

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Sriam Labs Private Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Sriam Labs Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 (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, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit and other comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
- 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 identified above when it becomes available 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.
- When we read the Board's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'

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Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including 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 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, 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Company's Board of Directors is 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 controls 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.
- 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 financial controls 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 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 Statement of Cash Flows 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.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 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 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h) 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 28A to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 36(vi) 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.
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 36(vii) 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 Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures performed 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 (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

C Manish Muralidhar
Partner

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

Membership No. 213649
UDIN: 26213649DMTYCC7631

**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements'
section of our report of even date)**

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i)
of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Sriam Labs Private Limited** (the "Company") as at March 31, 2026, in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control 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. 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 the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.008072S)

C Manish Muralidhar
Partner

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

Membership No. 213649
UDIN: 26213649DMTYCC7631

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment so to cover all the items once in every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) Based on our examination of the registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026, for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and based on information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with the books of account.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and 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, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026, on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (in ₹ million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	50.62*	2021-22	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

* Net of ₹ 1.46 million paid under protest

- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

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- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period upto November 2025.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 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. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Group does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) 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 and 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 indicating 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.
- (xx) (a) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(b) In respect of ongoing projects, the company does not have any unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount as at the end of the preceding financial year and also at the end of the current financial year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) is not applicable for the year.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

C Manish Muralidhar
Partner

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

Membership No. 213649
UDIN: 26213649DMTYCC7631

Sriam Labs Private Limited
CIN : U24239AP2002PTC121365
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3A	134.71	137.56
Capital work-in-progress	3B	0.62	-
Other Intangible assets	4	1.14	1.24
Financial assets			
Loans	5A	270.00	280.00
Other financial assets	5B	5.85	5.87
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	0.54	-
Income tax assets (net)	15B	-	1.87
Other Non-current assets	7A	1.62	-
Total non-current assets		414.48	426.54
Current assets			
Inventories	8	116.79	98.79
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	206.53	124.10
Cash and cash equivalents	10A	49.67	12.19
Other balances with banks	10B	6.63	0.95
Loans	5A	10.00	10.00
Other current assets	7B	2.10	4.36
Total current assets		391.72	250.39
Total Assets		806.20	676.93
EQUITY and LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	142.03	142.03
Other equity	11A	503.36	451.89
Total equity		645.39	593.92
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	14A	28.00	21.62
Deferred tax liability (net)	6	-	1.71
Total non-current liabilities		28.00	23.33
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables			
- Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	9.58	7.05
- Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	111.43	40.36
Other financial liabilities	13	3.99	4.95
Other current liabilities	16	2.37	3.19
Provisions	14B	5.13	4.13
Current tax liabilities (net)	15A	0.31	-
Total current liabilities		132.81	59.68
Total equity and liabilities		806.20	676.93
Summary of material accounting policies			
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number :0080725

C Manish Muralidhar
Partner
Membership No.213649



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sriam Labs Private Limited

Dr. C. V. Lakshmana Rao
Director
DIN: 06885453

Krishna Chaitanya Chava
Director
DIN: 06831883



Abdur Rahman
Company Secretary
Membership No.A65690

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

Sriam Labs Private Limited
CIN : U24239TG2002PTC038490

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

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I. INCOME			
Revenue from operations	17	778.83	624.99
Other Income	18	-	1.30
Total Revenue (I)		778.83	626.29
II. EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	19	415.94	302.59
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	20	8.78	2.38
Employee benefits expense	21	100.26	87.65
Other expenses	22	189.83	188.74
Total Expenses (II)		714.81	581.36
Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) (I-II)		64.02	44.93
Depreciation and amortisation	3A & 4	17.62	16.80
Finance income	23A	(23.89)	(23.00)
Finance costs	23B	0.73	0.61
IV. Profit before tax		69.56	50.52
V. Tax expense			
Current tax		20.12	14.31
Deferred tax		(2.19)	(0.88)
Total tax expense		17.93	13.43
VI. Profit for the year (IV-V)		51.63	37.09
Other comprehensive income (OCI)	24		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement loss on employee defined benefit plans		(0.23)	(0.83)
Tax on re-measurement of defined benefit plans		0.06	0.21
Total other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		(0.17)	(0.62)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		51.46	36.47
Earnings Per Equity Share Rs. 10/- each fully paid (March 31, 2025: Rs. 10/- each fully paid)	25		
Computed on the basis of total profit for the year			
Basic (Rs.)		3.64	2.61
Diluted (Rs.)		3.64	2.61
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number :0080725

C Manish Muralidhar
Partner
Membership No.213649



Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sriam Labs Private Limited

Dr. C. V. Lakshma Rao
Director
DIN: 06885453

Krishna Chaitanya Chava
Director
DIN: 06831883



Abdur Rahman
Company Secretary
Membership No.A65690

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

Sriam Labs Private Limited
CIN : U24239AP2002PTC121365

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

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

a. Equity Share Capital

Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each, Fully paid up

As at April 01, 2024

Shares issued during the year

As at March 31, 2025

Shares issued during the year

As at March 31, 2026

No.	INR
1,42,03,363	142.03
-	-
1,42,03,363	142.03
-	-
1,42,03,363	142.03

b. Other Equity

	Reserves and surplus			Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit plans	
At April 01, 2024	33.63	383.18	(1.39)	415.42
Profit for the year	-	37.09	-	37.09
Re-measurement loss on the net defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	(0.62)	(0.62)
At March 31, 2025	33.63	420.27	(2.01)	451.89
Profit for the year	-	51.63	-	51.63
Re-measurement loss on the net defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	(0.16)	(0.16)
As at March 31, 2026	33.63	471.90	(2.17)	503.36

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number :0080725



C Manish Muralidhar

Partner

Membership No.213649



Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 28, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sriam Labs Private Limited



Dr. C. V. Lakshmana Rao

Director

DIN: 06885453



Krishna Chaitanya Chava

Director

DIN: 06831883





Abdur Rahman

Company Secretary

Membership No.A65690

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 28, 2026

Sriam Labs Private Limited
CIN : U24239AP2002PTC121365

Statement of Cash Flows for year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit Before Tax	69.56	50.52
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation	17.62	16.80
Interest income	(23.89)	(23.00)
Interest expense	0.45	0.38
Net loss on foreign exchange fluctuations (Unrealised)	2.77	0.50
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets (net)	-	(1.30)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	66.51	43.90
Movement In Working Capital:		
Decrease/ (Increase) in inventories	(17.99)	24.60
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade receivables	(85.21)	29.12
Decrease/ (Increase) in other financial assets	(1.59)	0.05
Decrease in other current assets	2.26	9.85
Increase in Provisions	7.16	2.64
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	73.60	(48.48)
Increase/ (Decrease) in financial and non-financial liabilities	(1.03)	4.92
Cash Generated From Operations	43.71	66.60
Income tax (paid)	(17.93)	(17.82)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	25.78	48.78
Cash Flow Used In Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, including intangible assets, capital work in progress, capital advances and capital creditors.	(16.06)	(10.83)
Proceeds from sale of Property Plant & Equipment	-	1.31
Loan to fellow subsidiary	-	(105.00)
Loans repaid by fellow subsidiary	10.00	10.00
Interest received	23.89	23.00
Movement in bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(5.68)	19.99
Net Cash Flow Used In Investing Activities (B)	12.15	(61.53)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Interest paid	(0.45)	(0.38)
Net Cash Flow used in Financing Activities (C)	(0.45)	(0.38)
Net increase/ (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	37.48	(13.13)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	12.19	25.32
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	49.67	12.19
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Cash on hand	0.12	0.15
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	49.55	12.04
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	49.67	12.19

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under "Indirect method" set out in the Indian Accounting standards(IND AS7)-Statement of cash flows

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number :008072S

C Manish Muralidhar
Partner
Membership No.213649



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sriam Labs Private Limited

Dr. C. V. Lakshmana Rao
Director
DIN: 06885453

Krishna Chaitanya Chava
Director
DIN: 06831883

Abdur Rahman
Company Secretary
Membership No.A65690



Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

Sriam Labs Private Limited

CIN : U24239TG2002PTC038490

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

M/s. Sriam Labs Private Limited manufactures Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) and Pharmaceutical Intermediates meeting the quality parameters of the industry and is dedicated to the mission "Quality designed for excellence" to satisfy their valued domestic and export customers.

These financial statements are authorised by the Board of Directors for issue in accordance with their resolution dated April 28, 2026.

2. Material accounting policies**2.1 Basis of preparation**

- (a) The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies below, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued there after and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III).

These Standalone financial statements have been prepared on accrual and Going concern basis. The Accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies**(a) Current versus non-current classification**

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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. 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.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The financial controller of the Company determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. Any change in the fair value of each asset and liability is also compared with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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.



Sriam Labs Private Limited

CIN : U24239TG2002PTC038490

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

(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, regardless of when the payment is being made. 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 transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. The Company derives revenues primarily from Contract Development & Manufacturing Operations and services (together called as "Pharmaceuticals")

The following is summary of significant accounting policies relating to revenue recognition. Further, refer note no. 15 for disaggregate revenues from contracts with customers.

Sale of products

The Company recognises revenue for supply of goods to customers against orders received. The majority of contracts that company enters into relate to sales orders containing single performance obligations for the delivery of pharmaceutical products as per Ind AS 115. Product revenue is recognised when control of the goods is passed to the customer. The point at which control passes is determined based on the terms and conditions by each customer arrangement, but generally occurs on delivery to the customer. Revenue is not recognised until it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur.

Sale of services

Revenue from contract research operations is recognised based on services performed till date as a percentage of total services. The agreed milestones are specified in the contracts with customers which determine the total services to be performed.

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

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 period, 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 finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(e) Taxes**Current income tax**

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in OCI or directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in OCI or directly in equity respectively. Current tax 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.

Management periodically 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

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost 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. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. 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 period during which such expenses are incurred.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

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. Freehold land is not depreciated.

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
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 period 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 statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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



Sriam Labs Private Limited

CIN : U24239TG2002PTC038490

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

(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.

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

(h) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

- Raw materials: Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Stores, spares and packing materials are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

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

(j) Provisions

General

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

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

(k) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund by a third party.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined based on projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit or Loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

The Company treats accumulated leaves which are to be settled after 12 months as a long-term employee benefit and accumulated leaves which are to be settled in the next 12 months as a short-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such accumulated leaves are provided for based on an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.



Sriam Labs Private Limited

CIN : U24239TG2002PTC038490

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

(I) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets*Initial recognition and measurement*

All financial assets are initially measured (initial recognition amount) at their transaction price (as defined in Ind AS 115) unless those contain a significant financing component determined in accordance with Ind AS 115. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, a 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 9.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits and bank balances.
- b) Trade receivables that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss. 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 and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition.

If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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

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

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

Particulars	% of provision on outstanding
> 1 year and < 2 years	25%
> 2 years and < 3 years	50%
> 3 years	100%

Financial liabilities*Initial recognition and measurement*

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

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

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



Sriam Labs Private Limited

CIN : U24239TG2002PTC038490

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to Statement of Profit or Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

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

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

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(m) **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.

(n) **Measurement of EBITDA**

The Company presents EBITDA in the statement of profit or loss, which is neither specifically required by Ind AS 1 nor defined under Ind AS. Ind AS complaint Schedule III allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals shall be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the company's financial position or performance or to cater to industry/sector-specific disclosure requirements or when required for compliance with the amendments to the Companies Act or under the Indian Accounting Standards.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss and does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance income, finance costs, share of profit/ loss from associate and tax expense in the measurement of EBITDA.

(o) **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events that have changed the number of shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(p) **Recent 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.

Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates:

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.

Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: 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:

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 of 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 temporary 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. 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.



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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3A. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Total Tangible Assets
Gross carrying value at cost							
As at April 1, 2024	0.60	75.15	332.57	2.52	4.77	3.74	419.37
Additions	1.41	-	6.15	-	0.40	2.75	10.71
Disposals	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	(0.90)	(0.91)
As at March 31, 2025	2.00	75.15	338.72	2.52	5.18	5.60	429.17
Additions	-	0.57	12.67	-	-	1.13	14.37
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	2.00	75.72	351.40	2.52	5.18	6.72	443.54
Depreciation and Impairment							
As at April 1, 2024	-	24.82	243.80	2.35	3.08	2.04	276.09
Charge for the year	-	2.38	12.54	0.09	0.51	0.90	16.42
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(0.90)	(0.90)
As at March 31, 2025	-	27.20	256.34	2.44	3.59	2.04	291.61
Charge for the year	-	2.38	12.96	0.02	0.60	1.25	17.21
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	-	29.58	269.30	2.46	4.19	3.29	308.82
Net carrying value at cost							
As at March 31, 2025	2.00	47.95	82.38	0.08	1.59	3.56	137.56
As at March 31, 2026	2.00	46.14	82.09	0.06	0.99	3.43	134.71

Notes:

- The title deeds of all Immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant & Equipment during the current & previous year.
- Refer note no. 26 for purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment from related parties.

3B Capital work-in-progress Schedule:
(i) Capital work- in- progress (CWIP) movement schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	-	-
Additions	14.99	10.71
Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	14.37	10.71
Closing balance	0.62	-

(ii) Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	0.62	-	-	-	0.62
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

iii) As on the date of the balance sheet, there are no Capital work-in-progress projects whose completion is over due or has exceeded the cost compared to its original plan.

iv) For purchase of property, plant & equipment from related party, refer note no. 26.

4. Intangible Assets

Particulars	Computer Software
Gross carrying value at cost	
As at April 1, 2024	26.48
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2025	26.48
Additions	0.32
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2026	26.79
Amortisation and Impairment	
As at April 1, 2024	24.88
Charge for the year	0.36
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2025	25.24
Charge for the year	0.41
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2026	25.65
Net carrying value at cost	
As at March 31, 2025	1.24
As at March 31, 2026	1.14

Notes:

- The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant & Equipment during the current & previous year.



5. Financial assets

Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A	Loans (As amortised cost)		
	Non-Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	- Loans to related party * (Refer note no. 26)	270.00	280.00
	Total	270.00	280.00
	Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	- Loans to related party * (Refer note no. 26)	10.00	10.00
	Total	10.00	10.00

* Percentage to total loans is 100% (March 31, 2025: 100%)

The company has provided its fellow subsidiary with inter corporate deposit with rates comparable to average commercial rate of interest. These loans are held by the company within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cashflows which are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Hence, these financial assets are classified as at amortised cost.

The fair value of the loans carried at amortised cost is disclosed in Note 33.

B Others

Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Non Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
	Bank Deposits	-	0.07
	Remaining maturity for more than twelve months	5.85	5.80
	Security Deposits	5.85	5.87
	Total	5.85	5.87

6. Deferred Tax Asset/ Liability (Net)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Deferred Tax Liability		
	Income tax at the applicable rate on the difference between the aggregate book written down value and tax written down value of fixed assets	(8.59)	(8.91)
	(A)	(8.59)	(8.91)
	Deferred Tax Asset		
	Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of Profit and Loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	9.13	7.22
	(B)	9.13	7.22
	Deferred Tax Asset /(Liability) (Net)	0.54	(1.69)
	For the year ended March 31, 2026:		

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in profit & loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing Balance
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	8.91	0.32	-	9.23
Other items giving rise to temporary differences	(7.20)	1.97	(0.06)	(5.29)
Total	1.71	2.29	(0.06)	3.94

For the year ended March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised/ Utilised during the year	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing Balance
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	9.01	(0.10)	-	8.91
Other items giving rise to temporary differences	(6.21)	(0.78)	(0.21)	(7.20)
Total (a+b)	2.80	(0.88)	(0.21)	1.71

The company has accounted for deferred tax assets/(Liabilities) (net) of INR (0.54) (March 31, 2025: INR 1.71) based on orders on hand. There are no unrecognized deferred tax assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026 & March 31, 2025

7. Other Assets

Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
7A.	Non Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
	Capital Advances	0.16	-
	Taxes paid under protest	1.46	-
	Total	1.62	-
7B.	Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Advances recoverable in cash or kind	0.52	2.05
	Prepayments	0.35	0.26
	Balances with Statutory/Government Authorities	0.74	1.75
	Others	0.49	0.30
	Total	2.10	4.36



8. Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials (including port stock and stock in transit of INR 8.91 (March 31 2025: Nil)	54.84	29.68
Work-in-progress	44.64	20.99
Finished Goods	2.40	34.83
Stores, spares and packing materials	14.91	13.29
Total	116.79	98.79

9. Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	61.55	58.37
Receivable from related parties (Refer note no. 26)	144.98	65.73
Credit impaired	-	-
Total	206.53	124.10
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
	206.53	124.10

a) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

b) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 - 90 days.

c) Of the trade receivables balance, INR 189.50 in aggregate (as at March 31, 2025 INR 110.50) is due from customers individually representing more than 5 % of the total trade receivables

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
d) Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	139.77	66.76	-	-	-	-	206.53
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	139.77	66.76	-	-	-	-	206.53

* The amount which are less than 0.50 INR has been rounded off to Zero

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

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	94.51	29.58	0.01	-	-	-	124.10
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	94.51	29.58	0.01	-	-	-	124.10

10. Cash and cash equivalents & other balances with banks

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
10A. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances with Banks		
- On Current Accounts	49.55	12.04
- Cash on hand	0.12	0.15
Total	49.67	12.19
10B. Other Bank Balances		
On Deposit Accounts *		
- Remaining maturity for more than twelve months	-	0.07
- Remaining maturity for less than twelve months	6.63	0.95
	6.63	1.02
Less : Amount disclosed under Other Non current financial assets	-	(0.07)
Total	6.63	0.95

* Deposits are towards fixed deposits with Banks & margin money given for bank guarantees



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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11. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised		
17,110,000 (March 31, 2025: 14,500,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	171.10	145.00
Total	171.10	145.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up		
14,203,363 (March 31, 2025: 14,203,363) Equity share of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	142.03	142.03
Total	142.03	142.03

11.1. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each, fully paid up	No of shares	No of shares
Balance as per last financial statements (Rs. 10/- each)	1,42,03,363	1,42,03,363
Issued during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,42,03,363	1,42,03,363

11.2. Rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share at the general meetings of the Company. For liquidation terms refer note 11.2(a)

11.2(a) Liquidation terms and preferential rights

The liquidation terms of the equity shares are as follows:

(a) If the company shall be wound up, the Liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the company and any other sanction required by the Act divide amongst the shareholders, in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the company, whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not.

(b) For the purpose aforesaid, the Liquidator may set such value as he deems fair upon any property to be divided as aforesaid and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the shareholders or different classes of shareholders.

