Schoenefeld Germany www.tillomed.de Tel +49(0) 30 3119 8550

Cash flow statement for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Particulars	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Cash flow from operating activities :-				
Loss before taxation	**288,945**	**(901,107)**	**29.61**	**(81.80)**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	466,053	597,211	47.73	54.21
Finance costs	101,584	103,045	10.40	9.35
Effect of exchange rate changes			19.52	2.49
	856,582	**(200,851)**	**107.26**	**(15.75)**
Working capital adjustments:				
(Increase)/ decrease in inventory	1,819,676	1,018,181	117.88	79.41
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(3,819,760)	104,645	(490.57)	(2.71)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	2,002	-	-	(0.03)
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets	(92,252)	59,906	(12.09)	5.06
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	2,473,014	(1,325,454)	391.81	(99.89)
Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	(1,188,245)	55,813	(103.17)	8.92
	(805,565)	**(86,909)**	**(96.14)**	**(9.24)**
Cash generated from operating activities	**51,017**	**(287,760)**	**11.12**	**(24.99)**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)		-		
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	**51,017**	**(287,760)**	**11.12**	**(24.99)**
Cash flow from investing activities:-				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(1,146)	-	(0.10)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**-**	**(1,146)**	**-**	**(0.10)**
Cash flow from financing activities:-				
Interest paid	-	(2,307)	-	(0.21)
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(46,597)	(43,326)	(5.03)	(3.93)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities (C)	**(46,597)**	**(45,633)**	**(5.03)**	**(4.14)**
Net decrease in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**4,420**	**(334,539)**	**6.09**	**(29.23)**
Opening cash and cash equivalents	359,556	694,095	33.23	62.46
Closing cash and cash Equivalents	**363,976**	**359,556**	**39.32**	**33.23**
Cash and cash equivalent comprise of:				
Cash on hand	(0)	-	-	-
Bank balance in current accounts	363,976	359,556	39.31	33.23
Total	**363,976**	**359,556**	**39.31**	**33.23**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Tillomed Pharma Gmbh

Mr. Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

TILLOMED PHARMA GmbH tillomed Mittelstrasse 5/5a 12529 Schonefeld Germany www.tillomed.de Tel +49(0) 30 319 8550

Tillomed Pharma Gmbh
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

1A. General information:

Tillomed Pharma Gmbh (hereinafter referred to as "Company") is a Company, incorporated and domiciled in Germany. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Emcure Pharma UK Limited (company incorporated in UK) which in turn is subsidiary of Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd (hereinafter referred to as "Ultimate Holding Company"). The Company has its registered office in Germany and is engaged in developing, manufacturing and marketing a broad range of pharmaceutical products within EU region.

1B. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro (EUR), which is the Company's functional currency and is also presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the functional currency of Ultimate Holding Company.

c) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

e) Current versus non current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the 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 – non current classification of assets and liabilities.

1C. Material accounting policies

a) Foreign Currency Translation

Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets which are recognised directly in other equity.

Reporting in Indian Rupees
Assets and liabilities of entities have been translated to the Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Statement of profit and loss has been translated using average exchange rates. Translation adjustments have been reported as foreign currency translation reserve in the other comprehensive income which is presented within equity.

b) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.



Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- Fair value [either through profit and loss (FVTPL) or through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)]

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. When such asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income / expenses.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

R. B. Sharma & Co. ★ FRN 109971W ★ Pune ★ Chartered Accountants

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

c) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimate costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for vehicles and furnitures and fixtures at leasehold premises. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Management estimated useful life	Useful life as per schedule II
Computers	3-6 years	3-6 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

d) Intangible assets

i. Initial recognition:

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loses, if any.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to Company.

iii. Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives using straight line method, as is included in depreciation and amortisation in statement of profit and loss.



The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Intangible Asset	Management estimated useful life
Brands acquired	5 to 10 years
Software, license rights	2 to 10 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

iv. Impairment

The Company irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, tests an intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of the intangible asset not yet available for use exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

e) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost on inventories is based on weighted average formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion cost and other cost incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expense.

