

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the Members of
Laurus Generics GmbH

1. We have reviewed the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Laurus Generics GmbH ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Standalone Ind AS financial statements"). These Reviewed Financial Statements is issued only for the limited purpose of incorporating in Consolidated Financial Statements of its Holding Company Laurus Holdings Limited.
2. This Standalone Ind AS financial statements which is the responsibility of the Company's Management and approved by the Board of Directors, has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("Ind AS 34"), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. Our responsibility is to issue a report on the standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our review.
3. We conducted our review of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements (SRE) 2410 'Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity', issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This Standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free of material misstatement. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of Company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data and thus provides less assurance than an audit. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.
4. Based on our review conducted as stated above, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements, prepared in accordance with the aforesaid Indian Accounting Standards and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, or that it contains any material misstatement.

For Ramasamy Koteswara Rao and Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number :010396S/S200084



M. K. Reddy

Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri
Partner

Membership No. 223022

UDIN: 25223022BMJKBT8093

Place : Hyderabad
Date: April 18, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Laurus Generics GmbH

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Laurus Generics GmbH** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of 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 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its financial performance, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date. These Audited Financial Statements is issued only for the limited purpose of incorporating in Consolidated Financial Statements and statutory filings.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility 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 made 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is 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 including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility 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 financial 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 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 the 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.



Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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 Requirements

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity 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.

For Ramasamy Koteswara Rao and Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number :010396S/S200084



Place : Hyderabad
Date: April 18, 2025


Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri
Partner
Membership No. 223022
UDIN: 25223022BMJKBU9763

Laurus Generics GmbH
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

	Notes	March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2024 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2024 Amount in GBP
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Financial Assets					
Inventory	3	2,14,714	8,66,164	1,79,619	7,40,640
Trade receivables	4	1,16,007	2,37,912	97,045	2,03,434
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,86,532	4,52,089	1,56,043	3,86,573
Other Current Assets	6	89,926	1,30,853	75,227	1,11,890
		6,07,179	16,87,019	5,07,934	14,42,537
Total Assets		6,07,179	16,87,019	5,07,934	14,42,537
EQUITY and LIABILITIES					
Shareholders' Funds					
Share Capital	7	50,000	50,000	45,090	45,090
Other Equity					
Retained earnings	8	(16,05,783)	(17,15,784)	(13,89,984)	(14,69,725)
Other reserves		-	-	43,408	258
Total Equity		(15,55,783)	(16,65,784)	(13,01,486)	(14,24,377)
Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	9	86,862	3,96,940	72,665	3,39,416
Other current liabilities	10	20,76,099	29,55,863	17,36,757	25,27,500
		21,62,961	33,52,803	18,09,422	28,66,916
Total Equity and Liabilities		6,07,179	16,87,019	5,07,934	14,42,537

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Ramasamy Koteswara Rao and Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number :010396S/S200084

Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri
Partner
Membership No : 223022

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 18, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Generics GmbH

Dr. C.V. Lakshmana Rao
Managing Director



Ch. Sita Ramaiah
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 18, 2025

Laurus Generics GmbH

Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Amount in EURO	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Amount in GBP
I. INCOME					
Revenue from operations	11	13,79,433	21,23,178	11,60,793	18,32,489
Total Revenue (I)		13,79,433	21,23,178	11,60,793	18,32,489
II. EXPENSES					
Cost of materials consumed	12	6,51,450	16,57,894	5,61,021	14,66,338
Employee benefits expenses	13	19,865	1,26,970	16,716	1,09,586
Other expenses	14	6,03,820	11,59,077	5,08,114	10,00,386
Total Expenses (II)		12,75,135	29,43,941	10,85,851	25,76,310
III. Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) (I-II)		1,04,298	(8,20,763)	74,942	(7,43,821)
Depreciation and amortisation		-	-	-	-
Finance expenses/(Finance Income)	15	(5,703)	(8,086)	(4,799)	(6,979)
IV. Profit/(Loss) Before Tax for the year		1,10,001	(8,12,677)	79,741	(7,36,842)
V. Tax Expense		-	-	-	-
Income tax expense		-	-	-	-
VI. Profit/(Loss) for the year (IV -V)		1,10,001	(8,12,677)	79,741	(7,36,842)
Summary of material accounting policies	2.1				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Ramasamy Koteswara Rao and Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number :010396S/S200084

Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri
Partner
Membership No : 223022

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 18, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Generics GmbH

Dr. C.V. Lakshmana Rao
Managing Director



Ch. Sita Ramaiah
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 18, 2025

Laurus Generics GmbH

Cash flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2024 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2024 Amount in GBP
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	1,10,001	(8,12,677)	79,741	(7,36,842)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	1,10,001	(8,12,677)	79,741	(7,36,842)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	51,529	76,386
Movement In Working Capital:				
Decrease in Trade Receivables	1,21,905	3,28,010	1,06,389	2,94,299
Increase in Other Current Assets	40,927	(39,886)	36,663	(31,883)
Decrease in Trade Payables	(3,10,078)	(12,93,877)	(2,66,751)	(11,47,675)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(8,79,764)	8,44,483	(7,90,743)	6,70,523
Decrease in Inventories	6,51,450	8,69,053	5,61,021	7,85,499
Cash Generated From Operations	(2,65,558)	(1,04,895)	(2,22,151)	(89,693)
Direct Taxes paid	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Flow from/ (used in) Operating Activities (A)	(2,65,558)	(1,04,895)	(2,22,151)	(89,693)
Net Cash Flow Used In Investing Activities (B)	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities (C)	-	-	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(2,65,558)	(1,04,895)	(2,22,151)	(89,693)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,52,089	5,56,984	3,86,573	4,89,873
Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	(8,379)	(13,607)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	1,86,532	4,52,089	1,56,043	3,86,573
Notes:				
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
Balances with banks				
On current accounts	1,86,532	4,52,089	1,56,043	3,86,573
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,86,532	4,52,089	1,56,043	3,86,573

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Ramasamy Koteswara Rao and Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number :010396S/S200084

Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri
Partner
Membership No : 223022



Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 18, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Generics GmbH

Dr. C.V. Lakshmana Rao
Managing Director



Ch. Sita Ramaiah
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 18, 2025

Laurus Generics GmbH

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

	March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2024 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2024 Amount in GBP
3. Inventory				
Finished goods	2,14,714	8,66,164	1,79,619	7,40,640
	<u>2,14,714</u>	<u>8,66,164</u>	<u>1,79,619</u>	<u>7,40,640</u>

4. Trade Receivables				
Trade receivables	1,16,007	2,37,912	97,045	2,03,434
	<u>1,16,007</u>	<u>2,37,912</u>	<u>97,045</u>	<u>2,03,434</u>

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31,2025: Amount in EURO

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	39,490	76,517	1,16,007
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	-	39,490	76,517	1,16,007

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31,2025: Amount in GBP

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	33,035	64,010	97,045
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	-	33,035	64,010	97,045

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31,2024: Amount in EURO

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	2,34,911	3,001	-	2,37,912
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	2,34,911	3,001	-	2,37,912

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31,2024: Amount in GBP

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	2,00,868	2,566	-	2,03,434
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	2,00,868	2,566	-	2,03,434

5. Cash and cash equivalents				
Balances with Banks				
- On Current Accounts	1,86,532	4,52,089	1,56,043	3,86,573
	<u>1,86,532</u>	<u>4,52,089</u>	<u>1,56,043</u>	<u>3,86,573</u>
6. Other Assets				
Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)				
Prepayments	89,926	1,30,853	75,227	1,11,890
	<u>89,926</u>	<u>1,30,853</u>	<u>75,227</u>	<u>1,11,890</u>