11.3. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each Held By	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Laurus Labs Limited	1,42,03,363	99.99%	1,42,03,363	99.99%

11.4. Details of shares held by the promoters of the Company:

Shares held by promoters at the end of March 31, 2026

Promoter name	No of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Laurus Labs Limited	1,42,03,362	99.99%	-
Dr. Satyanarayana Chava	1	0.01%	-
Total	1,42,03,363	100%	-

Shares held by promoters at the end of March 31, 2025

Promoter name	No of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Laurus Labs Limited	1,42,03,362	99.99%	-
Dr. Satyanarayana Chava	1	0.01%	-
Total	1,42,03,363	100%	-

11A Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Securities Premium	33.63	33.63
Retained Earnings	471.90	420.27
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit plan	(2.17)	(2.01)
Total	503.36	451.89

Securities premium:

Securities premium includes the premium received on issue of equity shares. It is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings:

Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date less any transfers to general reserve or other distribution to shareholders.

Other comprehensive income

Comprises of re-measurement of defined employee benefit plans: Difference between the interest income on plan assets and the return actually achieved, any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in actuarial assumptions or experience adjustments within the plans, are recognized in other comprehensive income and subsequently not reclassified into statement of profit and loss.



12. Trade Payables

Particulars	As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
- Outstanding dues micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note no. 30)	9.58	7.05
- Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	95.19	34.86
- Outstanding dues to related parties (Refer note no. 26)	16.24	5.50
Total	111.43	40.36
Total	121.01	47.41

Terms & conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-120 day terms.

For explanation on the company's credit risk management processes, refer note no. 29.

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) MSME	-	9.58	-	-	-	-	9.58
ii) Others	11.05	77.84	22.54	-	-	-	111.43
iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11.05	87.42	22.54	-	-	-	121.01

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) MSME	-	7.05	-	-	-	-	7.05
ii) Others	7.59	14.45	18.32	-	-	-	40.36
iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7.59	21.50	18.32	-	-	-	47.41

13. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital Creditors *	1.19	1.94
Others (includes payroll related liabilities)	2.80	3.01
Total	3.99	4.95

* Includes INR 0.64 payable to MSME suppliers as at March 31, 2026 (INR 0.07 as at March 31, 2025)

14. Provisions

Particulars	As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A) Long Term Provisions		
Provision for Gratuity (Refer note no. 28)	20.54	15.93
Provision for Compensated absences	7.46	5.69
Total	28.00	21.62
B) Short Term Provisions		
Provision for Gratuity (Refer note no. 28)	3.15	2.44
Provision for Compensated absences	1.98	1.69
Total	5.13	4.13

15. Income tax assets / liabilities

Particulars	As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Income tax liabilities		
Provision for taxes (Net of advance tax)	0.31	-
	0.31	-
B. Income tax assets		
Advance tax (Net of income tax liabilities)	-	1.87
Total	-	1.87

16. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Statutory dues	2.37	3.19
Total	2.37	3.19



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17. Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Goods		
Income from Sale of API and Intermediates	693.11	538.59
(A)	693.11	538.59
Sale of services		
Contract manufacturing services	82.11	83.95
(B)		
Other Operating Revenue		
Sale of Scrap	1.21	1.09
Export and other Incentives	2.40	1.36
(C)	3.61	2.45
Revenue from Operations	778.83	624.99
(A+B+C)		

Notes:

(i) Reconciliation of revenue from sale of products with the contracted price:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue as per contracted price, net of returns	693.11	538.59
Adjusted for:		
Profit sharing adjustments	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	693.11	538.59

(ii) Disaggregated revenue information:

Below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Revenue from operations - Domestic	663.03	554.04
Revenue from operations - Exports	115.80	70.95
Total	778.83	624.99
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	696.72	541.04
Services transferred at a point of time /over time	82.11	83.95
Total	778.83	624.99

(iii) Details of contract balances

Trade receivables (Refer note no. 9)	206.53	124.10
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(iv) Revenue from customers contributing more than 10% of total revenue amounts to INR 528.62 (March 31, 2025 : INR 460.17)

18. Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Gain on sale of Property Plant & Equipment	-	1.30
Total	-	1.30

19. Cost of Materials Consumed

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Raw Materials Consumed		
Opening stock at the beginning of the year	29.68	55.31
Add : Purchases	441.10	276.96
	470.78	332.27
Less : Closing stock at the end of the year	54.84	29.68
	415.94	302.59



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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20. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening stock of inventories		
Finished goods of API and Intermediates	34.83	28.72
Work-in-Progress of API and Intermediates	20.99	29.49
	<u>55.82</u>	<u>58.21</u>
Closing stock of inventories		
Finished goods of API and Intermediates	2.40	34.83
Work-in-Progress of API and Intermediates	44.64	20.99
	<u>47.04</u>	<u>55.83</u>
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	8.78	2.38
Decrease / (Increase) in Finished goods of API and Intermediates	32.43	(6.11)
Decrease / (Increase) in Work-in-Progress of API and Intermediates	(23.65)	8.50
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	8.78	2.38

21. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, allowances and wages	82.64	72.92
Contribution to provident fund and other funds (Refer note no. 28)	2.19	2.25
Gratuity expense (Refer note no.28)	6.09	2.96
Staff welfare expenses	9.34	9.52
Total	100.26	87.65

22. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Consumption of stores & spares	13.46	15.65
Conversion charges	1.92	20.75
Factory maintenance	52.92	47.31
Effluent treatment expenses	5.99	1.57
Power and Fuel	68.82	63.64
Repairs & maintenance		
Plant and machinery	18.77	14.28
Buildings	0.94	1.98
Others	0.83	0.56
Testing & Analysis charges	0.77	1.05
Rates and taxes	1.39	1.14
Insurance	1.80	1.93
Printing and stationery	0.90	1.02
Consultancy and other professional charges	5.70	5.12
Membership and subscription	0.13	0.12
Remuneration to auditors		
-Audit Fee	0.75	0.75
-Limited review	0.45	0.45
-Other Audit Services	0.30	-
-Out of Pocket Expenses	0.06	0.07
Travelling and conveyance	0.56	0.31
Communication expenses	0.10	0.12
Net Loss on Foreign Exchange Fluctuations	2.77	0.50
Carriage outwards	2.20	1.31
Commission on sales	0.11	0.41
CSR expenditure (Refer note no. 31)	2.00	2.82
Corporate support services	6.11	5.80
Miscellaneous expenses	0.08	0.08
Total	189.83	188.74



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23A. Finance income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Income on		
Margin money deposits held	0.06	0.06
Intercompany loan (Refer note no. 26)	22.78	21.28
Others	1.05	1.66
Total	23.89	23.00

23B. Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest at amortised cost		
- on others	0.45	0.38
Bank charges	0.28	0.23
Total	0.73	0.61

24. Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Retained earnings:		
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on employee defined benefit plans	(0.23)	(0.83)
Deferred Tax on re-measurement of defined benefit plans	0.06	0.21
Total	(0.17)	(0.62)

25. Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:		
Profit after tax	51.63	37.09
Less: Preference dividend and tax thereon	-	-
Earnings for basic EPS being net profit attributable to owners of the company	51.63	37.09
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic earnings per share	1,42,03,363	1,42,03,363
Add: Effect of dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares in computing diluted earnings per share	1,42,03,363	1,42,03,363
Face value of each equity share (Rs.)	10	10
Earnings per share		
- Basic (Rs.)	3.64	2.61
- Diluted (Rs.)	3.64	2.61

26. Related party disclosures

Names of related parties and description of relationship

Name of the related party	Relation ship
Group Companies	
i) Laurus Labs Limited	Holding Company
ii) Laurus Synthesis Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
iii) Laurus Holdings Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
iv) Laurus Generics Inc	Fellow Subsidiary
v) Laurus Generics GmbH	Fellow Subsidiary
vi) Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
vii) Laurus Bio Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
viii) Laurus Ingredients Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
viii) Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
ix) ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited	Associate of Holding Company
x) Ethan Energy India Private Limited	Associate of Holding Company
xi) KRKA Pharma Private Limited	Joint Venture of Holding Company



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Name of the related party	Relationship
Key Management Personnel	
i) Mr. S Srinivasa Rao	Director
ii) Dr. C. V. Lakshmana Rao	Director
iii) Mr. Krishna Chaitanya Chava	Director
iv) Mr. V Umamaheswara Rao	Director
v) Mr. G Venkateswar Reddy	Company Secretary (Resigned w.e.f. April 26, 2026)
vi) Mr. Abdur Rahman	Company Secretary (Appointed w.e.f. April 28, 2026)

Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence

- i) Laurus Charitable Trust

Transactions during the period:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Laurus Labs Limited #		
Conversion Income	82.11	83.95
Sale of goods	446.51	296.13
Product development income	-	1.02
Purchase of goods	75.05	27.91
Purchase of Assets	7.77	1.38
Corporate support service expenses	6.09	5.80
Other service expenses	5.70	3.41
Laurus Synthesis Private Limited		
Inter corporate loan given	-	105.00
Repayment of inter corporate loan given	10.00	10.00
Interest income on inter corporate loan given	22.78	21.28
Sale of goods	0.42	-
Purchase of Goods	0.02	1.35
Laurus Charitable Trust		
CSR expenditure	2.00	2.82

Closing Balances

Particulars	As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Laurus Labs Limited #		
Trade receivables	144.49	65.73
Trade payables	16.24	3.91
Laurus Synthesis Private Limited		
Trade receivables	0.49	-
Inter corporate loan given*	280.00	290.00
Trade Payables	-	1.59

* Maximum balance outstanding during the year Rs. 290.00 (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 295.00), Loan given for business purposes at the rate of interest 8.50% till September 2025 and 7.5% from September 2025 to March 2026 (March 31, 2025 : 8.50%)

Promoter which holds 10% or more shareholding in the company.

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arms length transactions. This assessment is undertaken in each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured.

27. Taxes

(a) Income tax expense:

The major components of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2026 and for the year ended March 31, 2025 are:

(i) Profit or loss section

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax	20.12	14.31
Deferred tax	(2.19)	(0.88)
Total income tax expense recognised in statement of Profit & Loss	17.93	13.43



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(ii) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	0.06	0.21
Total tax recognised in OCI	0.06	0.21

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before income tax (A)	69.56	50.52
Enacted tax rate in India (B)	25.17%	25.17%
Expected tax expenses (C = A*B)	17.51	12.72
Permanent Difference		
Expenses disallowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	2.00	3.21
Others	(0.36)	(0.38)
Profit after adjusting permanent differences	71.20	53.35
Expected tax expense	17.92	13.43
Total Tax expense	17.93	13.43
Effective tax rate	25.78%	26.58%

28. The employee benefit schemes are as under:
i) Provident fund :

All employees of the Company receive benefits under the Provident Fund which is a defined benefit plan wherein the Company provides the guarantee of a specified return on contribution. The contribution is made both by the employee and the Company equal to 12% of the employees' salary.

ii) Compensated absences:

The accrual for unutilised leave is determined for the entire available leave balance standing to the credit of the employees at the year end. The value of such leave balances that are eligible for carry forward, is determined by an actuarial valuation as at the end of the year and is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii) Gratuity Defined Benefit Plans

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan and governed by Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to a gratuity on departure at 15 days wage for each completed year of service. The company has established a trust to administer its obligation for payment of gratuity to employees. The trust in turn contributes to a scheme administered by HDFC Life Insurance Company Ltd. The following tables summarises net benefit expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and the amount recognised in the Balance sheet for the gratuity.

	As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i) Net employee benefit expense (recognised in employee benefits expenses)		
Current service cost	2.04	1.85
Past service cost	2.81	-
Interest cost	1.31	1.13
Expected return on plan assets	(0.07)	(0.04)
Net employee benefit expenses	6.09	2.94
Actual return on plan asset	(0.07)	-
ii) Amount recognised in the balance sheet		
Defined benefit obligation	24.61	19.38
Fair value of plan assets	0.92	(1.01)
	23.69	18.37
iii) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
Opening defined benefit obligation	19.38	15.87
Current service cost	2.04	1.85
Past service cost	2.81	-
Interest cost	1.31	1.13
Benefits paid	(1.15)	(0.30)
Net actuarial (gains)/losses on obligation for the year recognised under OCI	0.22	0.83
Closing defined benefit obligation	24.61	19.38
iv) Change in the fair value of plan assets		
Opening fair value of plan assets	1.01	-
Interest on plan assets	0.07	0.04
Contributions	1.00	0.97
Benefits paid	(1.15)	-
Remeasurement due to - actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(0.01)	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	0.92	1.01

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investments with HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited	100.00%	100.00%



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v) Remeasurement adjustments:

Remeasurement gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income: (0.23) (0.83)

(a) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

	As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.64%	6.95%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.64%	6.95%
Salary escalation	11.00%	11.00%
Withdrawal rate	10.00%	11.00%
Mortality Rate	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in the actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the actual rate of return during the current year.

(b) **Disclosure related to indication of effect of the defined benefit plan on the entity's future cashflows:**

Expected benefit payments for the year ending:

Year ending	As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1st year	3.19	2.47
2nd year	2.20	2.35
3rd year	2.03	1.62
4th year	2.04	1.51
5th year	2.91	1.51
Beyond 5 years	11.32	25.77

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 8 years (March 31, 2025: 8 years).

(c) **Sensitivity analysis:**

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

	As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Effect of 1% change in assumed discount rate		
- 1% increase	1.62	1.26
- 1% decrease	(1.84)	(1.44)
(ii) Effect of 1% change in assumed salary escalation rate		
- 1% increase	(1.35)	(1.27)
- 1% decrease	1.38	1.20
(iii) Effect of 1% change in assumed attrition rate		
- 1% increase	0.19	0.24
- 1% decrease	(0.21)	(0.26)

(d) **Defined contribution plan**

Contribution to provident fund

Risk Management:

Investment risk - The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses related to the expected return on any particular investment.

Interest rate risk - The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability.

Longevity risk - The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with reference to the future salaries of participants under the plan. Increase in salary due to adverse inflationary pressures might lead to higher liabilities.

(e) On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes, effective immediately, replacing the existing 29 labour laws. In accordance with Ind AS 19 - Employee benefits, changes to employee benefit plans arising from legislative amendments are treated as plan amendments, requiring immediate recognition of past service cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This approach is consistent with the guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

The Company has concluded the salary restructuring exercise in compliance with the Labour Codes. The implementation of the Labour Code has resulted in a net increase of INR 3.83 in the provision for gratuity and remeasurement of leave encashment, which has been recognised as employee benefit expense in the current year. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central and State Rules, as well as Government clarifications on other aspects of the Labour Codes.

28A. Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As At March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Outstanding bank guarantees		
Guarantees excluding financial guarantee	0.64	0.64
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt- indirect taxes^	52.08	-

^ During FY 2021-22, the Company imported materials and claimed exemptions from Basic Customs Duty and IGST under separate notifications. The tax authorities have disputed this, contending that the Company is not eligible for IGST exemption. The Company has filed an appeal contesting the order and is presently pending before the Hon'ble CESTAT, Chennai. An amount of INR 1.46 million has been deposited under protest against the demand raised and has been appropriately disclosed in the financial statements.



29. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk management framework

The Company is exposed primarily to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rate), which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company assesses the unpredictability of the financial environment and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk, except for trade receivables.

Trade receivables:

The customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management.

Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on the individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment and outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Of the trade receivables balance, INR 189.50 in aggregate (as at March 31, 2025 INR 110.50) is due from the company's customers individually representing more than 5% of the total trade receivables balance and accounted for approximately 91.75% (March 31, 2025: 89.00%) of all the receivables outstanding. The Company's receivables turnover is quick and historically, there are no significant defaults on account of those customers in the past. Ind AS requires an entity to recognise in profit or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised in accordance with Ind AS 109. The Company assesses at each date of statements of financial position whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

Before accepting any new customer, the Company uses an internal credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed on periodic basis. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix.

Exposure to credit risk:

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was INR 206.53 (March 2025: INR 124.10), being the total of the carrying amount of balances with trade receivables.

B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

March 31, 2026:	Up to 1 Year (INR)	1 to 3 years (INR)	3 to 5 years (INR)	> 5 years (INR)	Total (INR)
Trade Payables	121.01	-	-	-	121.01
Other Payables	1.19	-	-	-	1.19
Total	122.20	-	-	-	122.20

March 31, 2025:	Up to 1 Year (INR)	1 to 3 years (INR)	3 to 5 years (INR)	> 5 years (INR)	Total (INR)
Trade Payables	47.41	-	-	-	47.41
Other Payables	4.95	-	-	-	4.95
Total	52.36	-	-	-	52.36

C. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets / liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective entities. Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in US Dollar against the functional currencies of the Company. The Company, as per its risk management policy, uses derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange. The Company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. It hedges a part of these risks by using derivative financial instruments in line with its risk management policies. The information on derivative instruments is as follows:



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Details of Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure:

The year end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are as under :

	Currency	As At March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
		Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount in Rs.	Conversion Rate	Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount in Rs.	Conversion Rate
Trade payables	USD	2,87,392	27.20	94.65	6,420	0.55	85.58
Trade receivables	USD	1,68,000	15.90	94.65	1,21,068	10.36	85.58

Foreign currency sensitivity:

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including foreign currency derivatives. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Change in USD rate		Effect on profit before tax	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
31-Mar-26 USD	1%	1%	(0.11)	0.11
31-Mar-25 USD	1%	1%	0.10	(0.10)

30. Disclosures required under section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 :

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each financial year *.	10.22	7.12
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 amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each financial year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each financial year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
Total		

* Includes amount pertaining to Trade Payables INR 9.58 (INR 7.05 as at March 31 2025) and capital creditors INR 0.64 (INR 0.07 as at March 31 2025)

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

31. Details of CSR Expenditure

A company meeting the applicability threshold as required by the Companies Act, 2013, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The nature of CSR activities undertaken by the company towards rural development. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is INR 2.00 (March 31, 2025 : INR 2.82).

For the year ended March 31, 2026

CSR Activities	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	2.00	-	2.00
Total	2.00	-	2.00

There is no shortfall at the end of March 31,2026 in terms of amount required to be spent by the company.

* Amount of INR 2.00 is incurred through Laurus Charitable Trust (Refer note no. 26).

For the year ended March 31, 2025

CSR Activities	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above *	2.82	-	2.82
Total	2.82	-	2.82

There is no shortfall at the end of March 31,2025 in terms of amount required to be spent by the company.

* Amount of INR 2.82 is incurred through Laurus Charitable Trust (Refer note no. 26).



32. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are disclosed in notes to financial statements.

(i) Defined employee benefit plans (Gratuity)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 28.

(ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow ('DCF') model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer note 33 for further disclosures.