The Company considers various factors like shelf life, ageing of inventory, product discontinuation, price changes and any other factor which impact the Company's business in determining the allowance for obsolete, non-saleable and slow moving inventories. The Company considers the above factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

f) Impairment

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit - impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows of financial assets have occurred.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

When determining whether the credit risk of financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort. This includes both quantitate and qualitative information and analysis based on Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward - looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on financial assets has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers financial asset to be in default when:
a. The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to action such as realising security (if any is held); or
b. The financial asset is 360 days or more past due.

Presentation of allowance of expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write – off

The Gross carrying amount of financial asset is written off (either partially of full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when Company determines that the debtor does not have asset or source of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

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ii. Impairment of non-financial asset

The Company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less cost of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. An impairment loss on goodwill is not subsequently

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

g) Employee benefits

Employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plan
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

h) Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax-rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

i. Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigations, assessments, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

ii. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

i) Revenue

Sale of goods

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The Company recognises revenue pertaining to each performance obligation when it transfers control over a product to a customer, which is adjusted for expected refunds, which are estimated based on the historical data, adjusted as necessary. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effect of time value of money if the contract includes significant financing component.



The Company recognises refund liability where the Company receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the customer. The refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) for which the entity does not expect to be entitled (i.e. amounts not included in the transaction price). The right to recover returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The provision on account of the expected amount of returns is included in provisions and the right to recover returned goods is included in inventory.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in statement of profit and loss by reference to percentage completion method. The Company is involved in rendering services related to its products to its customers. If the services under a single arrangement are rendered in different reporting periods, then the consideration is allocated on a relative fair value basis between the different services.

Market support income/ Profit sharing revenue

The Company has an agreement with Ultimate Holding Company which assures minimum operating margin at an agreed arm's length rate. At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates its transfer pricing working to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period. The differential excess or shortfall in operation profits is either recovered from or passed on to the Ultimate Holding Company.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

j) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises right of use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

k) Recognition of interest income or expenses

Interest income or expense is recognised using effective interest method.

l) Income tax

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

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss of the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

m) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1C. Material accounting policies (continued)

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank 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.

o) Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operations 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. For the purpose of cash flow statement bank overdraft that are repayable on demand are considered as cash and cash equivalent as it form an integral part of the company's cash management.



Tillomed Pharma Gmbh
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

EUR

Note 2 Tangible and Intangible assets	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Exchange Fluctuations	As at 31-Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Exchange Fluctuations	As at 31-Mar-26	
2A. Property, plant and equipment											
Furniture and Fixtures	108,907	-	-	-	108,907	107,002	428	-	-	107,430	1,477
Office equipments	12,465	-	-	-	12,465	12,465	-	-	-	12,465	-
Office equipments (Assets pool)	12,574	-	-	-	12,574	12,574	-	-	-	12,574	-
TOTAL (A)	**133,946**	-	-	-	**133,946**	**132,041**	**428**	-	-	**132,469**	**1,477**
2B. Intangible Assets											
Softwares	47,662	-	-	-	47,662	47,642	-	-	-	47,642	20
Pharma licences	5,896,143	-	-	-	5,896,143	5,379,906	416,749	-	-	5,796,655	99,488
TOTAL (B)	**5,943,805**	-	-	-	**5,943,805**	**5,427,548**	**416,749**	-	-	**5,844,297**	**99,508**
TOTAL ASSETS	**6,077,751**	-	-	-	**6,077,751**	**5,559,589**	**417,177**	-	-	**5,976,766**	**100,985**