Laurus Generics GmbH

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

	March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2024 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2024 Amount in GBP
7. Share Capital				
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up				
500 Equity share of EURO 100 (March 31, 2024: 500 Equity shares) each fully paid up	50,000	50,000	45,090	45,090
	50,000	50,000	45,090	45,090
8. Retained Earnings				
Opening balance	(17,15,784)	(9,03,107)	(14,69,725)	(7,32,883)
Add : Profit/(Loss) for the year	1,10,001	(8,12,677)	79,741	(7,36,842)
Net surplus in the Statement of profit and loss	(16,05,783)	(17,15,784)	(13,89,984)	(14,69,725)
Foreign currency translation reserve				
Balance as per previous financial statements	-	-	258	(62,521)
Current year 'Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTNR)	-	-	43,150	62,779
Closing Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	43,408	258
Closing at the end of year	(16,05,783)	(17,15,784)	(13,46,576)	(14,69,467)
9. Trade Payables				
- Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	80,612	3,90,690	67,436	3,34,071
- Outstanding dues to related parties	6,250	6,250	5,228	5,344
	86,862	3,96,940	72,664	3,39,415

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2025 - Amount in EURO

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	Total
i) Mico and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	86,862	-	-	86,862
Total	86,862	-	-	86,862

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2025 - Amount in GBP

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	Total
i) Mico and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	72,664	-	-	72,664
Total	72,664	-	-	72,664

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2024 - Amount in EURO

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	Total
i) Mico and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	42,324	3,54,616	-	3,96,940
Total	42,324	3,54,616	-	3,96,940

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2024 - Amount in GBP

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	Total
i) Mico and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	36,190	3,03,225	-	3,39,415
Total	36,190	3,03,225	-	3,39,415



Laurus Generics GmbH

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

	March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2024 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2024 Amount in GBP
10. Other current liabilities				
Advances from related parties	10,45,000	9,45,000	8,74,193	8,08,051
Charge back reserves and rebates	10,31,099	20,10,863	8,62,564	17,19,449
	20,76,099	29,55,863	17,36,757	25,27,500
*Details of charge back reserves and rebates				
Opening Balance	20,10,863	20,61,380	16,82,183	17,62,645
Provisions relating to sales during the year	1,35,029	30,39,527	1,12,958	25,99,039
Credits/payments during the year	(11,14,793)	(30,90,044)	(9,32,578)	(26,42,235)
Closing Balance	10,31,099	20,10,863	8,62,563	17,19,449
11. Revenue from Operations				
Sale of Products	13,79,433	21,23,178	11,60,793	18,32,489
Revenue from Operations	13,79,433	21,23,178	11,60,793	18,32,489
Reconciliation of revenue from sale of products with the contracted price:				
Revenue as per contracted price, net of returns	15,14,462	49,31,554	12,74,420	42,56,364
Chargebacks, rebates and discounts	(1,35,029)	(30,39,527)	(1,13,627)	(26,23,379)
Profit sharing adjustments		2,31,152	-	1,99,504
Total revenue from contracts with customers	13,79,433	21,23,178	11,60,793	18,32,489
12. Cost of Materials Consumed				
Opening stock at the beginning of the year	8,66,164	17,35,217	7,40,640	15,26,139
Purchases	-	7,88,841	-	6,80,839
Less : Closing stock at the end of the year	2,14,714	8,66,164	1,79,619	7,40,640
	6,51,450	16,57,894	5,61,021	14,66,338
13. Employee benefits expenses				
Salaries, allowances and wages	19,865	1,26,970	16,716	1,09,586
	19,865	1,26,970	16,716	1,09,586
14. Other expenses				
Rent	4,498	4,095	3,785	3,534
Rates and taxes	1,46,317	5,86,810	1,23,125	5,06,469
Insurance	8,101	5,438	6,817	4,694
Consultancy and other professional charges	2,59,984	2,75,372	2,18,777	2,37,670
Foreign exchange fluctuations	8	7,915	7	6,831
Travelling and conveyance	-	32,137	-	27,737
Communication expenses	485	4,228	409	3,650
Warehouse & storage Charges	1,02,470	1,58,647	86,228	1,36,926
Other selling expenses	56,955	59,435	47,928	51,298
Business Support Services	25,000	25,000	21,038	21,577
	6,03,820	11,59,077	5,08,114	10,00,386
15. Finance expenses/(Finance Income)				
Bank charges	(5,703)	(8,086)	(4,799)	(6,979)
	(5,703)	(8,086)	(4,799)	(6,979)