(iii) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment estimated by the management. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iv) Recognition and measurement of other provisions:

The recognition and measurement of other provisions is based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the closing date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

(v) Impairment of non-financial assets - Refer Note (2(i))

(vi) Inventories - Refer Note (2(h))

(vii) Contingent liabilities: Measurement and likelihood of occurrence of provisions and contingencies.- Refer Note (28 A)

(viii) Revenue and receivables - Refer Note (2 (d))

(ix) Taxes - Refer Note (2(e))

33. Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Loans to related parties	280.00	290.00	280.00	290.00
Deposits and others	5.85	5.87	5.85	5.87
Trade receivables	206.53	124.10	206.53	124.10
Cash and cash equivalents	49.67	12.19	49.67	12.19
Other balances with banks	6.63	0.95	6.63	0.95
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Trade payables	121.01	47.41	121.01	47.41
Capital creditors and others	3.99	4.95	3.99	4.95

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

34. Company is engaged in manufacturing of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) and Pharmaceutical Intermediates. In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on Operating segments, there are no reportable segments applicable to the company.



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35. Ratios

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	Variance	Reasons for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.95	4.20	-29.76%	Increase in trade payable
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt (1)	Shareholder's Equity	-	NA	-	--
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (2)	Debt service (3)	NA	NA	NA	--
Return on Equity (ROE)	Net profit after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.08	0.06	33.33%	Increase in profitability
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Inventory	7.23	5.63	28.42%	Increase in Revenue
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Receivables	4.71	4.50	4.67%	--
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases	Average Trade Payables	5.24	3.87	35.40%	Increase in Trade Payables & Purchases
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital (4)	3.01	3.28	-8.23%	--
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Revenue from Operations	7.00%	5.93%	17.95%	--
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT)	Capital Employed (5)	0.07	0.05	40.0%	Increase in profitability
Return on Investment	Income generated from investments	Investment	N.A	N.A	N.A	--

(1) Long Term borrowings + Short Term borrowings + interest accrued

(2) Net profit after tax + Non-operating cash exp like depreciation + Interest + Other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets etc.

(3) Interest + Principal repayments

(4) Current assets - current liabilities

(5) Tangible networth + total debt including interest accrued +deferred tax liability-deferred tax assets

(6) The Company is not having any market linked investments.

36. Other statutory information

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 does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

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

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) The Company doesn't have 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).

37. Composite Scheme of Arrangement:

The Board of Directors of the Company, at their meeting held on August 21, 2025, had inter alia, approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement ("the Scheme") under applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") between Laurus Synthesis Private Limited (LSPL) ("Demerged Company" or "Transferor Company"), Sriam Labs Private Limited (Sriam) ("Resulting Company"), both wholly-owned Subsidiaries of Laurus Labs Limited ("Transferee Company" or "the Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors under Sections 230 to 232 of the Act.

The Scheme inter alia provides for the following:

i) The demerger of LSPL, whereby the Identified Business Undertaking i.e., Unit-1 of LSPL shall be demerged and be merged with Sriam; and

ii) Amalgamation of the Remaining Business Undertaking of LSPL (i.e., entire LSPL excluding Unit1) with Laurus Labs Limited ("Laurus" or "Transferee Company") and dissolution of Transferor Company/LSPL without going through the process of winding up under the provisions of the Act.

The Applicant Companies have filed the Scheme with the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Amaravati Bench at Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh, and accordingly the implementation of the Scheme is subject to the final approvals and sanctions of the applicable authorities.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sriam Labs Private Limited

Dr. C. V. Lakshman Rao
Director
DIN: 06885453

Abdur Rahman
Company Secretary
Membership No.A65690

Krishna Chaitanya Chava
Director
DIN: 06831883

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Laurus Bio Private Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Laurus Bio Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 (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, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its profit, other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report, including annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board's report, including annexures to Board's Report, is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will 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 identified above when it becomes available 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.
- When we read the Board's report, including annexures to Board's Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

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Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including 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 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, 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Company's Board of Directors is 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 controls 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.
- 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 financial controls 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 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 Statement of Cash Flows 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.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 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 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h) 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 37(b) to the financial statements.

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- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 40(vi) 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.

(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 40(vii) 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 Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed 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 (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

C Manish Muralidhar
Partner

Membership No. 213649
UDIN: 26213649IKHLZI8058

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

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

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

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control 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. 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 the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.008072S)

C Manish Muralidhar
Partner

Membership No. 213649
UDIN: 26213649IKHLZI8058

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

B. The Company does not hold any intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment so to cover all the items once in every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were due for physical verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) Based on the examination of the registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Richcore Life Sciences Private Limited (Former name of the Company) as at the balance sheet date.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026, for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns or statements comprising stock statements, statements on ageing analysis of the debtors / creditors and other stipulated financial information filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters and no material discrepancies have been observed.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and 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, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

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- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, *prima facie*, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026, on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (₹ in million)	Period for which the amount relates to	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	15.60	AY 2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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- (b) The Company has made private placement cum preferential allotment of shares during the year. For such allotment of shares, the Company has complied with the requirements of sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the funds raised have been, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the funds were raised, other than temporary deployment pending application. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of compulsorily convertible debentures during the year.
- (xi)
 - (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
 - (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
 - (c) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv)
 - (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
 - (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period October 2025.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 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. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (d) The Group does not have any core investment company as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) 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 and 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 indicating 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.

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Deloitte Haskins & Sells

- (xx) (a) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- (b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company does not have any unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount as at the end of the previous financial year and also at the end of the current financial year. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable for the year.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.008072S)

C Manish Muralidhar

Partner

Membership No. 213649

UDIN: 26213649IKHLZI8058

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

Laurus Bio Private Limited

CIN: U02423KA2005PTC036770

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Millions, except for share data or unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,535.47	1,399.26
Right-of-use assets	36	690.61	497.62
Capital work in progress	3	1,238.03	115.75
Financial Assets			
Other financial assets	4A	35.06	15.44
Income tax assets (net)	15A	2.12	4.79
Other non-current assets	5A	434.89	217.41
Total non-current assets		3,936.18	2,250.27
Current assets			
Inventories	7	364.03	230.68
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	8	587.42	215.85
Cash & cash equivalents	9A	565.38	31.25
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above	9B	-	439.19
Loans	4B	2.14	2.37
Other current assets	5B	161.57	122.47
Total current assets		1,680.54	1,041.81
Total Assets		5,616.72	3,292.08
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	10	2.63	2.63
Instruments entirely equity in nature	10	7.51	4.62
Other Equity	10E	2,617.15	1,803.47
Total Equity		2,627.29	1,810.72
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	11A	1,201.25	606.25
Lease liabilities	36	357.87	134.23
Other financial liabilities	13A	206.28	-
Provisions	14A	35.65	22.51
Deferred tax liability (net)	6	4.49	27.21
Other non current liabilities	16A	48.72	-
Total non-current liabilities		1,854.26	790.20
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	11C	295.00	215.83
Trade payables			
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	11.01	2.52
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	369.47	187.20
Lease liabilities	36	16.02	1.61
Other financial liabilities	13B	307.76	143.30
Other current liabilities	16B	125.69	135.09
Provisions	14B	10.22	5.61
Total current liabilities		1,135.17	691.16
Total Equity and Liabilities		5,616.72	3,292.08

Summary of material accounting policies

2.2

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 0080725

Manish
C Manish Muralidhar

Partner

Membership No. 213649



Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 28, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laurus Bio Private Limited

Rajesh Krishnamurthy
Rajesh Krishnamurthy

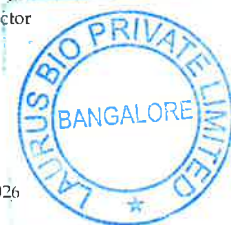
Whole Time Director

DIN : 03329827

Krishna Kalyan T.D

Whole Time Director

DIN : 03102812



Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 28, 2026

Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 28, 2026

Laurus Bio Private Limited

CIN: U02423KA2005PTC036770

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

(All amounts in ₹ Millions, except for share data or unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I. INCOME			
Revenue from operations	17	2,002.78	1,712.73
Other income	17	28.48	4.05
Total income (I)		2,031.26	1,716.78
II. EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	18	468.51	287.13
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	19	(172.89)	45.84
Employee benefits expenses	20	571.34	481.93
Other expenses	21	736.01	516.23
Total expenses (II)		1,602.97	1,331.13
III. Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) (I-II)		428.29	385.65
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3 & 36	268.98	231.62
Finance income	23	(12.48)	(13.90)
Finance costs	22	78.81	122.26
IV. Profit Before Tax		92.98	45.67
V. Tax expense			
Current tax		48.27	15.91
Deferred tax		(22.48)	(2.26)
Total tax expense (V)		25.79	13.65
VI. Profit for the year (IV-V)		67.19	32.02
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income (OCI)	24		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement (losses)/ gains on defined benefit plans		(0.84)	0.47
Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		0.24	(0.14)
Total other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year, net of tax		(0.60)	0.33
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		66.59	32.35
Earnings per equity share ₹ 10/- each fully paid (March 31, 2025: ₹ 10/- each fully paid)	25A		
Computed on the basis of total profit for the year			
Basic (₹)		207.02	116.79
Diluted (₹)		207.02	111.21

Summary of material accounting policies 2.2

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number : 008072S

Manish

C Manish Muralidhar

Partner

Membership No. 213649

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laurus Bio Private Limited

Rajesh Krishna *Krishna Kalyan*

Rajesh Krishnamurthy

Whole Time Director

DIN : 03329827

Krishna Kalyan T D

Whole Time Director

DIN : 03102812

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 28, 2026

Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 28, 2026

Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 28, 2026



Laurus Bio Private Limited

CIN: U02423KA2005PTC036770

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Millions, except for share data or unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	92.98	45.67
Cash Flows from operating activities		
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation	268.98	231.62
Loss on sale of Property, plant and equipment (net)	4.92	-
Finance income	(12.48)	(13.90)
Interest expense	78.81	122.26
Net loss/(gain) on foreign exchange fluctuations (unrealised)	16.38	(1.17)
Allowance for expected credit loss and bad debts (net)	14.01	2.91
Operating profit before working capital changes	463.60	387.39
Movement in working capital:		
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(133.35)	74.63
Increase in trade receivables	(405.81)	(90.16)
(Increase)/decrease in financial and non-financial assets	(123.81)	36.35
Increase in trade payables	194.89	29.25
Increase/(decrease) in financial, non-financial liabilities and provisions	16.15	(12.65)
Cash generated from operations	11.67	424.81
Income tax paid	(46.09)	(13.30)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	(34.42)	411.51
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including movement in capital work in progress, capital advances and capital creditors	(1,473.16)	(429.34)
Movement in bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	439.19	(435.93)
Interest received	12.48	13.90
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(1,021.49)	(851.37)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares	749.98	1,253.19
Repayment of long - term borrowings	(195.83)	(258.34)
Proceeds from long - term borrowings	760.00	-
Proceeds from/ (Repayment of) Short - term borrowings (net)	100.00	(300.00)
Payment of lease liabilities (Refer note no.36)	(24.70)	(200.09)
Proceeds of Loans from related parties (Refer note no.29)	350.00	60.00
Repayment of Loans to related parties (Refer note no.29)	(340.00)	(20.00)
Interest paid	(59.41)	(111.60)
Proceeds from Government Grant	250.00	-
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	1,590.04	423.16
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	534.13	(16.70)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	31.25	47.95
Cash and cash equivalents at the year end	565.38	31.25
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	0.29	0.30
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	565.09	30.95
Total cash and cash equivalents	565.38	31.25

Note: The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7).

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

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

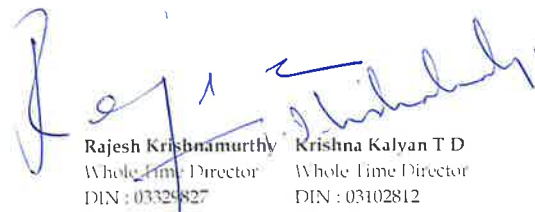
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number : 0080725


C Manish Muralidhar

Partner

Membership No. 213649

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Bio Private Limited


Rajesh Krishnamurthy **Krishna Kalyan T D**
Whole Time Director Whole Time Director
DIN : 03329827 DIN : 03102812

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 28, 2026



Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 28, 2026

Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 28, 2026



Laurus Bio Private Limited

CIN: U02423KA2005PTC036770

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

(All amounts in ₹ Millions, except for share data or unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each, fully paid up

As at April 01, 2024

Shares issued during the year

As at March 31, 2025

Shares issued during the year

As at March 31, 2026

No.	₹
2,58,845	2.59
4,068	0.04
2,62,913	2.63
-	-
2,62,913	2.63

b. Instruments entirely Equity in nature

Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of ₹ 100/- each, fully paid up

As at April 01, 2024

Shares issued during the year

As at March 31, 2025

Shares issued during the year

As at March 31, 2026

No.	₹
-	-
46,223	4.62
46,223	4.62
28,901	2.89
75,124	7.51

c. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	General Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit plans	
As at April 01, 2024	0.41	723.30	(197.28)	(3.83)	522.60
Profit for the year	-	-	32.02	-	32.02
Shares issued during the year	-	1,248.52	-	-	1,248.52
Remeasurement gain on net defined benefit liability, net of tax	-	-	-	0.33	0.33
As at March 31, 2025	0.41	1,971.82	(165.26)	(3.50)	1,803.47
Profit for the year	-	-	67.19	-	67.19
Shares issued during the year	-	747.09	-	-	747.09
Remeasurement loss on net defined benefit liability, net of tax	-	-	-	(0.60)	(0.60)
As at March 31, 2026	0.41	2,718.91	(98.07)	(4.10)	2,617.15

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number : 0080725

Manish Muralidhar

C Manish Muralidhar

Partner

Membership No. 213649

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laurus Bio Private Limited

Rajesh Krishnamurthy

Rajesh Krishnamurthy

Whole Time Director

DIN : 03329827

Krishna Kalyan T D

Krishna Kalyan T D

Whole Time Director

DIN : 03102812

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 28, 2026



Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 28, 2026



Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 28, 2026

Laurus Bio Private Limited

CIN: U02423KA2005PTC036770

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Millions, except for share data or unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate Information

Laurus Bio Private Limited (the "Company") is a biotechnology company dedicated to develop novel enzyme solutions for Industrial Biotechnology and Animal Origin Free recombinant proteins and enzymes for biopharma. The Company is a private limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at Plot no. 204 and 237, Bommasandra, Jigani Link Road, KIADAB Industrial Area, Jigani, Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India - 562105.

The Company operates manufacturing facilities in the KIADAB Industrial Area at Bangalore and Tumkur. It has also acquired land through APIIC in Viskakhapatnam for the establishment of an additional manufacturing facility, which is currently under development.

These separate financial statements were authorised by the Board of Directors for issue in accordance with their resolution dated April 28, 2026.

2 Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

- (a) The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS'), under the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies below, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued there after and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III).

These financial statements have been prepared on accrual and Going concern basis. The Accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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. 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.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

(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.

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

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

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

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

The Company's chief finance controller determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. Any change in the fair value of each asset and liability is also compared with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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 Bio Private Limited

CIN: U02423KA2005PTC036770

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Millions, except for share data or unless otherwise stated)

(d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers 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, regardless of when the payment is being made. When a performance obligation is satisfied, the revenue is measured at the transaction price which is consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates after taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company derives revenues primarily from manufacture and sale of animal origin free recombinant proteins and custom development manufacturing operation services.

The following is summary of significant accounting policies relating to revenue recognition. Further, refer note no. 17 for disaggregate revenues from contracts with customers.

Sale of products

The Company recognises revenue for supply of goods to customers against orders received. The majority of contracts that company enters into relate to sales orders containing single performance obligations for the delivery of pharmaceutical products as per Ind AS 115. Product revenue is recognised when control of the goods is passed to the customer. The point at which control passes is determined based on the terms and conditions by each customer arrangement. Revenue is not recognised until it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Amount representing the profit share component is recognised as revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

The Company also recognises revenue where goods are ready as per customer request and pending dispatch at the instance of the customer. In such cases, the products are separately identified as belonging to the customer and the Company does not hold the right to redirect the product to another customer. On satisfaction of all performance obligations, invoice is raised on the customer in accordance with customer request at regular payment terms.

Sale of services

Revenue from services rendered, which primarily relate to contract research, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as the underlying services are performed. Upfront non-refundable payments received under these arrangements are deferred and recognised as revenue over the expected period over which the related services are expected to be performed.

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

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 period, 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 finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(e) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

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.

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

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes 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 (MAT Credit) 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.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress were carried in the balance sheet at cost of acquisition. The Company has elected to regard those values of property, plant and equipment as deemed cost at the date of the acquisition since there is no change in the functional currency as at 1 April 2019 (date of transition to Ind AS) on the date of transition to Ind AS. The Company has also determined that cost of acquisition or construction at deemed cost as at 1 April 2019.



Laurus Bio Private Limited

CIN: U02423KA2005PTC036770

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Millions, except for share data or unless otherwise stated)

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. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. 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 period during which such expenses are incurred. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

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. Freehold land is not depreciated.

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

Factory buildings	: 30 years
Plant and equipment	: 7.5 to 8 years
Furniture and fixtures	: 10 years
Lab Equipment	: 10 years
Vehicles	: 4 years
Office Equipments	: 5 years
Computers	: 3 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 period 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 statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively/retrospectively, as appropriate.

(h) 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.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as at April 01, 2019, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such intangible assets.

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

(i) Leases

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. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows. Further, refer note no. 36, for effect of transition to Ind AS 116, classification of leases and other disclosures relating to leases.

(j) Borrowing costs

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

(k) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

➤ Raw materials: Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity.



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- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Stores, spares and packing materials are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

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

(m) Provisions

General

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

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

(n) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund by a third party.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined based on projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to statement of profit & loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

The Company treats accumulated leaves which are to be settled after 12 months as a long-term employee benefit and accumulated leaves which are to be settled in the next 12 months as a short-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such accumulated leaves are provided for based on an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire liability in respect of leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement beyond 12 months after the reporting date.

(o) Share-based payments

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments.

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using Black Scholes valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.



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(p) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, a 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 8.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL due to recognition inconsistency.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure on trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

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

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) for the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L).

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits and bank balances.
- Trade receivables that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss. 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 and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument

- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

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

Receivables past due	% of allowance
> 1 year and < 2 years	25%
> 2 years and < 3 years	50%
> 3 years	100%

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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



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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit & loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through statement of profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

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

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

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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.

(r) Research and Development

Revenue expenditure on research and development is charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which it is incurred. The Company does not generate any intangible asset internally.

(s) Measurement of EBITDA

The Company presents EBITDA in the statement of profit or loss, which is neither specifically required by Ind AS 1 nor defined under Ind AS. Ind AS complaint Schedule III allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals shall be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the company's financial position or performance or to cater to industry/sector-specific disclosure requirements or when required for compliance with the amendments to the Companies Act or under the Indian Accounting Standards.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss and does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance income, finance costs, share of profit/ loss from associate and tax expense in the measurement of EBITDA.

(t) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

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.

Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: 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:

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 of 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 temporary 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. 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.