Rs. in millions

Note 2 Tangible and Intangible assets	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-26
	As at 1-Apr-25	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Exchange Fluctuations	As at Mar-26	As at 1-Apr-25	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Exchange Fluctuations	As at 31-Mar-26	
2A. Property, plant and equipment											
Furniture and Fixtures	10.06	-	-	1.70	11.76	9.88	0.04	-	1.68	11.60	0.16
Office equipments	1.15	-	-	0.20	1.35	1.15	-	-	0.20	1.35	-
Office equipments (Assets pool)	1.16	-	-	0.20	1.36	1.16	-	-	0.20	1.36	-
TOTAL (A)	**12.37**	-	-	**2.10**	**14.47**	**12.19**	**0.04**	-	**2.08**	**14.31**	**0.16**
2B. Intangible Assets											
Softwares	4.40	-	-	0.75	5.15	4.40	-	-	0.75	5.15	-
Pharma licences	544.87	-	-	91.91	636.78	497.16	42.68	-	86.20	626.04	10.74
TOTAL (B)	**549.27**	-	-	**92.66**	**641.93**	**501.56**	**42.68**	-	**86.95**	**631.19**	**10.74**
TOTAL ASSETS	**561.64**	-	-	**94.76**	**656.40**	**513.75**	**42.72**	-	**89.03**	**645.50**	**10.90**

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Tillomed Pharma Gmbh
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2025

EUR

Note 2 Tangible and Intangible assets	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-25
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Exchange Fluctuations	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Exchange Fluctuations	As at 31-Mar-25	
2A. Property, plant and equipment											
Furniture and Fixtures	108,907	-	-	-	108,907	106,405	597	-	-	107,002	1,905
Office equipments	11,319	1,146	-	-	12,465	11,319	1,146	-	-	12,465	-
Office equipments (Assets pool)	12,574	-	-	-	12,574	12,574	-	-	-	12,574	-
TOTAL (A)	**132,800**	**1,146**	**-**	**-**	**133,946**	**130,298**	**1,743**	**-**	**-**	**132,041**	**1,905**
2B. Intangible Assets											
Softwares	47,662	-	-	-	47,662	47,642	-	-	-	47,642	20
Pharma licences	5,896,143	-	-	-	5,896,143	4,826,268	553,638	-	-	5,379,906	516,237
TOTAL (B)	**5,943,805**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,943,805**	**4,873,910**	**553,638**	**-**	**-**	**5,427,548**	**516,257**
TOTAL ASSETS	**6,076,605**	**1,146**	**-**	**-**	**6,077,751**	**5,004,208**	**555,381**	**-**	**-**	**5,559,589**	**518,162**

Rs. in millions

Note 2 Tangible and Intangible assets	Gross Book Value					Depreciation/Amortisation					Net book value as at 31-Mar-25
	As at 1-Apr-24	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	Exchange Fluctuations	As at Mar-25	As at 1-Apr-24	Charge for the year	Deletion during the year	Exchange Fluctuations	As at 31-Mar-25	
2A. Property, plant and equipment											
Furniture and Fixtures	9.80	-	-	0.26	10.06	9.57	0.06	-	0.25	9.88	0.18
Office equipments	1.02	0.10	-	0.03	1.15	1.02	0.10	-	0.03	1.15	-
Office equipments (Assets pool)	1.13	-	-	0.03	1.16	1.13	-	-	0.03	1.16	-
TOTAL (A)	**11.95**	**0.10**	**-**	**0.32**	**12.37**	**11.72**	**0.16**	**-**	**0.31**	**12.19**	**0.18**
2B. Intangible Assets											
Softwares	4.29	-	-	0.11	4.40	4.29	-	-	0.11	4.40	-
Pharma licences	530.59	-	-	14.28	544.87	434.31	50.25	-	12.60	497.16	47.71
TOTAL (B)	**534.88**	**-**	**-**	**14.39**	**549.27**	**438.60**	**50.25**	**-**	**12.71**	**501.56**	**47.71**
TOTAL ASSETS	**546.83**	**0.10**	**-**	**14.71**	**561.64**	**450.32**	**50.41**	**-**	**13.02**	**513.75**	**47.89**

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For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

	EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 3 **Right-of-use assets**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**
Balance as at the beginning	20,915	62,746	1.93	5.65
Additions for new leases entered	102,728	-	10.52	-
Deletions for leases terminated	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(48,876)	(41,830)	(5.01)	(3.80)
FCTR			0.62	0.09
Balance as at the end	**74,767**	**20,915**	**8.07**	**1.93**

	EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 3 **Lease Liability**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**
Balance as at the beginning	21,534	63,832	1.99	5.74
Additions for new leases entered	102,728	-	10.52	-
Deletions for leases terminated	-	-	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	(1,875)	(1,029)	(0.19)	(0.09)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(42,847)	(41,269)	(4.39)	(3.75)
FCTR			0.65	0.09
Balance as at the end	**79,540**	**21,534**	**8.59**	**1.99**
Current	51,199	21,534	5.53	1.99
Non-current	28,341	-	3.06	0.00

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Note 4 Other non-current financial assets	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured, considered good:				
Security Deposit	11,344	13,346	1.23	1.23
Total	**11,344**	**13,346**	**1.23**	**1.23**

Note 5 Inventories	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Stock in trade	3,225,064	5,044,741	348.31	466.19
Total	**3,225,064**	**5,044,741**	**348.31**	**466.19**

Notes:

1. Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

2. Stock in transit as at year end is as below:

	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
In transit		-		-

3. Write-downs of inventories as at the year end is as below

	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Write-down of inventories		-		-

Note 6 Trade receivables	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured, considered good:				
Trade receivables from related parties	224,415	2,270,711	24.24	209.84
Trade receivables	8,653,741	2,753,985	934.60	254.50
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(52,200)	(18,500)	(5.64)	(1.71)
Total	**8,825,956**	**5,006,196**	**953.20**	**462.63**

Trade receivables ageing schedule;

As at Mar 31, 2026 (EUR)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	566,776	4,952,026	2,273,533	1,070,855	-	14,966	8,878,156
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**566,776**	**4,952,026**	**2,273,533**	**1,070,855**	**-**	**14,966**	**8,878,156**
Less: Expected Credit Loss							(52,200)
Total	**566,776**	**4,952,026**	**2,273,533**	**1,070,855**	**-**	**14,966**	**8,825,956**

As at Mar 31, 2026 (Rs. in millions)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	61.21	534.82	245.54	115.65	-	1.62	958.84
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**534.82**			**-**	**1.62**	**958.84**
Less: Expected Credit Loss							(5.64)
Total		**534.82**			**-**	**1.62**	**953.20**

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As at March 31, 2025 (EUR)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,348,432	2,064,125	612,139	-	-	-	5,024,696
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,348,432**	**2,064,125**	**612,139**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,024,696**
Less: Expected Credit Loss							(18,500)
Total	**2,348,432**	**2,064,125**	**612,139**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,006,196**

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	217.02	190.75	56.57	-	-	-	464.34
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**217.02**	**190.75**	**56.57**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**464.34**
Less: Expected Credit Loss							(1.71)
Total	**217.02**	**190.75**	**56.57**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**462.63**

Note 7 Cash and cash equivalents	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Cash on hand	(0)	-	-	-
Bank balances			-	
In current accounts	363,976	359,556	39.31	33.23
Total	**363,976**	**359,556**	**39.31**	**33.23**

Note 8 Other current assets	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Unsecured, considered good:			-	
Prepaid expenses	64,479	73,614	6.96	6.80
Balances with government authorities	62,894	51,997	6.79	4.81
Advances to Creditors	88,750	11,250	9.59	1.04
Other assets	-	-	-	-
			-	
Total	**216,124**	**136,861**	**23.34**	**12.65**

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Tillomed Pharma Gmbh
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

		EUR	Rs. in millions
Note 9 **Equity share capital**	**No. of shares**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-26**
Shareholders			
Emcure Pharma UK Limited	3,800,000	7,635,000	622.56
Total	**3,800,000**	**7,635,000**	**622.56**

Equity share capital	**No. of shares**	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-25**
Shareholders			
Emcure Pharma UK Limited	3,800,000	7,635,000	622.56
Total	**3,800,000**	**7,635,000**	**622.56**

	EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
Note 10 **Other equity**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-26**	**As at 31-Mar-25**
i) Revaluation Reserve				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	3,644,036	3,644,036	265.32	265.32
Less: Transferred to retained earnings during the year	(3,644,036)	-	(265.32)	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**-**	**3,644,036**	**-**	**265.32**
ii) Retained earnings				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(9,454,263)	(8,579,924)	(771.12)	(691.75)
Loss for the year	230,884	(874,339)	23.66	(79.37)
Add: Transferred from revaluation reserve during the year	3,644,036		265.32	
Balance as at the end of the year	**(5,579,343)**	**(9,454,263)**	**(482.14)**	**(771.12)**
iii) Foreign currency translation reserve				
Opening Balance			51.86	46.77
Addition during the period			29.73	5.09
Deletion during the period			-	-
Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	**81.59**	**51.86**
Total	**(5,579,343)**	**(5,810,227)**	**(400.55)**	**(453.94)**

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Tillomed Pharma Gmbh
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 11 Borrowings	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Interest accrued but not due on loans from related parties	274,541	174,832	29.65	16.16
Total	**274,541**	**174,832**	**29.65**	**16.16**

Note:

The Company has taken loan from Emcure Pharma UK Limited (Holding Company) of €3,835,000 at an interest rate of 2.60%. Pursuant to subordination agreement signed in Fiscal Year 2017 and Fiscal Year 2018, the principal portion of loan liability is considered as deemed equity. The loan alongwith interest is repayable on demand.

Note 12 Trade payables	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Trade payables to related parties	10,159,273	7,327,081	1,097.20	677.11
Other trade payables	315,254	674,432	34.05	62.33
Total	**10,474,527**	**8,001,513**	**1,131.25**	**739.44**

Trade payables ageing schedule;

As at March 31, 2026 (EUR)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	Total
Others	-	9,244,823	1,177,750	51,953	10,474,527
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**9,244,823**	**1,177,750**	**51,953**	**10,474,527**

(0)

As at March 31, 2026 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	Total
Others	-	998.44	127.20	5.61	1,131.25
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**998.44**	**127.20**	**5.61**	**1,131.25**

-

As at March 31, 2025 (EUR)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	Total
Others	-	6,455,515	1,545,998	-	8,001,513
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**6,455,515**	**1,545,998**	**-**	**8,001,513**

-

As at March 31, 2025 (Rs. in millions)	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	Total
Others	-	596.57	142.87	-	739.44
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**596.57**	**142.87**	**-**	**739.44**

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Note 13 Other current liabilities	EUR As at 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Statutory dues payable	14,855	9,416	1.60	0.87
Other liabilities	411,278	1,598,074	44.42	147.68
Total	**426,133**	**1,607,490**	**46.02**	**148.55**



Tillomed Pharma Gmbh
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 14 Revenue from Operations	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue from contracts with customers				
Sale of products	11,498,188	7,133,800	1,177.66	647.53
Sale of services	2,508,750	-	256.95	-
Total	**14,006,938**	**7,133,800**	**1,434.61**	**647.53**

Note 15 Other Income	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Miscellaneous income	232	67,646	0.02	6.14
Total	**232**	**67,646**	**0.02**	**6.14**

Note 16 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Opening inventory				
Stock in trade	5,044,741	6,062,922	466.19	545.60
Closing inventory				
Stock in trade	(3,225,064)	(5,044,741)	(348.31)	(466.19)
Total	**1,819,677**	**1,018,181**	**117.88**	**79.41**



Tillomed Pharma Gmbh
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 17 Employee benefit expenses	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Salaries, wages and bonus	129,998	209,337	13.31	19.00
Contribution to provident and other funds	11,804	37,785	1.21	3.43
Staff welfare expenses	-	1,000	-	0.09
Total	**141,802**	**248,122**	**14.52**	**22.52**

Note 18 Depreciation and amortisation expense	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	428	1,743	0.04	0.16
Amortisation on intangible assets	416,749	553,638	42.68	50.25
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	48,876	41,830	5.01	3.80
Total	**466,053**	**597,211**	**47.73**	**54.21**