Laurus Generics GmbH

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Corporate information

Laurus Generics GmbH (LGGmbH) offers a broad range of Pharmaceutical and related services to the global Pharmaceutical community, situated in Hamburg, Germany, incorporated on April 06th, 2018, under the laws of Germany.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

(a) The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India. The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

► Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards requires the Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting Year. Although these estimates are based on the Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcome requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future Years.

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting Year, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting Year

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

(b) Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of the following:

- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Company's net Investment of A foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net Investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.
- Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

(c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.



Laurus Generics GmbH

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of services

Revenue from contract research operations is recognised in accordance with the terms of the relevant contracts with customers and when the agreed milestones are achieved, which are substantiated by the performance of related service work.

Interest income

For all debt financial instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter Year, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Export incentives

Export incentives are recognised as income when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

(e) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Management Yearly evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provision where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Tangible Fixed assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Capital work in progress, Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance or extends its estimated useful life. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the Year during which such expenses are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Factory buildings	:	30 Years
Other buildings	:	60 Years
Plant and equipment	:	5 to 20 Years
Furniture and fixtures	:	10 Years
Vehicles	:	5 Years
Computers	:	3 to 6 Years

The Company, based on technical assessment and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment and vehicles over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the Year over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial Year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.



Laurus Generics GmbH

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(g) Intangible assets

Computer Software

Costs relating to software, which is acquired, are capitalised and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of five Years.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

(h) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee

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

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting Years so as to reflect a constant Yearly rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

(i) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial Year of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the Year in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(k) Foreign currency translation

The company converted the standalone Ind AS financial statements for presentation purposes from the relevant currency i.e EURO for the business into the presentation currency (GBP). The average foreign currency rate applied was 0.84153155 GBP/EURO for profit and loss account transactions. The closing foreign currency rate applied was 0.836548 GBP/EURO for Balance sheet items. The equity was translated with a historical foreign currency rate. The resulting translation difference is presented in the retained earnings as a foreign currency translation reserve.

(l) Measurement of EBITDA

The Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations and does not include depreciation and amortisation expense, finance costs and tax expense.

Related Party Transactions

Names of related parties and description of relationship

	March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2024 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2024 Amount in GBP
Subsidiary Company				
a) Transactions during the year				
i) Laurus Generics Inc				
Trade Advance received	1,00,000	6,20,000	83,655	5,30,150
Trade Advance Repaid	-	50,000	-	42,754
ii) Laurus Holding Limited				
Trade Advance received	-	3,25,000	-	2,77,901
Holding Company				
iii) Laurus Labs Limited				
Purchases	-	7,88,841	-	6,80,839
Business Support Services	25,000	25,000	21,038	21,577
b) Closing Balances				
i) Laurus Generics Inc				
Disclosed under Trade advance	7,20,000	6,20,000	6,02,315	5,30,150
ii) Laurus Holding Limited				
Disclosed under Trade advance	3,25,000	3,25,000	2,71,878	2,77,901
iii) Laurus Labs Limited				
Disclosed under Trade Payables	6,250	6,250	5,228	5,344

For Ramasamy Koteswara Rao and Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number :010396S/S200084

Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri
Partner
Membership No : 223022

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 18, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Generics GmbH

Dr. C. V. Lakshmana Rao
Managing Director

Ch. Sita Ramaiah
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 18, 2025