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3 Property, Plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Computers	Lab Equipments	Vehicles	Total
Gross Carrying Value at cost									
As at April 01, 2024	31.70	398.01	951.24	34.54	15.46	18.72	185.68	3.55	1,638.90
Additions	-	24.72	106.08	5.03	6.11	16.79	94.88	31.49	285.12
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	31.70	422.73	1,057.32	39.59	21.57	35.51	280.56	35.04	1,924.02
Additions	-	8.76	224.99	0.66	2.00	1.54	121.87	-	359.81
Disposal	-	-	7.51	-	-	-	-	-	7.51
As at March 31, 2026	31.70	431.49	1,274.81	40.25	23.56	37.04	402.42	35.04	2,276.34
Depreciation									
As at April 01, 2024	-	25.09	250.67	7.86	4.61	11.08	35.26	1.62	336.19
Charge for the year	-	14.75	132.25	3.48	3.73	7.44	22.88	4.04	188.57
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	39.84	382.92	11.34	8.34	18.52	58.14	5.66	524.76
Charge for the year	-	15.01	141.70	3.70	4.08	8.50	37.20	8.51	218.68
Disposals	-	-	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	2.59
As at March 31, 2026	-	54.85	522.03	15.04	12.42	27.02	95.34	14.17	740.86
Net Carrying Value									
As at March 31, 2025	31.70	382.89	674.40	28.25	13.23	16.99	222.42	29.38	1,399.26
As at March 31, 2026	31.70	376.64	752.78	25.21	11.14	10.02	307.08	20.87	1,535.47

Notes:

(i) Property, plant and equipment (other than vehicles) with a net carrying amount of ₹ 1,514.58 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 1,399.26) are subject to a hypothecation of existing and new plant and machinery, research & development equipments and equitable mortgage of company land and building at plot no 204 & 237, Bommasandra, Jigani link road, KIADB Industrial area, Bangalore (consisting of land area 4040 Sq. Mtrs and buildings thereof) on present and future movable fixed assets of the Company.

(ii) All the title deeds are held in the name of the Richcore Life Sciences Private Limited ("Richcore"). The Company name changed to Laurus Bio Private Limited ("Laurus Bio") on April 15, 2021, accordingly the Company is in the process of updating its title deeds from Richcore to Laurus Bio. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the current year & previous year.

(iii) Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) ageing schedule:

For the year ended March 31, 2026

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Projects in Progress	1,199.82	5.97	28.53	-	1,234.32
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	3.71	-	3.71
Total	1,199.82	5.97	32.24	-	1,238.03

For the year ended March 31, 2025

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Projects in Progress	79.80	32.24	-	-	112.04
Projects temporarily suspended	-	3.71	-	-	3.71
Total	79.80	35.95	-	-	115.75

Note: As on the date of Balance Sheet, there are no Capital work-in-progress projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded the cost compared to its original plan.

(iv) CWIP Movement

Movement in Capital Work in progress	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	115.75	111.98
Additions	1,482.09	288.89
Less: Transfer to Property, Plant and Equipment	(359.81)	(285.12)
Closing Balance	1,238.03	115.75



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4 Financial Assets**A Other financial assets**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-Current (Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security Deposits	35.06	15.44
Total	35.06	15.44

B Current (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Loans to employees	2.14	2.37
Total	2.14	2.37

5 Other Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A Non-Current (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital Advances	360.43	208.51
Prepayments	26.89	8.90
Benefit due to guarantee by Holding Company (Refer note no. 29)	47.57	-
Total	434.89	217.41
B Current (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	16.93	12.66
Prepayments	22.00	20.42
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	107.39	89.39
Benefit due to guarantee by Holding Company (Refer note no. 29)	15.00	-
Others	0.25	-
Total	161.57	122.47

6 Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Liability		
Income tax at the applicable rate on the difference between the aggregate book written down value and tax written down value of property, plant and equipment	(65.40)	(65.76)
	(65.40)	(65.76)
Deferred Tax Asset		
Income tax at the applicable rate on unabsorbed business loss and depreciation	-	-
Expenses allowable on payment basis	60.91	38.55
Other items giving rise to temporary differences	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	-	-
	60.91	38.55
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) (Net)	(4.49)	(27.21)

For the year ended March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognise d in profit & loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(65.76)	0.35		(65.40)
Other items giving rise to temporary differences	38.55	22.97	(0.60)	60.91
Total	(27.21)	23.32	(0.60)	(4.49)

For the year ended March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognise d in profit & loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(56.30)	(9.46)		(65.76)
MAT credit entitlement	6.57	(6.57)	-	-
Other items giving rise to temporary differences	20.40	17.81	0.33	38.55
Total	(29.33)	1.78	0.33	(27.21)

a) The Company has accounted for deferred tax liabilities (net) of ₹ 4.49 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 27.21) based on approval of business plan by board, agreements entered with customers, orders on hand.

b) There are no unrecognised deferred tax assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

7 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw Materials	80.31	120.91
Work-in-progress	30.30	9.92
Finished Goods	195.32	42.81
Stores, spares and packing materials	58.10	57.04
Total	364.03	230.68

Note:

During the year, the Company recognised inventory write down to net realisable value of ₹ 6.71 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 0.54). The impact of these adjustments has been recognised within cost of material consumed and change in inventories in the Statement of Profit and loss.

Inventories are pledged against the borrowings of the company as referred in Note 11A and 11B.



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Millions, except for share data or unless otherwise stated)

8 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Considered good	528.80	132.75
Receivable from related parties (Refer note no. 29)	58.62	83.10
Credit impaired	14.92	0.91
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	602.34	216.76
Total	587.42	215.85

a) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

b) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 - 90 days.

c) Of the trade receivables balance, ₹ 490.51 in aggregate (as at March 31, 2025 ₹ 195.13) is due from the Company's customers individually representing more than 5 % of the total trade receivables balance.

d) The Company has used practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking estimates. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates used in the provision matrix.

e) Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.91	-
Additions during the year	14.01	0.91
Recoveries/write offs during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	14.92	0.91

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		< 6 months	6 months - < 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	250.51	293.48	0.91	19.31	23.21	-	587.42
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	14.01	0.91	-	14.92
iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	250.51	293.48	0.91	33.32	24.12	-	602.34

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

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		< 6 months	6 months - < 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	127.78	48.29	18.84	20.95	-	-	215.85
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	0.91	-	-	0.91
iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	127.78	48.29	18.84	21.86	-	-	216.76

9 Cash & cash equivalents and Other Bank Balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Balances with Banks		
- On Current Accounts	565.09	30.95
Cash on hand	0.29	0.30
Total	565.38	31.25
B Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above		
On Deposit Accounts		
- Remaining maturity for less than twelve months	-	439.19
Total	-	439.19



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(All amounts in ₹ Millions, except for share data or unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised share capital		
37,438,847 (March 31, 2025: 37,438,847) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	374.39	374.39
1,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 1,00,000) compulsory convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each	10.00	10.00
	384.39	384.39
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
2,62,913 (March 31, 2025: 2,62,913) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	2.63	2.63
46,223 (March 31, 2025: 46,223) A1 compulsory convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each	4.62	4.62
15,414 (March 31, 2025: Nil) A2 compulsory convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each	1.54	-
13,487 (March 31, 2025: Nil) A3 compulsory convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each	1.35	-
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	10.14	7.25

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	No.	₹	No.	₹
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up				
At the beginning of the year	2,62,913	2.63	2,58,845	2.59
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	4,068	0.04
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,62,913	2.63	2,62,913	2.63
	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	No.	₹	No.	₹
Preference shares ₹ 100 each fully paid up				
Class A1 Compulsory convertible preference shares				
At the beginning of the year	46,223	4.62	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	28,901	1.54	46,223	4.62
Less : Conversion of shares	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	75,124	6.16	46,223	4.62

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share at the general meetings of the Company. For liquidation terms refer note below.

The liquidation terms of the equity shares are as follows:

(a) If the company shall be wound up, the Liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the company and any other sanction required by the Act divide amongst the shareholders, in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the company, whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not.

(b) For the purpose aforesaid, the Liquidator may set such value as he deems fair upon any property to be divided as aforesaid and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the shareholders or different classes of shareholders.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	No.	% holding of shares	No.	% holding of shares
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Laurus Labs Limited	2,35,919	69.79%	2,35,919	76.32%
Mr. Rajesh Krishnamurthy	16,144	4.78%	16,144	5.22%
CCPS shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid				
Laurus Labs Limited	28,901	8.55%		
Eight Roads Ventures India Healthcare IV, L.P.	36,984	10.94%	36,984	11.96%

Note: Conversion of CCPS into Equity is at 1:1.



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C. Details of shareholding of promoters**Equity shares held by promoters at the end of March 31, 2026**

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	Change during the year
Mr. Rajesh Krishnamurthy	16,144	4.78%	-0.44%
Mr. T.D. Krishna Kalyan	8,860	2.62%	-0.25%

Equity shares held by promoters at the end of March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	Change during the year
Mr. Rajesh Krishnamurthy	16,144	5.22%	-0.11%
Mr. T.D. Krishna Kalyan	8,860	2.87%	-0.40%

D. Details of Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under Employee Stock Options Scheme plan of the company, Refer note no. 30

E. Other equity

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Securities premium	2,718.91	1,971.82
General reserve	0.41	0.41
Retained earnings	(98.07)	(165.26)
Other comprehensive income	(4.10)	(3.50)
Total	2,617.15	1,803.47

Nature and purpose of reserves**Securities premium:**

Securities premium includes the premium received on issue of equity shares. It is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

General reserve:

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. There is no policy of regular transfer. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

Retained earnings:

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distribution to share holders.

Other Comprehensive Income:

Comprises of: (i) Re-measurement of defined employee benefit plans: Difference between the interest income on plan assets and the return actually achieved, any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in actuarial assumptions or experience adjustments with in the plans, are recognised in other comprehensive income and subsequently not reclassified in to statement of profit and loss.

F. Share Warrants

As on November 25, 2020, Company had entered into agreement with its promoters and shareholders to issue share warrants of 7,765 shares at exercisable price of ₹ 13,135 per warrant with lock in period of 3 years. These share warrants were exercisable within a period of 2 years from date of issuance. As on March 31, 2024, these share warrants were not exercised.

As per board meeting held on April 20, 2024, the Board had granted extension of 3 (three) months to apply, exercise and allot 4,048 share warrants on private placement basis for a consideration of ₹ 13,135 per warrant i.e. on or before July 20, 2024. Subsequently, the share warrants were duly exercised, and 2,347 equity shares and 1,701 equity shares were allotted to Mr. Rajesh Krishnamurthy and Mr. Krishna Kalyan TD, respectively.

The board of directors, at their meeting held on December 20, 2024, allotted 2,771 shares warrants and 1,521 share warrants to Mr. Rajesh Krishnamurthy and Mr. Krishna Kalyan TD respectively with a maturity period of 2 years with exercisable price of ₹ 25,950.02 (Rupees twenty five thousand nine hundred and fifty and two paise) per warrant at a conversion ratio of 1:1.

The board of directors, at their meeting held on June 12, 2025, allotted 924 shares warrants and 507 share warrants to Mr. Rajesh Krishnamurthy and Mr. Krishna Kalyan TD respectively with a maturity period of 2 years with exercisable price of ₹ 25,950.02 (Rupees twenty five thousand nine hundred and fifty and two paise) per warrant at a conversion ratio of 1:1.



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11 Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A Non Current borrowings		
Term Loans		
Indian Rupee loans from banks (Secured)	891.25	306.25
Loans from related parties (Unsecured) (Refer note no. 29)	310.00	300.00
Total	1,201.25	606.25
B Current Maturities of Non Current borrowings		
Term Loans		
Indian Rupee loans from banks (Secured)	175.00	195.83
Loans from related parties (Unsecured) (Refer note no. 29)	20.00	20.00
	195.00	215.83
Less: Amount disclosed under the head 'current borrowings'	(195.00)	(215.83)
Total	-	-
C Current borrowings		
Cash Credits and Working Capital Demand Loans		
Indian Rupee loans from banks (Secured)	100.00	-
Current maturities of non-current Borrowings	195.00	215.83
Total	295.00	215.83

(a) The details of Indian rupee term loans from banks are as under:

Name of the Bank	Outstanding as on March 31, 2026	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025	Sanction Amount	No of Installments	Commencement of Installments	Effective Interest Rate
CITI Bank Term Loan I	-	20.83	250.00	12 quarterly instalments of ₹ 20.83	August 2022	3M T-Bill+1.86% (March 31, 2025: 3M T-Bill+1.86%)
CITI Bank Term Loan II	306.25	481.25	700.00	16 quarterly installments of ₹ 43.75	March 2024	3M T-Bill+1.50% (March 31, 2025: 3M T-Bill+1.50%)
EXIM bank Term Loan	760.00	-	1,500.00	21 quarterly installments ranging from ₹ 25 to ₹ 125	April 2027	3M T-Bill+1.67%

- (b) Term Loans are secured by pari passu first charge on Property Plant & Equipment (both present & future) and pari passu second charge on current assets and present & future stocks of the company and are also backed by corporate guarantee issued by Laurus Labs Limited (Holding Company).
- (c) Interest on rupee loans range from 1M T-Bill plus 1.36% to 1M T-Bill plus 2.22%. These borrowings are secured by first exclusive charge on current assets and second exclusive charge on property, plant and equipment of the company (both present & future) and are also backed by corporate guarantee issued by Laurus Labs Limited (Holding Company). (March 31 2025: Current borrowings are secured by first exclusive charge on current assets and second exclusive charge on fixed assets of the company (both present & future) and are also backed by corporate guarantee issued by Laurus Labs Limited (Holding Company).
- (d) The secured bank loan is subject to a financial covenant which is tested semi-annually on September 30th and March 31st each year. The covenant measures the ratios as calculated in note 39. The group has complied with this covenant in FY 2025-26 and FY 2024-25.
- (e) The Company has used the borrowings for the purposes for which it was taken.
- (f) The monthly returns of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of account.
- (g) Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities are given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	Cash flows	Non-cash flow changes	March 31, 2026
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	822.08	574.17	-	1,396.25
Current borrowings	-	100.00	-	100.00
Particulars	March 31, 2024	Cash flows	Non-cash flow changes	March 31, 2025
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings)	1,040.42	(218.34)	-	822.08
Current borrowings	300.00	(300.00)	-	-

12 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Valued at amortised cost		
- Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	288.77	172.37
- Total outstanding dues to related parties (Refer note no. 29)	80.70	14.83
Total	369.47	187.20
- Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note no. 27)	11.01	2.52
Total	11.01	2.52

(i) Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-90 day terms.

For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note no. 33.

(ii) The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates to their fair value.

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Millions, except for share data or unless otherwise stated)

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amount outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
i) Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	10.52	0.49	-	-	-	11.01
ii) Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	56.50	147.31	160.14	1.26	4.26	-	369.47
iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56.50	157.83	160.63	1.26	4.26	-	380.48

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
i) Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	2.52	-	-	-	-	2.52
ii) Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	23.27	5.99	157.94	0.00	-	-	187.20
iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23.27	8.51	157.94	0.00	-	-	189.72

13 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A Non-Current		
Government grant repayable (Refer note no. 42)	206.28	-
Total	206.28	-
B Current		
Capital Creditors	270.01	109.16
Employee Payables	36.33	32.67
Interest accrued*	1.42	1.47
Total	307.76	143.30

* Interest accrued but not due is normally settled monthly/quarterly throughout the financial year

14 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A Non-Current Provisions		
Provision for Gratuity (Refer note no. 26)	20.97	14.87
Provision for Compensated absences	14.68	7.64
Total	35.65	22.51
B Current Provisions		
Provision for Gratuity (Refer note no. 26)	5.03	2.88
Provision for Compensated absences	5.19	2.73
Total	10.22	5.61

15 Income tax assets/ Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A Income tax assets		
Advance tax (Net)	2.12	4.79
Total	2.12	4.79

16 Other Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A Non Current		
Deferred Grant - related to Assets (Refer note no. 42)	43.72	-
Advances from Related Parties (Refer note no. 29)	5.00	-
	48.72	-
B Current		
Advances from customers	101.19	122.41
Advances from Related Parties (Refer note no. 29)	5.00	-
Statutory dues	19.50	12.68
Total	125.69	135.09



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Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
17 Revenue from operations		
Sale of Goods		
Income from sale of Finished Goods	769.22	843.94
(A)	769.22	843.94
Sale of Services		
Income from services	1,226.10	868.79
(B)	1,226.10	868.79
Other operating revenue		
Sale of Incentives	7.46	-
(C)	7.46	-
Revenue from operations	2,002.78	1,712.73
(A+B+C)		
Notes:		
i) Reconciliation of revenue from sale of goods with the contracted price:		
Revenue as per contracted price, net of returns	769.22	843.94
Adjusted for:		
Profit sharing adjustments	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	769.22	843.94
(i) Disaggregated revenue information:		
Below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers,		
Revenue from operations - Domestic	370.19	223.91
Revenue from operations - Exports	1,632.59	1,488.82
Total	2,002.78	1,712.73
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	776.68	843.94
Services transferred at a point in time/over time	1,226.10	868.79
Total	2,002.78	1,712.73
(ii) Details of contract balances		
Trade receivables (Refer note no. 8)	587.42	215.85
Advance from customers (Refer note no. 16)	111.19	122.41
(iii) The amount of revenue recognised from advances from customers at the beginning of the year ₹ 87.72 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 149.76)		
(iv) Revenue from customers contributing more than 10% of total revenue amounts to ₹ 784.27 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 317.12)		
Other income		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net gain on foreign exchange fluctuations	25.15	4.05
Miscellaneous income	3.33	-
Total	28.48	4.05
18 Cost of raw materials consumed		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the year	177.95	206.75
Add: Purchases	370.87	258.33
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	80.31	177.95
Cost of raw materials consumed	468.51	287.13
19 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening stock of inventories		
Finished goods	42.81	93.05
Work-in-progress	9.92	5.52
(A)	52.73	98.57
Closing stock of inventories		
Finished goods	195.32	42.81
Work-in-progress	30.30	9.92
(B)	225.62	52.73
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	(A)-(B)	45.84
20 Employee benefits expense		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, allowances and wages	380.71	329.97
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	21.86	19.05
Gratuity expense (Refer note no. 26)	9.85	5.28
Managerial remuneration	57.25	50.98
Recruitment and training	3.13	1.63
Staff welfare expenses	98.54	75.02
Total	571.34	481.93



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21 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Consumption of stores and spares	68.87	33.42
Conversion charges	3.38	2.61
Factory Maintenance	153.55	88.47
Effluent treatment expenses	50.46	25.61
Power and fuel	157.75	123.33
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant & Machinery	111.16	79.75
Buildings	2.13	6.58
Others	1.86	1.79
Testing and analysis charges	19.66	9.91
Rent	6.95	1.70
Rates and taxes	4.08	1.11
Insurance	16.97	16.49
Printing and stationery	3.41	3.38
Consultancy and other professional charges	23.11	37.40
Membership and subscription	0.57	16.14
Remuneration to auditors		
-Audit fee	1.90	1.90
-Limited review	0.60	0.60
-Out of pocket expenses	-	0.07
Travelling and conveyance	47.30	27.27
Communication expenses	4.07	4.21
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	4.92	-
Advances and bad debts written off	-	1.99
Allowance for bad and doubtful advance and debts	14.01	0.91
Carriage outwards	9.10	8.38
Royalty	8.19	4.99
Business promotion and advertisement	4.75	2.95
Corporate Support Services	15.20	11.89
CSR expenditure (Refer note no. 25B)	2.06	3.38
Total	736.01	516.23

22 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest (At amortized cost)		
- on term loan	29.49	53.67
- on inter corporate loan (Refer note no. 29)	8.98	26.84
- on working capital	6.41	15.90
- on lease liabilities	19.45	12.33
- on others	12.83	12.00
Total interest expense	77.16	120.74
Bank charges	1.65	1.52
Total	78.81	122.26

23 Finance Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income on		
Bank deposits	11.24	13.66
Loan given to employees & Others	1.24	0.24
Total	12.48	13.90

24 Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Remeasurement losses/(gains) on defined benefit plans	(0.84)	0.47
Deferred tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	0.24	(0.14)
Total	(0.60)	0.33

25A Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:		
Earnings for basic EPS being net profit attributable to owners of the company	67.19	32.02
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of basic EPS	3,24,576	2,74,149
Add: Effect of dilutive potential equity shares		
Share warrants	-	13,740
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share	3,24,576	2,87,889
Face value of each equity share (₹)	10	10
Earnings per share		
- Basic (₹)	207.02	116.79
- Diluted (₹)	207.02	111.21

25B Details of CSR expenditure

A company meeting the applicability threshold as required by the Companies Act, 2013, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief, COVID-19 relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013:

As per the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013, gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is ₹ 2.06 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 3.32)

The detail of CSR expenditure is given below:

CSR Activities	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above*	2.06	-	2.06

*Amount of ₹ 0.12 was transferred to Laurus Charitable Trust (Refer note no. 29) in March 2026, which is planned to be utilized in FY 2026-27. There is no shortfall at the end of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 in terms of amount required to be spent by the company.