Note 19 Other expenses	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Power and fuel	445	1,100	0.05	0.10
Insurance	46,151	98,889	4.73	8.98
Repair and maintenance	17,019	27,566	1.74	2.50
Lease rent	49,136	-	5.03	-
Rates and Taxes	101,563	18,622	10.40	1.69
Regulatory fees	351,944	454,664	36.05	41.27
Legal and professional fees	427,558	803,483	43.79	72.93
Advertisement and promotional materials	36,578	10,321	3.75	0.94
Travelling and conveyance	39	14,440	-	1.31
Printing and stationery	2,294	7,814	0.23	0.71
Provision for doubtful debts	161,346	9,100	16.53	0.83
Warehousing & distribution expenses	17,035	103,343	1.74	9.38
Freight	5,212	19,136	0.53	1.74
Miscellaneous expenses	1,301,639	99,125	133.32	9.00
Commission on sales	30,451	60,000	3.12	5.45
Contractual services	126,461	63,360	12.95	5.75
Total	**2,674,871**	**1,790,963**	**273.96**	**162.58**

Note 20 Finance costs	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Bank charges	2,301	2,307	0.24	0.21
Interest on related party borrowings	99,709	99,709	10.21	9.05
Interest accrued on lease liabilities	1,875	1,029	0.19	0.09
Total	**103,885**	**103,045**	**10.64**	**9.35**



Note 21 Tax expenses	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Current year	-	-		-
Tax related to prior years	-	-		-
Total current tax expense		-		-
Originating and reversal of temporary differences	58,061	(26,768)	5.95	(2.43)
Changes in temporary differences of earlier years	-	-		-
Total deferred tax	**58,061**	**(26,768)**	**5.95**	**(2.43)**
Total	**58,061**	**(26,768)**	**5.95**	**(2.43)**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Local tax rate

	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Profit before tax	288,945	(901,107)	30	(81.80)
Local tax rate	24.23%	30.00%	24.23%	30.00%
Tax using the Company's local tax rate	**69,997**	**(270,332)**	**7.17**	**(24.54)**
Tax effect of amounts which are not (deductible) / taxable in calculating taxable income:				
Non deductible expenses	(29,714)	-	(3.04)	-
Tax related to prior years	-	-	-	-
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	88,136	-	8.00
Changes in recognised temporary differences of earlier years	17,770	-	1.82	-
Other items	-	155,428	-	14.11
Total tax expenses	**58,061**	**(26,768)**	**5.95**	**(2.43)**
Effective tax rate	**20.09%**	**2.97%**	**20.08%**	**2.97%**

Note 21A Current tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Income tax assets (net of provisions)	12,989	12,989	1.40	1.40
Income tax liabilities (net of advance tax)	-	-	-	-
Current tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	**12,989**	**12,989**	**1.40**	**1.40**

Note 21B Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	EUR Year Ended 31-Mar-26	EUR As at 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions As at 31-Mar-25
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	479,192	537,253	51.75	49.65
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	**479,192**	**537,253**	**51.75**	**49.65**

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can use the benefit therefrom.

Particulars	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Gross amount				
Deductible temporary differences	-	-	-	-
Tax losses	3,326,041	288,660	359.21	26.68
Total	**3,326,041**	**288,660**	**359.21**	**26.68**
Unrecognised tax effect				
Deductible temporary differences		-	-	-
Tax losses	805,900	86,598	87.04	8.00
Total	**805,900**	**86,598**	**87.04**	**8.00**

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows;

Particulars	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions Year Ended	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Expire				
Expiry date : 2030-2031	3,326,041	288,660	359.21	26.68
Never Expire		-		-
Total	**3,326,041**	**288,660**	**359.21**	**26.68**

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Tillomed Pharma Gmbh
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 22
Foreign currency risk exposure

Particulars	Currency	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Financial assets					
Receivables (including other receivables)	Others	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	Others	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Payables (including other payables)	Others	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-

Note 23
Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)
There are no contingent liabilities as at year ended March 31, 2026 or as at year ended March 31, 2025.