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26 The employee benefit schemes are as under:

i) Provident fund:

All employees of the Company receive benefits under the Provident Fund which is a defined benefit plan wherein the Company provides the guarantee of a specified return on contribution. The contribution is made both by the employee and the Company equal to 12% of the employees' salary.

ii) Compensated absences:

The accrual for unutilised leave is determined for the entire available leave balance standing to the credit of the employees at the year end. The value of such leave balances that are eligible for carry forward, is determined by an actuarial valuation as at the end of the year and is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii) Gratuity Defined Benefit Plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan and governed by Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to a gratuity on departure at 15 days wage for each completed year of service. The company has established a trust to administer its obligation for payment of gratuity to employees. The trust in turn contributes to a scheme administered by HDFC Life Insurance Company Ltd. The following tables summarises net benefit expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and the amount recognised in the Balance sheet for the gratuity:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
A) Net employee benefit expense (recognised in Employee benefits expenses)		
Current service cost	6.07	4.28
Interest cost on benefit obligation	1.22	1.00
Past service cost	2.62	-
Net benefit expense	9.91	5.28
B) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	27.73	17.75
Fair value of plan assets	1.73	-
Plan liability	26.00	17.75
C) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
Opening defined benefit obligation	17.75	14.67
Current service cost	6.07	4.28
Interest cost	1.22	1.00
Past service cost	2.63	-
Benefits paid	(0.69)	(1.73)
Net actuarial losses/(gain) on obligation for the year recognised under OCI	0.75	(0.47)
Closing defined benefit obligation	27.73	17.75
D) Change in the fair value of plan assets		
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Interest Income on Plan Assets	0.06	-
Contributions from the Employer	2.00	-
Benefits paid	(0.25)	-
Remeasurement due to - actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(0.09)	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	1.73	-

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Investments with HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited	100%	0%

E) Remeasurement adjustments:

Remeasurement gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income

	(0.84)	0.47
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- (i) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.80%	7.02%
Salary escalation rate	12.00%	10.00%
Attrition rate	29.80%	29.40%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years
Mortality rate	100.00%	100.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

- (ii) Disclosure related to indication of effect of the defined benefit plan on the entity's future cashflows:

Expected benefit payments for the year ending:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Year 1	5.03	2.88
Year 2	5.65	3.01
Year 3	4.84	3.29
Year 4	4.80	2.89
Year 5	3.46	2.83
Beyond 5 years	14.88	9.32

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 4.00 years (March 31, 2025: 5.00 years)

- (iii) Sensitivity analysis:

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(a) Effect of 1% change in assumed discount rate on defined benefit obligation		
- 1% increase	(0.95)	(0.64)
- 1% decrease	1.02	0.70
(b) Effect of 1% change in assumed salary escalation rate on defined benefit obligation		
- 1% increase	0.96	0.65
- 1% decrease	(0.92)	(0.62)
(c) Effect of 1% change in assumed withdrawal rate on defined benefit obligation		
- 1% increase	(0.22)	(0.17)
- 1% decrease	0.23	0.17

- (iv) Defined contribution plan

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Contribution to Provident Fund	21.86	19.34

Risk Management:

Investment risk - The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses related to the expected return on any particular investment.

Interest rate risk - The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability.

Longevity risk - The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with reference to the future salaries of participants under the plan.

Increase in salary due to adverse inflationary pressures might lead to higher liabilities.

- F) On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes, effective immediately, replacing the existing 29 labour laws. In accordance with Ind AS 19 - Employee benefits, changes to employee benefit plans arising from legislative amendments are treated as plan amendments, requiring immediate recognition of past service cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This approach is consistent with the guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

The Company has concluded the salary restructuring exercise in compliance with the Labour Codes. The implementation of the Labour Code has resulted in a net increase of ₹ 4.07 in the provision for gratuity and remeasurement of leave encashment, which has been recognised as employee benefit expense in the current year. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central and State Rules, as well as Government clarifications on other aspects of the Labour Codes.



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27 Disclosure required under section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each financial year	11.01	10.16
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 amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each financial year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each financial year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
Total	11.01	10.16

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

28 Research and development**i). Details of Revenue expenditure (expensed as and when incurred):**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries & Wages	111.82	97.43
Lab Consumables	66.78	64.69
Other Expenses	43.35	28.33
Total	221.95	190.45

29 Related party disclosures**Names of related parties and description of relationship**

Name of the related party	Relationship
i) Laurus Labs Limited	Holding Company
ii) Sriam Labs Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
iii) Laurus Synthesis Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
iv) Laurus Holdings Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
v) Laurus Generics Inc	Fellow Subsidiary
vi) Laurus Generics GmbH	Fellow Subsidiary
vii) Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
viii) Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
ix) Immunoadoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited	Associate of Holding Company
x) Ethan Energy India Private Limited	Associate of Holding Company
xi) Kurnool Renewables Private Limited	Associate of Holding Company
xii) KRKA Pharma Private Limited	Joint Venture of Holding Company

Key Management Personnel

i) Mr. Krishna Kalyan T D	Wholetime Director
ii) Mr. Rajesh Krishnamurthy	Wholetime Director
iii) Mrs. Aruna Bhinge	Independent Director
iv) Mr. Sekar Karnam	Independent Director
v) Dr. Chava Satyanarayana	Non Executive Director
vi) Venkata Ravi Kumar Vantaram	Non Executive Director
vii) Uma Maheswar Rao Vasireddi	Non Executive Director
viii) Rajaram Iyer	Non Executive Director
ix) Prem Venkatachalam Pavor	Non Executive Director

Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence

- i) Laurus Charitable Trust



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Transactions during the year:

Name of Party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
a) Key Management Personnel		
i) Mr. Krishna Kalyan T D		
Remuneration	24.08	22.17
ii) Mr. Rajesh Krishnamurthy		
Remuneration	30.82	28.38
iii) Mrs. Aruna Bhinge		
Sitting Fees	0.14	0.18
iv) Mr. Sekar Karnam		
Sitting Fees	0.14	0.18
v) Ms Hansika Hulas Jain		
Employee Benefit Expenses - Salaries	-	0.13
b) Holding Company		
i) Laurus Labs Limited#		
Inter Corporate Loans taken	350.00	60.00
Inter Corporate Loans repaid	340.00	20.00
Sale of Services	131.96	94.50
Sale of Products	30.05	13.74
Purchase of Corporate support services	12.70	11.16
Purchase of Asset	0.55	-
Investment Received	749.98	-
Commission on Corporate Guarantee	10.83	12.00
Branding Charges	2.50	0.73
Interest on Corporate Loan	8.98	26.84
c) Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence		
i) Laurus Charitable Trust		
CSR Expenditure	1.20	-

Closing balances (Unsecured)

Name of Party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
a) Key Management Personnel		
i) Mr. Krishna Kalyan T D		
Remuneration Payable	7.44	7.05
ii) Mr. Rajesh Krishnamurthy		
Remuneration Payable	9.52	9.02
b) Holding Company		
i) Laurus Labs Limited#		
Inter Corporate Loan*	330.00	320.00
Trade Receivables	58.62	83.10
Trade Payables	80.70	14.83
Prepaid Corporate Guarantee Commission	62.58	-
Advance from Customer	10.00	-

Note:

The remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for all the employees of the Company as a whole

*Maximum balance outstanding during the year ₹ 350.00 (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 330.00) loan taken for business purposes at the rate of interest 8.5% till 30th Sep 2025 and 7.5% from 1st Oct 2025 (March 31, 2025: 8.50%).

Holds 10% or more shareholding in the company.

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured.

30 During the year ended March 31, 2022, all the option holders had exercised their option.

As per the Shareholders agreement ("SHA") entered by the company along with its promoters and Laurus Labs Ltd as on October 20, 2023, it is agreed to create an ESOP Pool to an extent of 6,471 stock options which amounts to 2.40% of Share Capital of the Company on fully diluted basis with no pre-emption rights to the Promoters and Laurus Labs Ltd.



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31 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

(A) Use of estimates, Judgements and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make 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 in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are disclosed in notes to financial statements.

(i) Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimation requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The Black Scholes valuation model has been used by the Management for share-based payment transactions.

(ii) Defined employee benefit plans (Gratuity)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note no 26.

(iii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow ('DCF') model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer note 32 and 33 for further disclosures.

(iv) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment estimated by the management. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) Recognition and measurement of other provisions:

The recognition and measurement of other provisions is based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the closing date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

(vi) Taxes - Refer Note (2(f))

(vii) Inventories - Refer Note (2(k))

(viii) Leases: whether an arrangement contains a lease; lease classification- Refer Note (2(i))

(ix) Contingent liabilities: Measurement and likelihood of occurrence of provisions and contingencies - Refer Note (37 (b))

(x) Revenue and receivables - Refer Note (2 (d) and 2(p))

32 Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Loans	2.14	2.37	2.14	2.37
Deposits and others	35.06	15.44	35.06	15.44
Trade receivables	587.42	215.85	587.42	215.85
Cash and cash equivalents	565.38	31.25	565.38	31.25
Other balances with banks	-	439.19	-	439.19
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Borrowings (Non-current and current)	1,496.25	822.08	1,496.25	822.08
Interest accrued	1.42	1.47	1.42	1.47
Trade payables	380.48	189.72	380.48	189.72
Capital creditors and others	270.01	143.31	270.01	143.31
Lease Liabilities (Non-Current and Current)	373.89	134.23	373.89	134.23

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Further, the management has assessed that fair value of borrowings approximate their carrying amounts largely since they are carried at floating rate of interest.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

33 Financial risk management objectives and policies**Financial risk management framework**

The Company is exposed primarily to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (primarily with respect to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rate), which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company assesses the unpredictability of the financial environment and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.



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A Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk, except for trade receivables.

Trade receivables:

The customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on the individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment and outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Of the trade receivables balance, ₹ 490.51 in aggregate (as at March 31, 2025 ₹ 195.13) is due from the Company's customers individually representing more than 5% of the total trade receivables balance and accounted for approximately 83.50% (March 31, 2025: 90.02%) of all the receivables outstanding. The Company's receivables turnover is quick and historically, there was no significant defaults on account of those customer in the past. Ind AS requires an entity to recognise in profit or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised in accordance with Ind AS 109. The Company assesses at each date of statements of financial position whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

Before accepting any new customer, the Company uses an internal credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed on periodic basis. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. Refer note 2(p).

Exposure to credit risk:

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 587.42 (March 2025: ₹ 215.85), being the total of the carrying amount of balances with trade receivables.

Other than trade receivables and loans, the Company has no significant class of financial assets that is past due but not impaired.

B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments*:

Particulars	Up to 1 Year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
March 31, 2026:					
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	195.00	771.25	220.00	210.00	1,396.25
Current borrowings	100.00	-	-	-	100.00
Interest payable	1.42	-	-	-	1.42
Trade payables	374.96	5.52	-	-	380.48
Other payables	306.34	-	-	-	306.34
	977.71	776.77	220.00	210.00	2,184.48
March 31, 2025:					
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	215.83	346.25	40.00	220.00	822.08
Current borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	189.72	-	-	-	189.72
Other payables	143.30	-	-	-	143.30
	548.85	346.25	40.00	220.00	1,155.10

*Excludes lease liabilities. Refer note no 36 for contractual cash flows relating to leases

C Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected, after the impact of hedge accounting. A 0.5% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to keep management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Change in basis points		Effect on profit before tax	
	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Increase
March 31, 2026				
Indian Rupees	0.50%	0.50%	(3.29)	3.29
March 31, 2025				
Indian Rupees	0.50%	0.50%	(5.90)	5.90

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets / liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective entities. Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in US Dollar against the functional currencies of the Company. The information as follows:



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a) Details of Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure:

The year end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are as under :

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
		Amount in foreign currency	Amount in ₹	Conversion Rate	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in ₹	Conversion Rate
Trade Receivables	USD	54,95,086	520.13	94.65	15,50,056	132.66	85.58
	EUR	50,175	5.47	109.01	2,450	0.23	92.32
Trade Payables	USD	34,148	3.23	94.65	1,05,427	9.02	85.58
	EUR	20,573	2.24	109.01	0	0.00	92.32
Capex Creditor	USD	7,37,537	69.81	94.65	4,58,824	39.27	85.58
Cash and cash equivalents*	USD	48,066	4.55	94.65	753	0.06	85.58
	JPY	1,000	-*	0.59	5,732	0.07	0.57
	CNY	107	-*	13.68	-	-	-
	EUR	5	-*	109.01	110	0.01	92.32

* Amount less than ₹ 0.01 has been rounded off to zero.

b) Foreign currency sensitivity:

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EURO exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Change in USD rate		Effect on profit before tax	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
March 31, 2026				
USD	1.00%	1.00%	4.47	(4.47)
EURO	1.00%	1.00%	0.03	(0.03)
March 31, 2025				
USD	1.00%	1.00%	1.63	(1.63)
EURO	1.00%	1.00%	-*	-*

* Amount less than ₹ 0.01 has been rounded off to zero.

34 Taxes**(a) Income tax expense:**

The major components of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2026 and for the year ended March 31, 2025 are:

(i) Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax	48.27	15.91
Deferred tax credit	(22.48)	(2.26)
Total income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	25.79	13.65

(ii) Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	0.24	(0.14)
Tax on fair value movements on cash flow hedges	-	-
Total tax recognised in OCI	0.24	(0.14)

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax (A)	92.98	45.67
Enacted tax rate in India (B)	27.82%	29.12%
Expected tax expenses (C = A*B)	25.87	13.30
Permanent Difference		
Others	-	1.21
Total (D)	-	1.21
Profit after adjusting permanent difference	92.98	46.87
Expected tax expense	25.87	13.65
Total Tax expense	25.79	13.65
Effective Tax rate	27.73%	29.89%

(c) The details of component of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) are given under Note 6.



Laurus Bio Private Limited

CIN: U02423KA2005PTC036770

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Millions, except for share data or unless otherwise stated)

35 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure in consideration to the changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. The Company includes within net debt, borrowings including interest accrued on borrowings less cash and short-term deposits.

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Borrowings including interest accrued on borrowings (Note 11)	1,497.67	823.55
Less: Cash and cash equivalents; other balances with banks (Note 9A & 9B)	(565.38)	(470.44)
	<u>932.29</u>	<u>353.11</u>
Equity	10.14	7.25
Other equity	2,617.15	1,803.47
Total equity	<u>2,627.29</u>	<u>1,810.72</u>
Gearing ratio (Net debt/ Total equity)	0.35	0.20

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2026.

36 Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land & buildings. 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. 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 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.

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.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	497.62	294.00
Additions	243.29	246.67
Depreciation	(50.30)	(43.05)
Closing Balance	<u>690.61</u>	<u>497.62</u>

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of profit and loss

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	135.84	76.93
Additions	243.29	246.67
Finance cost accrued during the year	19.45	12.33
Payment of lease liabilities	(24.69)	(200.09)
Closing Balance	<u>373.89</u>	<u>135.84</u>

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Non-current lease liabilities	357.87	134.23
Current lease liabilities	16.02	1.61
Total	<u>373.89</u>	<u>135.84</u>

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and as at March 31, 2025 on discounted basis

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Within one year	16.02	1.61
After one year but not more than five years	100.92	6.53
More than five years	256.95	127.70

37 Commitments & Contingent Liabilities**a Commitments**

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	1,234.93	386.66



Laurus Bio Private Limited

CIN: U02423KA2005PTC036770

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Millions, except for share data or unless otherwise stated)

b Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Claims arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts - direct taxes	16.88	17.25
Claims arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts - indirect taxes	6.62	2.72

38 The Company is dedicated to develop novel enzyme solutions for Industrial Biotechnology and Animal Origin Free recombinant proteins and enzymes for biopharma. In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on Operating segments, there are no reportable segments applicable to the company.

39 Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	Variance	Reasons for variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.48	1.51	-1.96%	
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt (1)	Shareholder's Equity	0.57	0.45	26.68%	The variance is due to increase in overall debt
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (2)	Debt service (3)	1.65	1.00	65.08%	The variance is due to increase in profit
Return on Equity (ROE)	Net profit after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	3.03%	2.74%	10.46%	
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Inventory	6.74	6.39	5.39%	
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Receivables	4.99	10.01	-50.18%	The variance is due to increase in trade receivables
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases	Average Trade Payables	1.30	1.48	-12.11%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital (4)	3.67	4.88	-24.75%	
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Revenue from Operations	3.36%	1.87%	79.41%	The variance is on account of increase in profit
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT)	Capital Employed (5)	3.86%	5.79%	-33.37%	The variance is due to increase in debt

(1) Long Term borrowings + Short Term borrowings + Inter corporate loans + Interest accrued

(2) Net profit after tax + Non-operating cash expenses like depreciation + Term Loan Interest + Other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets etc.

(3) Term Loan Interest + Principal repayments

(4) Current assets - Current liabilities

(5) Tangible network + Total debt including interest accrued + Deferred tax liability (Net)

(6) The company does not have any market linked incentives

40 Other statutory information

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 does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

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

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) The Company doesn't have 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)



Laurus Bio Private Limited

CIN: U02423KA2005PTC036770

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Millions, except for share data or unless otherwise stated)

- 41 i) The board of directors, at their meeting held on January 20, 2026, accorded the approval for subscription of equity shares of EG Greenflux Private Limited which shall be special purpose vehicle to undertake a project (establishing a renewable energy power plant, to be set up at Karnataka, India) and payment of consideration of upto ₹ 12.5 so as to acquire 26% shareholding for 3.5 MW capacity in the company (around 3.25% of the total share capital of the company).
- ii) 10% of the payment consideration i.e., ₹ 1.25 was made to EG Greenflux Private Limited in April 2026.
- 42 i) For Accounting policy w.r.t. accounting of Government Grants, refer note 2.2(e).
- ii) As at March 31, 2026, the company has outstanding interest-free grant of ₹ 206.28 (Contractual value: ₹ 250.00) from a Central Government Agency, repayable in full over a period of five years, commencing from the 25th month of receipt of first tranche. The company has done the initial recognition of grant at fair value using prevailing market interest rate for an equivalent loan. As at March 31, 2026 the difference of ₹ 43.72 between contractual value and fair value of loan is the government grant and will be recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Bio Private Limited


Rajesh Krishnamurthy
Whole Time Director
DIN : 03329827


Krishna Kalyan T D
Whole Time Director
DIN : 03102812

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 28, 2026

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 28, 2026



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited
Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2026 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 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 31st March 2026, and its loss, total comprehensive income, cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

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 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors 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 a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 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 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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 31st March, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197 of the Act, as amended, In our opinion and based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanation given by the management, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the companies Act is not applicable to the company.
- h) 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company did not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - 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 of kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s), 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 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, 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 such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to the notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the company.



- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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: 26223022LRBJFV4294

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 24-04-2026

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Annexure-A to the Auditors' Report (referred to in paragraph 1 of our Report of even date to the Members of "Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited" for the year ended 31st March, 2026)

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit, we report that;

- i. As the Company does not hold any property, plant and equipment, (Bearer plants, capital work-in-progress, investment properties and relevant details of right-of-use assets⁹)¹⁰, intangible assets, reporting under clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.
- ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and 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, and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iv. The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause (v) of the Order are not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- vii. The company not having liability to pay statutory dues under the Goods and Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material dues.
- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- ix. (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause (ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, *prima facie*, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xiv. As per the provisions of section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 company is not mandated to have an internal audit system hence reporting under clause xiv is not applicable
- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of its holding company, subsidiary company, associate company or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs.21,049/- during the current financial year covered by our audit and Rs.76,749/- for previous financial year
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.



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- xix. 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 and 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 indicating 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.
- xx. The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

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



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 24-04-2026

(Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri)
Partner

Membership No.223022

UDIN: 26223022LRBJFV4294

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited

[Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under "Report on Other legal and Regulatory Requirements" in the Independent Auditors' Report]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

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



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 24-04-2026

(Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri)
Partner

Membership No.223022
UDIN: 26223022LRBJFY4294

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the Members of

Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited.

1. We have reviewed the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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 Labs 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 and procedures performed as stated in paragraph 3 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 recognition and measurement principles laid down in the aforesaid Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the companies act, 2013, as amended, read with relevant rules issued thereunder 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 No: 010396S/S200084



Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri

Partner

Membership No.223022

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 24-04-2026

UDIN: 26223022LSCQ0B4106

Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited

CIN: U24110TG2022PTC168791

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	March 31 ,2026	March 31 ,2025
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1	9,00,905	9,21,954
Total current assets		9,00,905	9,21,954
Total assets		9,00,905	9,21,954
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2	10,00,000	10,00,000
Other equity		(99,095)	(78,046)
Total equity		9,00,905	9,21,954
Liabilities		-	-
Total - Equity and Liabilities		9,00,905	9,21,954
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		

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

Mel

Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri
Partner
Membership No : 223022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited

K

Krishna Chaitanya Chava
Director
DIN: 06831883



Ch. Sita Ramaiah

Ch. Sita Ramaiah
Director
DIN: 08210856

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026

Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited

CIN: U24110TG2022PTC168791

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

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I. INCOME			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Total income (I)		-	-
II. EXPENSES			
Other expenses	1	20,400	76,100
Total expenses (II)		20,400	76,100
III. Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) (I-II)		(20,400)	(76,100)
Finance costs	2	649	649
IV. Loss before tax		(21,049)	(76,749)
V. Tax expense			
Current tax			
Deferred tax			
Income tax expense		-	-
VI. Loss for the year (IV-V)		(21,049)	(76,749)
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans			
Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans			
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(21,049)	(76,749)

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



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited

Krishna Chaitanya Chava
Director
DIN: 06831883

Ch. Sita Ramaiah
Director
DIN: 08210856



Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026

Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited

CIN: U24110TG2022PTC168791

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

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid up

As at March 31, 2024

Issued during the year

As at March 31, 2025

Issued during the year

As at March 31, 2026

	No.	Rs.
As at March 31, 2024	1,00,000	10,00,000
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1,00,000	10,00,000
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	1,00,000	10,00,000

b. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained Earnings	Re-measurement gains or losses on employee defined benefit plans	
At March 31, 2024	(1,297)	-	(1,297)
Loss during the year	(76,749)	-	(76,749)
At March 31, 2025	(78,046)	-	(78,046)
Loss during the year	(21,049)	-	(21,049)
As at March 31, 2026	(99,095)	-	(99,095)



Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited

CIN: U24110TG2022PTC168791

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Loss before tax	(21,049)	(76,749)
Cash Flows from operating activities		
Adjustments for :		
Interest expense & Bank Charges	649	649
Operating profit before working capital changes	(20,400)	(76,100)
Movement in working capital:		
Cash generated from operations	(20,400)	(76,100)
Income tax paid	-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	(20,400)	(76,100)
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including intangible assets, capital work in progress and capital advances	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid/ Bank Charges	(649)	(649)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities (C)	(649)	(649)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(21,049)	(76,749)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9,21,954	9,98,703
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9,00,905	9,21,954
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	9,00,905	9,21,954
Total cash and cash equivalents	9,00,905	9,21,954



Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited

CIN: U24110TG2022PTC168791

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

1 Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

Particulars	March 31 ,2026	March 31 ,2025
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	9,00,905	9,21,954
Cash on hand		
Total	9,00,905	9,21,954



Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited

CIN: U24110TG2022PTC168791

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

2 Equity share capital

Particulars	March 31 ,2026	March 31 ,2025
Authorised		
100,0000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Total	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up		
100,000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid	10,00,000	10,00,000
Total	10,00,000	10,00,000



Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited

CIN: U24110TG2022PTC168791

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Rupees except for share data or as otherwise stated)

1. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Rates and taxes	2,400	63,100
Consultancy and other professional charges	18,000	13,000
Total	20,400	76,100

2. Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Bank charges	649	649
Total	649	649



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 31st March, 2026, 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



Place : Hyderabad
Date: 24-04-2026


Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri
Partner

Membership No. 223022

UDIN: 26223022NSBCJY9340

Laurus Generics GmbH
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

	Notes	March 31, 2026 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Financial Assets					
Inventory	3	-	2,14,714	-	1,79,619
Trade receivables	4	12,378	1,16,007	10,775	97,045
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,49,932	1,86,532	1,30,516	1,56,043
Other Current Assets	6	87,326	89,926	76,018	75,227
		2,49,636	6,07,179	2,17,309	5,07,934
Total Assets		2,49,636	6,07,179	2,17,309	5,07,934
EQUITY and LIABILITIES					
Shareholders' Funds					
Share Capital	7	50,000	50,000	45,090	45,090
Other Equity					
Retained earnings	8	(11,03,091)	(16,05,783)	(9,49,047)	(13,89,984)
Other reserves		-	-	(12,757)	43,408
Total Equity		(10,53,091)	(15,55,783)	(9,16,714)	(13,01,486)
Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	9	17,727	86,862	15,432	72,665
Other current liabilities	10	12,85,000	20,76,099	11,18,593	17,36,757
		13,02,727	21,62,961	11,34,025	18,09,422
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,49,636	6,07,179	2,17,309	5,07,934

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 24, 2026



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 24, 2026



Laurus Generics GmbH

Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in EURO	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
I. INCOME					
Revenue from operations	11	(2,57,418)	13,79,433	(2,22,666)	11,60,793
Other Income	12	13,72,355	-	11,87,087	-
Total Revenue (I)		11,14,937	13,79,433	9,64,421	11,60,793
II. EXPENSES					
Cost of materials consumed	13	2,14,714	6,51,450	1,79,619	5,61,021
Employee benefits expenses	14	-	19,865	-	16,716
Other expenses	15	4,07,394	6,03,820	3,52,396	5,08,114
Total Expenses (II)		6,22,108	12,75,135	5,32,015	10,85,851
III. Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) (I-II)		4,92,829	1,04,298	4,32,406	74,942
Depreciation and amortisation		-	-	-	-
Finance expenses/(Finance Income)	16	(9,862)	(5,703)	(8,531)	(4,799)
IV. Profit Before Tax for the year		5,02,691	1,10,001	4,40,937	79,741
V. Tax Expense		-	-	-	-
Income tax expense		-	-	-	-
VI. Profit for the year (IV -V)		5,02,691	1,10,001	4,40,937	79,741

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 24, 2026



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 24, 2026



Laurus Generics GmbH

Cash flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	March 31, 2026 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
Profit Before Tax	5,02,691	1,10,001	4,40,937	79,741
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	5,02,691	1,10,001	4,40,937	79,741
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	(62,498)	51,529
Movement In Working Capital:				
Decrease in Trade Receivables	1,03,629	1,21,905	86,270	1,06,389
Decrease in Other Current Assets	2,600	40,927	(791)	36,663
Decrease in Trade Payables	(69,135)	(3,10,078)	(57,233)	(2,66,751)
Decrease in Other Current Liabilities	(7,91,099)	(8,79,764)	(6,18,164)	(7,90,743)
Decrease in Inventories	2,14,714	6,51,450	1,79,619	5,61,021
Cash Generated From Operations	(36,600)	(2,65,558)	(31,860)	(2,22,151)
Direct Taxes paid	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Flow from/ (used in) Operating Activities (A)	(36,600)	(2,65,558)	(31,860)	(2,22,151)
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)	(36,600)	(2,65,558)	(31,860)	(2,22,151)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,86,532	4,52,089	1,56,043	3,86,573
Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6,333	(8,379)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	1,49,932	1,86,532	1,30,516	1,56,043
Notes:				
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
Balances with banks				
On current accounts	1,49,932	1,86,532	1,30,516	1,56,043
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,49,932	1,86,532	1,30,516	1,56,043

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 24, 2026



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 24, 2026



Laurus Generics GmbH

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

	March 31, 2026 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
3. Inventory				
Finished goods	-	2,14,714	-	1,79,619
	-	2,14,714	-	1,79,619

4. Trade Receivables				
Trade receivables	12,378	1,16,007	10,775	97,045
	12,378	1,16,007	10,775	97,045

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31,2026: 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	-		12,378	12,378
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	12,378	12,378

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31,2026: 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	-	-	10,775	10,775
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	10,775	10,775

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

5. Cash and cash equivalents				
Balances with Banks				
- On Current Accounts	1,49,932	1,86,532	1,30,516	1,56,043
	1,49,932	1,86,532	1,30,516	1,56,043
6. Other Assets				
Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)				
Prepayments	66,375	89,926	57,780	75,227
	87,326	89,926	76,018	75,227



Laurus Generics GmbH

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

	March 31, 2026 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
7. Share Capital				
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up				
500 Equity share of EURO 100 (March 31, 2025: 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	(16,05,783)	(17,15,784)	(13,89,984)	(14,69,725)
Add : Profit for the year	5,02,691	1,10,001	4,40,937	79,741
Net surplus in the Statement of profit and loss	(11,03,091)	(16,05,783)	(9,49,047)	(13,89,984)
Foreign currency translation reserve				
Balance as per previous financial statements	-	-	43,408	258
Current year 'Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTNR)	-	-	(56,165)	43,150
Closing Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	(12,757)	43,408
Closing at the end of year	(11,03,091)	(16,05,783)	(9,61,804)	(13,46,576)
9. Trade Payables				
- Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	11,477	80,612	9,991	67,436
- Outstanding dues to related parties	6,250	6,250	5,441	5,228
	17,727	86,862	15,432	72,664
Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026 - 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	17,727	-	-	17,727
Total	17,727	-	-	17,727
Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026 - 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	15,432	-	-	15,432
Total	15,432	-	-	15,432
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
10. Other current liabilities				
Advances from related parties	12,85,000	10,45,000	11,18,593	8,74,193
Charge back reserves and rebates	-	10,31,099	-	8,62,564
	12,85,000	20,76,099	11,18,593	17,36,757



Laurus Generics GmbH

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

	March 31, 2026 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
11. Revenue from Operations				
Sale of Products	(2,57,418)	13,79,433	(2,22,666)	11,60,793
Revenue from Operations	(2,57,418)	13,79,433	(2,22,666)	11,60,793
12. Other income				
VAT Refund	13,72,355		11,87,087	
	13,72,355	-	11,87,087	-
13. Cost of Materials Consumed				
Opening stock at the beginning of the year	2,14,714	8,66,164	1,79,619	7,40,640
Purchases	-	-	-	-
Less : Closing stock at the end of the year	-	2,14,714	-	1,79,619
	2,14,714	6,51,450	1,79,619	5,61,021
14. Employee benefits expenses				
Salaries, allowances and wages	-	19,865	-	16,716
	-	19,865	-	16,716
15. Other expenses				
Rent	4,498	4,498	3,891	3,785
Rates and taxes	41,505	1,46,317	35,902	1,23,125
Insurance	10,186	8,101	8,811	6,817
Consultancy and other professional charges	2,84,538	2,59,984	2,46,125	2,18,777
Foreign exchange fluctuations	1,285	8	1,112	7
Communication expenses	82	485	71	409
Warehouse & storage Charges	20,805	1,02,470	17,996	86,228
Other selling expenses	19,495	56,955	16,863	47,928
Business Support Services	25,000	25,000	21,625	21,038
	4,07,394	6,03,820	3,52,396	5,08,114
16. Finance expenses/(Finance Income)				
Bank charges	(9,862)	(5,703)	(8,531)	(4,799)
	(9,862)	(5,703)	(8,531)	(4,799)



Laurus Generics GmbH

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

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, 2026

(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 Yearically 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.

(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.



Laurus Generics GmbH

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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 0.8650 GBP/EURO for profit and loss account transactions. The closing foreign currency rate applied was 0.8705 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, 2026 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2025 Amount in EURO	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
Subsidiary Company				
a) Transactions during the year				
i) Laurus Generics Inc				
Trade Advance received	13,80,000	1,00,000	12,01,290	83,655
Trade Advance Repaid	5,00,000	-	4,35,250	-
Holding Company				
ii) Laurus Labs Limited				
Business Support Services	25,000	25,000	21,625	21,038
b) Closing Balances				
i) Laurus Generics Inc				
Disclosed under Trade advance	9,60,000	7,20,000	8,35,680	6,02,315
ii) Laurus Holding Limited				
Disclosed under Trade advance	3,25,000	3,25,000	2,82,913	2,71,878
iii) Laurus Labs Limited				
Disclosed under Trade Payables	6,250	6,250	5,441	5,228

For Ramasamy Koteswara Rao and Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number :010396S/S200084

Murali Krishna Reddy Tella

Partner

Membership No : 223022

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 24, 2026



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 24, 2026



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the Members of
Laurus Generics Inc.,

1. We have reviewed the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Laurus Generics Inc., ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, 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



Melli

Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri
Partner

Membership No. 223022

UDIN: 26223022MOTJS02491

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 24-04-2026

Laurus Generics Inc.

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

	Notes	March 31, 2026 Amount in USD	March 31, 2025 Amount in USD	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
ASSETS					
Non Current Assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	9,965	11,806	7,540	9,127
Financial Assets					
Loans	4	28,490	28,490	21,556	22,024
		38,455	40,296	29,096	31,151
Current Assets					
Inventories	5	80,36,865	1,17,61,364	60,80,692	90,92,240
Financial Assets					
Trade receivables	6	1,20,28,354	1,49,07,147	91,00,653	1,15,24,119
Cash and cash equivalents	7	9,75,908	10,79,853	7,38,372	8,34,791
Other Current Assets	8	13,07,906	9,21,579	9,89,562	7,12,436
		2,23,49,033	2,86,69,943	1,69,09,279	2,21,63,586
Total Assets		2,23,87,488	2,87,10,239	1,69,38,375	2,21,94,743
EQUITY and LIABILITIES					
Shareholders' Funds					
Share Capital	9	19,70,000	19,70,000	15,92,812	15,92,812
Other Equity					
Retained earnings	10A	(9,69,879)	(70,07,091)	(13,35,484)	(56,16,186)
Other reserves	10B,C	16,40,000	16,40,000	17,40,188	13,97,224
Total Equity		26,40,121	(33,97,091)	19,97,515	(26,26,150)
Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	11	47,50,000	47,50,000	35,93,850	36,72,035
Trade Payables	12	1,15,72,935	2,44,02,125	87,56,083	1,88,64,307
Other current liabilities	13	33,00,157	29,55,204	24,96,900	22,84,551
Income tax liabilities	14	1,24,275	-	94,026	-
		1,97,47,367	3,21,07,329	1,49,40,859	2,48,20,893
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,23,87,488	2,87,10,239	1,69,38,375	2,21,94,743

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

M. K. Reddy
Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri
Partner
Membership No : 223022

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026



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

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava
Dr. Satyanarayana Chava
Director

C. Soumya
Soumya Chava
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026



Laurus Generics Inc.

Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in USD	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in USD	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
I. INCOME					
Revenue from Operations (Net)	15	5,83,88,197	2,66,66,550	4,35,63,434	2,09,09,242
Other Income	16	1,42,506	-	1,06,324	-
Total Revenue (I)		5,85,30,703	2,66,66,550	4,36,69,758	2,09,09,242
II. EXPENSES					
Cost of Materials Consumed	17	4,42,18,950	2,09,34,999	3,32,24,458	1,66,26,370
Employee Benefits Expenses	18	26,37,821	24,27,389	19,68,078	19,03,316
Other Expenses	19	51,72,689	72,98,377	38,59,344	57,22,657
Total Expenses (II)		5,20,29,460	3,06,60,765	3,90,51,880	2,42,52,343
III. Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) (I-II)		65,01,243	(39,94,215)	46,17,878	(33,43,101)
Depreciation and Amortisation	3	4,079	3,260	3,044	2,557
Finance Expenses	20	3,35,677	3,69,524	2,50,448	2,89,744
IV. Profit/(Loss) Before Tax for the year		61,61,486	(43,66,999)	43,64,386	(36,35,402)
V. Tax Expense		1,24,275	-	92,722	-
VI. Profit/(Loss) for the year		60,37,211	(43,66,999)	42,71,664	(36,35,402)

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 24, 2026



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

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava
Director

Soumya Chava
Director



Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026

Laurus Generics Inc.