Note 24
Capital commitment

Particulars	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	-	-	-

Note 25
Related party disclosure

Related parties with whom there were transactions during the year and nature of relationship

Ultimate Holding Company	Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited
Holding Company	Emcure Pharma UK Limited
Fellow subsidiaries	Tillomed Laboratories Limited Tillomed France SAS Tillomed Italia S.R.L, Italy Tillomed Malta Limited

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Tillomed Pharma Gmbh
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Description of the nature of transaction / balance	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
(A) Transactions during the year				
(i) Purchase of goods & services (net)				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	621,409	(1,946,791)	63.65	(182.54)
Tillomed Malta Limited	7,589,403	5,774,438	777.31	541.43
Tillomed France SAS		-	-	-
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited		-	-	-
	8,210,812	**3,827,647**	**840.96**	**358.89**
(ii) Sale of goods and services (net)				
Tillomed Italia S.R.L, Italy	224,415	184,726	22.98	16.77
Tillomed Laboratories Limited		358,451	-	32.54
Tillomed Malta Limited		268,097	-	24.33
	224,415	**811,274**	**22.98**	**73.64**
(iii) Interest expense				
Emcure Pharma UK Limited	99,709	99,709	10.21	9.05
	99,709	**99,709**	**10.21**	**9.05**
(iv) Reimbursement of expenses made				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited		60,641	-	5.50
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited		43,102	-	3.91
Tillomed Malta Limited	8,887	71,436	0.91	6.48
	8,887	**175,179**	**0.91**	**15.89**
(v) Reimbursement of expenses received				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	5,000		0.51	-
Tillomed Malta Ltd.	384,830	164,501	39.41	14.93
	389,830	**164,501**	**39.92**	**14.93**

Note 25
Related party disclosure (continued)

Description of the nature of transaction / balance	EUR 31-Mar-26	EUR 31-Mar-25	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-26	Rs. in millions 31-Mar-25
(vi) Corporate cross charges paid (under legal and professional fees)				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	1,251,389	-	113.59	-
	1,251,389	**-**	**113.59**	**-**
(B) Outstanding Balances				
(i) Trade receivable				
Tillomed Malta Limited	-	121,500	-	11.23
Tillomed Italia S.R.L, Italy	224,415	184,726	24.24	17.07
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	-	1,964,485	-	181.54
	224,415	**2,270,711**	**24.24**	**209.84**
(ii) Trade payable				
Tillomed Laboratories Limited	1,165,782	-	125.90	-
Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited	41,332	41,332	4.46	3.82
Tillomed Malta Limited	8,952,159	7,285,749	966.83	673.29
Tillomed France SAS		-	-	-
	10,159,273	**7,327,081**	**1,097.19**	**677.11**
(iii) Loan payable (deemed equity)				
Emcure Pharma UK Limited	3,835,000	3,835,000	312.71	312.71
	3,835,000	**3,835,000**	**312.71**	**312.71**
(iv) Accrued interest payable				
Emcure Pharma UK Limited	274,541	174,832	29.65	16.16
	274,541	**174,832**	**29.65**	**16.16**

R. B. Sharma & Co. FRN 109971W Pune Chartered Accountants

Tillomed Pharma Gmbh
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 26
Assets pledged as security
There are no assets pledged as at March 31, 2026 or as at March 31, 2025.

Note 27
Expenditure on research and development

	EUR	EUR	Rs. in millions	Rs. in millions
	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Year Ended 31-Mar-26	Year Ended 31-Mar-25
Revenue	351,944	454,664	36.05	41.27
Capital	-	-	-	-
Total	**351,944**	**454,664**	**36.05**	**41.27**

Note 28
Disclosure of certain information
Since these are special purpose financial statements, disclosures have been tailored for limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the Ultimate Holding Company. Hence certain information as required by respective applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) may not be presented in full.

Note 29
Events occurring after the March 31, 2026
There are no significant events subsequent to year ended March 31, 2026.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For R.B. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 109971W

Mr. Madhavan N Iyengar
Partner
M No 044366
Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

R. B. Sharma & Co. ★ FRN 109971W Pune ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Tillomed Pharma Gmbh

Mr. Abhijeet Shah
Director

Place: Pune
Date: 30.04.2026

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