Cash flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	March 31, 2026 Amount in USD	March 31, 2025 Amount in USD	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	61,61,486	(43,66,999)	43,64,386	(36,35,402)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,079	3,260	3,044	2,557
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	61,65,565	(43,63,739)	43,67,430	(36,32,845)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	3,71,323	2,48,674
Movement In Working Capital:				
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade Receivables	28,78,793	(13,13,881)	24,23,466	(7,56,376)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	37,24,499	(16,35,475)	30,11,548	(10,71,139)
Increase in Short Term Loans and Advances	-	-	(78,185)	(90,621)
Decrease in Other Non Current Assets	-	-	468	544
Increase in Other Current Assets	(3,86,327)	(1,38,101)	(2,77,126)	(91,813)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(1,28,29,190)	89,81,126	(1,01,08,224)	66,48,748
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	3,44,953	(8,42,164)	2,12,348	(7,23,489)
Cash Generated From Operations	(1,01,707)	6,87,767	(76,952)	5,31,683
Direct Taxes paid				
Net Cash Flow from/ (used in) Operating Activities (A)	(1,01,707)	6,87,767	(76,952)	5,31,683
Cash Flow Used In Investing Activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including intangible assets, capital work in progress and capital advances	(2,239)	(6,562)	(1,694)	(5,073)
Net Cash Flow Used In Investing Activities (B)	(2,239)	(6,562)	(1,694)	(5,073)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities				
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-
Interest Paid	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities (C)	-	-	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,03,945)	6,81,205	(78,645)	5,26,610
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	10,79,853	3,98,648	8,34,791	3,15,784
Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	(17,774)	(7,605)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	9,75,908	10,79,853	7,38,372	8,34,791
Notes:				
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
Balances with banks				
On current accounts	9,75,908	10,79,853	7,38,372	8,34,791
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,75,908	10,79,853	7,38,372	8,34,791

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 24, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laurus Generics Inc

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava

Director

C. Soumya

Soumya Chava

Director

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 24, 2026



Laurus Generics Inc.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Amount in USD			Amount in GBP		
	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Total Property, plant and equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Total Property, plant and equipment
As at April 01, 2024	1,09,675	1,145	1,10,821	85,602	937	86,539
Additions		6,562	6,562		5,073	5,073
Disposals						
Exchange Difference						
As at March 31, 2025	1,09,675	7,707	1,17,383	85,602	6,010	91,612
Additions		2,239	2,239		1,694	1,694
Disposals						
Exchange Difference						
As at March 31, 2026	1,09,675	9,946	1,19,621	85,602	7,704	93,306
Depreciation						
As at April 01, 2024	1,02,501	(185)	1,02,317	79,919	(116)	79,803
Charge for the year	1,868	1,392	3,260	1,465	1,092	2,557
Disposals						
Exchange Difference				116	10	126
As at March 31, 2025	1,04,370	1,207	1,05,577	81,500	985	82,485
Charge for the year	1,869	2,210	4,079	1,394	1,649	3,044
Disposals						
Exchange Difference				107	130	237
As at March 31, 2026	1,06,239	3,418	1,09,656	83,002	2,764	85,766
Net Block						
As at April 01, 2024	7,174	1,330	8,504	5,683	1,053	6,736
As at March 31, 2025	5,306	6,500	11,806	4,102	5,025	9,127
As at March 31, 2026	3,437	6,528	9,965	2,600	4,939	7,540



Laurus Generics Inc.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

	March 31, 2026 Amount in USD	March 31, 2025 Amount in USD	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
4. Financial Assets				
Loans				
Non-Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)				
Security Deposits	28,490	28,490	21,556	22,024
	<u>28,490</u>	<u>28,490</u>	<u>21,556</u>	<u>22,024</u>
5. Inventories				
Closing Stock	80,36,865	1,17,61,364	60,80,692	90,92,240
	<u>80,36,865</u>	<u>1,17,61,364</u>	<u>60,80,692</u>	<u>90,92,240</u>
6. Trade Receivables				
Trade receivables	1,20,28,354	1,45,05,253	91,00,653	1,12,13,431
Receivable from related parties	-	4,01,894	-	3,10,688
	<u>1,20,28,354</u>	<u>1,49,07,147</u>	<u>91,00,653</u>	<u>1,15,24,119</u>

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31,2026: Amount in USD

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,14,85,119	5,43,235	-	1,20,28,354
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	1,14,85,119	5,43,235	-	1,20,28,354

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31,2026: Amount in GBP

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	86,89,641	4,11,011	-	91,00,653
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	86,89,641	4,11,011	-	91,00,653

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

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,38,09,283	4,50,000	6,47,864	1,49,07,147
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	1,38,09,283	4,50,000	6,47,864	1,49,07,147

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 years	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,06,75,405	3,47,877	5,00,837	1,15,24,119
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	1,06,75,405	3,47,877	5,00,837	1,15,24,119

7. Cash and cash equivalents				
Balances with Banks				
- On Current Accounts	9,75,908	10,79,853	7,38,372	8,34,791
	<u>9,75,908</u>	<u>10,79,853</u>	<u>7,38,372</u>	<u>8,34,791</u>
8. Other Assets				
Prepayments	2,16,290	1,53,535	1,63,645	1,18,692
Advances given to related parties	10,91,616	7,68,044	8,25,917	5,93,744
	<u>13,07,906</u>	<u>9,21,579</u>	<u>9,89,562</u>	<u>7,12,436</u>



Laurus Generics Inc.
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

	March 31, 2026 Amount in USD	March 31, 2025 Amount in USD	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
9. Share Capital				
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up				
19,700 Equity share of USD 100 (March 31, 2025 19,700 Equity shares) each fully paid up	19,70,000	19,70,000	15,92,812	15,92,812
	19,70,000	19,70,000	15,92,812	15,92,812
10A. Retained Earnings				
Opening balance	(64,58,085)	(20,91,086)	(51,91,771)	(15,56,369)
Add : Profit/(Loss) for the year	60,37,211	(43,66,999)	42,71,664	(36,35,402)
Amalgamation Adjustment Reserve	23,89,997	23,89,997	18,08,272	18,47,611
LSI Retained Earnings	(29,39,003)	(29,39,003)	(22,23,650)	(22,72,026)
Net surplus in the Statement of profit and loss	(9,69,879)	(70,07,091)	(13,35,484)	(56,16,186)
Foreign currency translation reserve				
Balance as per last financial statements	-	-	98,118	(1,32,355)
Current year Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	-	-	3,42,964	2,30,473
Closing Balance for the year	-	-	4,41,082	98,118
Closing Balance for the year	(9,69,879)	(70,07,091)	(8,94,403)	(55,18,068)
10C. Securities Premium				
Opening Balance	16,40,000	16,40,000	12,99,106	12,99,106
Additions	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	16,40,000	16,40,000	12,99,106	12,99,106
11. Borrowings				
-Current borrowings				
Borrowing from Banks	47,50,000	47,50,000	35,93,850	36,72,035
	47,50,000	47,50,000	35,93,850	36,72,035
12. Trade Payables				
- Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13,00,854	23,18,570	9,84,226	17,92,394
- Outstanding dues to related parties	1,02,72,081	2,20,83,555	77,71,857	1,70,71,913
	1,15,72,935	2,44,02,125	87,56,083	1,88,64,307

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026 - Amount in USD

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 1 year	1-2 year	Total
i) Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	43,90,438	71,82,497	-	1,15,72,935
Total	43,90,438	71,82,497	-	1,15,72,935

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026 - Amount in GBP

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 1 year	1-2 year	Total
i) Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	33,21,805	54,34,278	-	87,56,083
Total	33,21,805	54,34,278	-	87,56,083

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

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 1 year	1-2 year	Total
i) Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	66,88,642	1,77,13,483	-	2,44,02,125
Total	66,88,642	1,77,13,483	-	2,44,02,125

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 year	Total
i) Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	51,70,721	1,36,93,586	-	1,88,64,307
Total	51,70,721	1,36,93,586	-	1,88,64,307



Laurus Generics Inc.
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

	March 31, 2026 Amount in USD	March 31, 2025 Amount in USD	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
13. Other Liabilities				
Current				
Interest accrued	7,664	8,601	5,799	6,649
Charge back reserves and rebates	32,92,493	29,46,603	24,91,101	22,77,902
	<u>33,00,157</u>	<u>29,55,204</u>	<u>24,96,900</u>	<u>22,84,551</u>
*Details of charge back reserves and rebates				
Opening Balance	29,46,603	36,89,202	22,29,400	28,51,974
Provisions relating to sales during the year	6,18,57,040	5,10,92,468	4,68,01,036	3,94,97,543
Credits/payments during the year	(6,15,11,150)	(5,18,35,067)	(4,65,39,335)	(4,00,71,616)
Closing Balance	<u>32,92,493</u>	<u>29,46,603</u>	<u>24,91,101</u>	<u>22,77,902</u>
14. Income tax liabilities				
Provision for taxes (net)	1,24,275	-	94,026	-
	<u>1,24,275</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>94,026</u>	<u>-</u>
15. Revenue from Operations				
Sale of Products	5,63,98,748	2,25,51,562	4,20,79,106	1,76,82,680
Sale of Services	19,89,449	41,14,988	14,84,328	32,26,562
Revenue from Operations	<u>5,83,88,197</u>	<u>2,66,66,550</u>	<u>4,35,63,434</u>	<u>2,09,09,242</u>
Reconciliation of revenue from sale of products with the contracted price:				
Revenue as per contracted price, net of returns	9,64,40,180	7,21,26,558	7,19,54,018	5,65,54,434
Chargebacks, rebates and discounts	(6,18,57,040)	(5,10,92,468)	(4,61,51,538)	(4,00,61,604)
Profit sharing adjustments	2,18,15,608	15,17,471	1,62,76,626	11,89,850
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>5,63,98,748</u>	<u>2,25,51,562</u>	<u>4,20,79,106</u>	<u>1,76,82,680</u>
16. Other income				
Provision no longer required written back	65,928	-	49,189	-
Net Forex Gain	76,578	-	57,135	-
	<u>1,42,506</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,06,324</u>	<u>-</u>
17. Cost of Materials Consumed				
Raw Materials Consumed				
Opening stock at the beginning of the year	1,17,61,364	1,01,25,889	90,92,240	80,21,101
Add : Purchases	4,04,94,451	2,25,70,474	3,02,12,910	1,76,97,509
Less : Closing stock at the end of the year	80,36,865	1,17,61,364	60,80,692	90,92,240
	<u>4,42,18,950</u>	<u>2,09,34,999</u>	<u>3,32,24,458</u>	<u>1,66,26,370</u>
18. Employee Benefits Expenses				
Salaries, allowances and wages	26,37,821	24,27,389	19,68,078	19,03,316
	<u>26,37,821</u>	<u>24,27,389</u>	<u>19,68,078</u>	<u>19,03,316</u>
19. Other Expenses				
Rent	82,738	81,117	61,731	63,604
Storage & distribution charges	35,71,273	46,33,733	26,64,527	36,33,310
Office maintenance	41,390	51,120	30,881	40,083
Insurance	1,52,256	1,48,353	1,13,598	1,16,324
Consultancy and other professional charges	2,61,913	2,31,723	1,95,413	1,81,694
Baddebts	4,98,584	8,67,255	3,71,994	6,80,014
Travelling and conveyance	1,08,516	1,14,247	80,964	89,581
Communication expenses	43,904	48,372	32,757	37,928
Rates & Taxes	11,634	8,568	8,680	6,718
Other selling expenses	3,40,957	3,60,062	2,54,388	2,82,325
Business Support Services	59,524	3,69,038	44,411	2,89,363
Royalty	-	3,84,789	-	3,01,713
	<u>51,72,689</u>	<u>72,98,377</u>	<u>38,59,344</u>	<u>57,22,657</u>
20. Finance Expenses				
Interest				
- on working capital loans	3,24,296	3,64,446	2,41,957	2,85,762
Bank charges	11,381	5,078	8,491	3,982
	<u>3,35,677</u>	<u>3,69,524</u>	<u>2,50,448</u>	<u>2,89,744</u>



Laurus Generics Inc

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Corporate information

Laurus Generics Inc (LGI Inc) offers a broad range of Pharmaceutical and related services to the global Pharmaceutical community, situated in the state of Delaware, USA. LGI Inc, is a Corporation, incorporated under the laws of State of Delaware, USA.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

- (a) The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS'), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued there after.

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.



Laurus Generics Inc

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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.

(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, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

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

Sale of products

Product revenue represents net invoice value including fixed and variable consideration. Variable consideration arises on the sale of goods as a result of discounts and allowances given and accruals for estimated future returns and rebates. Revenue is not recognised in full until it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur.

The methodology and assumptions used to estimate rebates and returns are monitored and adjusted regularly in the light of contractual and legal obligations, historical trends, past experience and projected market conditions. Once the uncertainty associated with the returns and rebates is resolved, revenue is adjusted accordingly.

Provision for chargeback, rebates and discounts

Provisions for chargeback, rebates, discounts and Medicaid payments are estimated and provided for in the year of sales and recorded as reduction of revenue. A chargeback claim is a claim made by the wholesaler for the difference between the price at which the product is initially invoiced to the wholesaler and the net price at which it is agreed to be procured from the Company. Provisions for such chargebacks are accrued and estimated based on historical average chargeback rate actually claimed over a year of time, current contract prices with wholesalers/other customers and estimated inventory holding by the wholesalers/other customers.

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.



Laurus Generics Inc

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress were carried in the balance sheet at cost of acquisition. The Company has elected to regard those values of property as deemed cost at the date of the acquisition since they were broadly comparable to fair value. The Company has also determined that cost of acquisition or construction does not differ materially from fair valuation as at 1 April 2015 (date of transition to Ind AS).

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.

(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 is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement 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 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.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts

(i) Borrowing costs



Laurus Generics Inc

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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) **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.

(l) **Foreign currency translation**

The company converted the standalone Ind AS financial statements for presentation purposes from the relevant currency i.e USD for the business into the presentation currency (GBP). The average foreign currency rate applied was 0.7461 GBP/USD for profit and loss account transactions. The closing foreign currency rate applied was 0.7566 GBP/USD 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.

Related Party Transactions

Names of related parties and description of relationship

	March 31, 2026 Amount in USD	March 31, 2025 Amount in USD	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP
a) Transactions during the year				
i) Laurus Labs Limited				
Purchases	3,46,90,867	2,23,63,903	2,58,82,856	1,75,35,536
Service Income	19,79,449	37,79,196	14,76,867	29,63,268
Bank Guarantee Commission	50,000	50,000	37,305	39,205
Business Support Services	59,524	3,69,038	44,411	2,89,363
Sale of Capex (CWIP)	-	16,011	-	12,554
ii) Laurus Generics GmbH				
Advance given (net)	15,76,726	1,08,240	11,92,951	83,676
Advance Repaid	5,73,350	-	4,27,776	-
b) Closing Balances				
i) Laurus Labs Limited				
Disclosed Under Trade Payables	1,02,72,081	2,20,83,555	77,71,857	1,70,71,913
Disclosed Under Trade Receivables	-	4,01,894	-	3,10,688
ii) Laurus Generics GmbH				
Trade Advance Payables	10,91,616	7,68,044	8,25,917	5,93,744

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 24, 2026



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

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava
Director

Soumya Chava
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the Members of
Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd.

1. We have reviewed the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, 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 Labs 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 and procedures performed as stated in paragraph 3 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 recognition and measurement principles laid down in the aforesaid Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the companies act, 2013, as amended, read with relevant rules issued thereunder 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. R.

Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri

Partner

Membership No. 223022

UDIN: 26223022RRHJIS7837

Place : Hyderabad

Date: 24-04-2026

Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd.

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2026 Amount in ZAR	March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	March 31,2025 Amount in ZAR	March 31,2025 Amount in INR
ASSETS					
Non Current Assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	27,366	1,50,604	-	-
Financial Assets	4	1,61,126	8,86,743	-	-
		1,88,492	10,37,347	-	-
Current Assets					
Financial Assets					
Trade Receivables	5	1,92,500	10,59,405	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6	27,78,225	1,52,89,685	1,84,89,636	8,61,11,782
Other Assets	7	1,05,042	5,78,090	92,823	4,32,306
Income tax assets (net)	10A	-	-	43,64,086	2,03,24,858
		30,75,767	1,69,27,180	2,29,46,545	10,68,68,946
Total Assets		32,64,259	1,79,64,527	2,29,46,545	10,68,68,946
EQUITY and LIABILITIES					
Shareholders' Funds					
Share Capital		2,000	9,886	2,000	9,886
Reserves and Surplus		24,56,461	3,64,97,058	40,99,733	4,48,87,607
Other Equity					
FCTNR		-	(2,29,77,049)	-	(2,57,94,489)
Total Equity		24,58,461	1,35,29,895	41,01,733	1,91,03,003
Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	8	5,39,093	29,66,846	1,43,19,303	6,66,89,288
Other current liabilities	9	2,66,705	14,67,786	-	-
Income tax liabilities (net)	10B	-	-	45,25,509	2,10,76,655
		8,05,798	44,34,632	1,88,44,812	8,77,65,943
Total Equity and Liabilities		32,64,259	1,79,64,527	2,29,46,545	10,68,68,946

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 Tellur

Partner

Membership No : 223022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd.

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava
Director

Babchand N
Director

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 24, 2026

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 24, 2026



Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd.

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

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2026 Amount in ZAR	March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	March 31, 2025 Amount in ZAR	March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
I. INCOME					
Revenue from Operations	11	7,70,000	39,31,620	-	-
Other Income	12	12,60,550	64,36,368	-	-
Total Revenue (I)		20,30,550	1,03,67,988	-	-
II. EXPENSES					
Employee Benefits Expenses	13	7,33,333	37,44,400	-	-
Other Expenses	14	35,79,576	1,82,77,316	2,23,28,417	10,36,01,624
Total Expenses (II)		43,12,909	2,20,21,716	2,23,28,417	10,36,01,624
III. Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) (I-II)		(22,82,359)	(1,16,53,727)	(2,23,28,417)	(10,36,01,624)
Depreciation and Amortisation	3	1,440	7,354	-	-
Finance income	16	(4,81,613)	(24,59,115)	(21,47,924)	(99,66,150)
Finance costs	15	2,509	12,809	7,911	36,706
IV. Loss Before Tax for the year		(18,04,696)	(92,14,776)	(2,01,88,405)	(9,36,72,179)
V. Tax expense					
Current tax		(1,61,423)	(8,24,227)	-	-
Deferred tax		-	-	-	-
Income tax expense		(1,61,423)	(8,24,227)	-	-
VI. Loss for the year (IV-V)		(16,43,272)	(83,90,549)	(2,01,88,405)	(9,36,72,179)

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



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd.

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava

Director

Babchand N

Director

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 24, 2026

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 24, 2026



Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd.

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

a. Equity Share Capital

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No.	ZAR	No.	Rs
Equity Shares of ZAR 1.00 Each, Fully paid up				
As at March 31, 2024	2,000	2,000	2,000	9,886
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	2,000	2,000	2,000	9,886
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	2,000	2,000	2,000	9,886

b. Other Equity

	Reserves and surplus	Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total	Reserves and surplus	Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Retained Earnings	FCTNR		Retained Earnings	FCTNR	
	ZAR			INR		
At March 31, 2023	5,78,52,096	-	5,78,52,096	28,69,53,930	(1,98,14,198)	26,71,39,733
Loss for the year	(3,35,63,958)	-	(3,35,63,958)	(14,83,94,148)	(1,15,09,412)	(15,99,03,560)
At March 31, 2024	2,42,88,138	-	2,42,88,138	13,85,59,784	(3,13,23,610)	10,72,36,174
Loss for the year	(2,01,88,405)	-	(2,01,88,405)	(9,36,72,179)	55,29,120	(8,81,43,059)
At March 31, 2025	40,99,733	-	40,99,733	4,48,87,607	(2,57,94,489)	1,90,93,117
Loss for the year	(16,43,272)	-	(16,43,272)	(83,90,549)	28,17,440	(55,73,108)
At March 31, 2026	24,56,461	-	24,56,461	3,64,97,058	(2,29,77,049)	1,35,20,009



Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd.

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	March 31, 2026 Amount in ZAR	March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	March 31, 2025 Amount in ZAR	March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
Loss before tax	(18,04,696)	(92,14,776)	(2,01,88,405)	(9,36,72,179)
Cash Flows from operating activities				
Adjustments for :				
Depreciation and amortisation	1,440	7,354	-	-
Interest expense	2,509	12,809	7,911	36,706
Operating profit before working capital changes	(18,00,747)	(91,94,613)	(2,01,80,494)	(9,36,35,474)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	(1,28,26,640)	-	(42,69,345)
Movement in working capital:				
Increase in trade receivables	(1,92,500)	(10,59,405)	-	-
Increase in trade payables	(1,37,80,209)	(6,37,22,442)	(17,62,213)	(43,13,980)
Decrease in other current liabilities	(40,97,381)	(1,87,84,643)	-	10,95,581
Increase in Other Non Current Assets	(1,61,126)	(8,86,743)	-	-
Cash generated from operations	(2,00,31,963)	(10,64,74,485)	(2,19,42,707)	(10,11,23,218)
Income tax paid	43,64,086	2,03,24,858	-	(10,56,502)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	(1,56,67,877)	(8,61,49,626)	(2,19,42,707)	(10,21,79,719)
Cash flows used in investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including intangible assets, capital work in progress and capital advances	(28,806)	(1,57,959)	-	-
Investment in deposits	(12,219)	(1,45,785)	(34,224)	(1,73,579)
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	(41,025)	(3,03,744)	(34,224)	(1,73,579)
Net cash flows from financing activities				
Interest paid	(2,509)	(12,809)	(7,911)	(36,706)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities (C)	(2,509)	(12,809)	(7,911)	(36,706)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,57,11,411)	(8,64,66,178)	(2,19,84,842)	(10,23,90,004)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,84,89,636	8,61,11,782	4,04,74,478	17,87,03,320
Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	-	1,56,44,081	-	97,98,466
Cash and cash equivalents at the year end	27,78,225	1,52,89,685	1,84,89,636	8,61,11,782
Components of cash and cash equivalents:				
Balances with banks				
On current accounts & deposits	27,78,225	1,52,89,685	1,84,89,636	8,61,11,782
Total cash and cash equivalents	27,78,225	1,52,89,685	1,84,89,636	8,61,11,782

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 24, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd.

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava

Director

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 24, 2026

Babchand N

Director



Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Amount in ZAR		Amount in INR	
	Computers	Total Property, plant and equipment	Computers	Total Property, plant and equipment
Gross Block				
As at April 01, 2025	-	-	-	-
Additions	28,806	28,806	1,58,531	1,58,531
Disposals				
Exchange Difference				
As at March 31, 2026	28,806	28,806	1,58,531	1,58,531
Depreciation				
As at April 01, 2025	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	1,440	1,440	7,354	7,354
Disposals				
Exchange Difference			572	572
As at March 31, 2026	1,440	1,440	7,927	7,927
Net Block				
As at April 01, 2025	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	27,366	27,366	1,50,604	1,50,604



Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Particulars	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
4. Financial assets				
Loans				
Non-Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)				
Security Deposits	1,61,126	8,86,743	-	-
	1,61,126	8,86,743	-	-
5. Trade receivables				
Particulars	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
Receivable from related parties	1,92,500	10,59,405	-	-
Total	1,92,500	10,59,405	-	-

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026: Amount in ZAR

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment		Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,92,500	-	-	1,92,500
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	1,92,500	-	-	1,92,500

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026: Amount in INR

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment		Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	10,59,405	-	-	10,59,405
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	10,59,405	-	-	10,59,405

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

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

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

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

6. Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

Particulars	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
Cash and cash equivalents				
Balances with banks				
- On current accounts	27,78,225	1,52,89,685	3,91,571	18,23,663
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-	1,80,98,065	8,42,88,119
Total	27,78,225	1,52,89,685	1,84,89,636	8,61,11,782

7. Other assets

Particulars	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
Current				
Balances with statutory/Government authorities	98,042	5,39,566	85,823	3,99,705
Prepayments	7,000	38,524	7,000	32,601
Total	1,05,042	5,78,090	92,823	4,32,306

8. Trade payables

Particulars	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
Valued at amortised cost				
- Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5,39,093	29,66,846	1,43,19,303	6,66,89,288
Total	5,39,093	29,66,846	1,43,19,303	6,66,89,288



Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

March 31, 2026

March 31, 2026

March 31, 2025

March 31, 2025

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026 - Amount in ZAR

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	
i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	5,39,093	-	-	5,39,093
Total	5,39,093	-	-	5,39,093

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026 - Amount in INR

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	
i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	29,66,846	-	-	29,66,846
Total	29,66,846	-	-	29,66,846

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

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	
i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	1,43,19,303	-	-	1,43,19,303
Total	1,43,19,303	-	-	1,43,19,303

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

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		Total
		Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	
i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	6,66,89,288	-	-	6,66,89,288
Total	6,66,89,288	-	-	6,66,89,288

9. Other current liabilities

Particulars	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
Current				
Statutory dues	2,66,705	14,67,786	-	-
Total	2,66,705	14,67,786	-	-

10. Income tax assets/liabilities

Particulars	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
A. Income tax assets				
Advance tax	-	-	43,64,086	2,03,24,858
Total	-	-	43,64,086	2,03,24,858
B. Income tax liabilities				
Provision for taxes (net)	-	-	45,25,509	2,10,76,655
Total	-	-	45,25,509	2,10,76,655

11. Revenue from operations

Particulars	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
Sale of Services	7,70,000	39,31,620	-	-
Revenue from operations	7,70,000	39,31,620	-	-

12. Other income

Particulars	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
Provision no longer required written back	12,60,550	64,36,368	-	-
Total	12,60,550	64,36,368	-	-

13. Employee Benefits Expenses

Particulars	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
Salaries, allowances and wages	7,33,333	37,44,400	-	-
	7,33,333	37,44,400		

14. Other expenses

Particulars	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
Consultancy and other professional charges	35,79,576	1,82,77,316	39,40,850	1,82,85,149
Net Loss on foreign exchange fluctuations	-	-	794	3,683
Royalty expenses	-	-	1,83,86,774	8,53,12,793
Total	35,79,576	1,82,77,316	2,23,28,417	10,36,01,624

15. Finance costs

Particulars	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
Bank charges	2,509	12,809	7,911	36,706
Total	2,509	12,809	7,911	36,706

16. Finance Income

Particulars	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
Interest income on Margin money	4,81,613	24,59,115	21,47,924	99,66,150
Total	4,81,613	24,59,115	21,47,924	99,66,150



Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Corporate information

Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd (LGSA), offers a broad range of Pharmaceutical and related services to the global Pharmaceutical community, situated in South Africa. LGSA, is a Pty Limited, incorporated under the laws of Republic of South Africa. LGSA is a wholly owned subsidiary of Laurus Labs Limited (Laurus). On June 15, 2020, the Laurus acquired 100 % shares of Phekolong Pharmaceuticals Pty Ltd, (renamed as Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd) a wholly owned subsidiary of Pharmicare Limited t/a Aspen Pharmicare, South Africa.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

- (a) The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS'), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued there after.

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.

(b) Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in South African ZAR, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are translated into Indian rupees for the purpose of preparing Group financial statements.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) foreign currency translation

The company converted the standalone Ind AS financial statements for presentation purposes from the relevant currency i.e ZAR for the business into the presentation currency (INR). The average foreign currency rate applied was 5.1060 ZAR/INR for profit and loss account transactions. The closing foreign currency rate applied was 5.5034 ZAR/INR for Balance sheet items.

Related Party Transactions

Names of related parties and description of relationship

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR	Amount in ZAR	Amount in INR
a) Transactions during the year				
i) Laurus Labs Limited				
Service Income	7,70,000	39,31,620	-	-
b) Closing Balances				
i) Laurus Labs Limited				
Disclosed Under Trade Receivables	1,92,500	10,59,405	-	-

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 24, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Ltd.

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026

Babchand N
Director



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the Members of
Laurus Holdings Limited

1. We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Laurus Holdings Limited ("the Holding Company"), and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") comprising of the consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the consolidated 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 "consolidated 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 Labs Limited.
2. This Consolidated 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements based on our review.
3. We conducted our review of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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



Place : Hyderabad
Date: 24-04-2026

M. K. Reddy
Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri
Partner
Membership No. 223022
UDIN: 26223022 ZZXWY4753

Laurus Holdings Limited

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

	Notes	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
ASSETS					
Non Current Assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	29,131	35,036	36,14,202	38,73,437
Financial Assets					
Other financial assets	4A	21,556	22,024	26,74,388	24,34,863
		50,687	57,060	62,88,590	63,08,300
Current Assets					
Financial Assets					
Inventory	5	60,80,692	92,71,859	75,44,13,214	1,02,50,50,372
Trade receivables	6	91,46,796	1,16,57,036	1,13,48,15,540	1,28,87,43,665
Cash and cash equivalents	7	9,63,637	10,62,835	11,95,55,552	11,75,01,723
Other Current Assets	4B	2,43,590	1,99,548	3,02,21,481	2,20,61,029
		1,64,34,715	2,21,91,278	2,03,90,05,787	2,45,33,56,789
Total Assets		1,64,85,402	2,22,48,338	2,04,52,94,377	2,45,96,65,089
EQUITY and LIABILITIES					
Shareholders' Funds					
Share Capital	8	11,24,107	11,24,107	10,53,22,230	10,53,22,230
Other Equity					
Retained earnings	9A	(15,06,835)	(62,35,357)	12,56,91,354	(54,16,87,440)
Other reserves	9B,C	18,91,245	15,83,174	(4,38,56,432)	4,63,18,899
Total Equity		15,08,517	(35,28,077)	18,71,57,152	(39,00,46,311)
Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	10	35,93,850	36,72,035	44,58,78,188	40,59,61,829
Trade Payables	11	87,88,375	1,89,53,851	1,09,03,47,343	2,09,54,43,019
Other current liabilities	12	24,96,900	31,47,115	30,97,82,847	34,79,29,338
Income tax liabilities	13	97,760	3,412	1,21,28,847	3,77,214
		1,49,76,885	2,57,76,413	1,85,81,37,225	2,84,97,11,400
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,64,85,402	2,22,48,338	2,04,52,94,377	2,45,96,65,089

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 24, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Holdings Limited

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava
Director

V.V. Ravi Kumar
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026



Laurus Holdings Limited
Consolidated Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
I. INCOME					
Revenue from Operations	14	4,38,58,528	2,25,52,181	5,19,46,47,915	2,43,26,51,895
Other Income	15	12,92,299	-	15,30,61,185	-
Total Revenue (I)		4,51,50,827	2,25,52,181	5,34,77,09,100	2,43,26,51,895
II. EXPENSES					
Cost of Materials Consumed	16	3,34,04,077	1,71,87,391	3,84,90,84,431	1,80,57,70,752
Employee Benefits Expenses	17	23,90,165	23,26,240	28,30,93,533	25,09,26,158
Other Expenses	18	42,80,942	62,83,213	50,70,39,052	67,77,55,734
Total Expenses (II)		4,00,75,184	2,57,96,844	4,63,92,17,016	2,73,44,52,644
III. Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) (I-II)		50,75,643	(32,44,663)	70,84,92,084	(30,18,00,749)
Depreciation and Amortisation	3	7,362	6,875	8,71,945	7,41,563
Finance Expenses	19	2,43,303	2,86,164	2,88,17,051	3,08,67,853
IV. Profit/(Loss) Before Tax for the year		48,24,978	(35,37,702)	67,88,03,087	(33,34,10,166)
V. Tax Expense					
Current Tax		96,456	3,412	1,14,24,294	3,68,045
Income tax expense		96,456	3,412	1,14,24,294	3,68,045
VI. Profit/(Loss) for the year		47,28,523	(35,41,114)	66,73,78,793	(33,37,78,211)

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 24, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Holdings Limited

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava
Director

V.V. Ravi Kumar
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026



Laurus Holdings Limited
Consolidated cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	48,24,978	(35,37,702)	67,88,03,087	(33,34,10,166)
Cash Flow from/ (used in) Operating Activities				
Adjustments for :				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7,362	6,875	8,71,945	7,41,563
Interest Expense	2,43,303	2,86,164	2,88,17,051	3,08,67,853
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	50,75,643	(32,44,663)	70,84,92,084	(30,18,00,749)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	3,08,069	2,79,274	(10,45,36,322)	(3,25,02,732)
Movement In Working Capital:				
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade Receivables	25,10,240	(6,51,571)	15,39,28,124	(13,08,47,548)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	31,91,167	(5,10,118)	27,06,37,158	(10,32,18,840)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Short Term Loans and Advances	(78,185)	(90,621)	3,99,16,359	1,00,89,029
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Non Current Assets	468	544	(2,39,525)	(60,461)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Current Assets	(44,042)	10,513	(81,60,452)	39,699
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(1,01,65,476)	63,83,306	(1,00,50,95,676)	77,28,83,387
Decrease in Other Current Liabilities	(6,50,216)	(15,80,374)	(3,81,46,491)	(14,94,54,545)
Cash Generated From Operations	1,47,669	5,96,291	1,67,95,260	6,51,27,240
Direct Taxes paid	(2,107)	(3,509)	3,27,339	(3,74,873)
Net Cash Flow from/ (used in) Operating Activities (A)	1,45,562	5,92,782	1,71,22,599	6,47,52,367
Cash Flow Used In Investing Activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including intangible assets, capital work in progress and capital advances	(1,457)	(5,073)	(6,12,710)	(5,47,197)
Net Cash Flow Used In Investing Activities (B)	(1,457)	(5,073)	(6,12,710)	(5,47,197)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities				
Interest Paid	(2,43,303)	(2,86,164)	(2,88,17,051)	(3,08,67,853)
Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities (C)	(2,43,303)	(2,86,164)	(2,88,17,051)	(3,08,67,853)
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(99,198)	3,01,545	(1,23,07,163)	3,33,37,317
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	10,62,835	7,61,290	11,75,01,723	8,00,96,082
Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,43,60,991	40,68,323
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	9,63,637	10,62,835	11,95,55,552	11,75,01,723
Notes:				
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
Balances with banks				
On current accounts	9,63,637	10,62,835	11,95,55,552	11,75,01,723
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,63,637	10,62,835	11,95,55,552	11,75,01,723

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 24, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Holdings Limited

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava
Director

V.V. Ravi Kumar
Director



Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026

Laurus Holdings Limited

Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Amount in INR	Amount in INR	Total	Amount in GBP	Amount in GBP	Total
	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Property, plant and equipment	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Property, plant and equipment
As at April 01, 2024	90,843	1,28,14,841	1,29,05,684	906	1,28,732	1,29,638
Additions	5,60,829		5,60,829	5,073		5,073
Disposals						
Exchange Difference						
As at March 31, 2025	6,51,672	1,28,14,841	1,34,66,513	5,979	1,28,732	1,34,711
Additions	2,10,142		2,10,142	1,694		1,694
Disposals						
Exchange Difference						
As at March 31, 2026	8,61,814	1,28,14,841	1,36,76,655	7,673	1,28,732	1,36,405
Depreciation						
As at April 01, 2024	(20,017)	90,36,635	90,16,619	(147)	92,821	92,674
Charge for the year	1,17,750	6,23,814	7,41,563	1,092	5,783	6,875
Disposals						
Exchange Difference	(1,591)	(1,63,515)	(1,65,107)	10	116	126
As at March 31, 2025	96,142	94,96,934	95,93,076	954	98,720	99,675
Charge for the year	1,95,328	6,76,618	8,71,945	1,649	5,713	7,362
Disposals						
Exchange Difference	(42,465)	(3,60,103)	(4,02,568)	130	107	237
As at March 31, 2026	2,49,005	98,13,448	1,00,62,453	2,734	1,04,540	1,07,274
Net Block						
As at April 01, 2024	1,10,860	37,78,205	38,89,065	1,054	35,911	36,964
As at March 31, 2025	5,55,530	33,17,907	38,73,437	5,025	30,011	35,036
As at March 31, 2026	6,12,809	30,01,393	36,14,202	4,939	24,192	29,131



Laurus Holdings Limited

Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
4. Financial Assets				
A Other financial assets				
Non-Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)				
Security Deposits	21,556	22,024	26,74,388	24,34,863
	21,556	22,024	26,74,388	24,34,863
B Other current assets				
Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)				
Advances recoverable in cash or kind				
Prepayments	2,25,013	1,98,658	2,79,16,688	2,19,62,635
Balances with Statutory/Government Authorities	18,577	890	23,04,793	98,394
Export and other incentives receivable	-	-	-	-
Advance Given For Lease Hold Improvement	-	-	-	-
Advances given to related parties	-	-	-	-
	2,43,590	1,99,548	3,02,21,481	2,20,61,029
5. Inventories				
Closing Stock	60,80,692	92,71,859	75,44,13,214	1,02,50,50,372
	60,80,692	92,71,859	75,44,13,214	1,02,50,50,372
6. Trade Receivables				
Trade receivables	91,11,428	1,13,10,476	1,13,04,27,538	1,25,04,29,674
Receivable from related parties	35,368	3,46,560	43,88,002	3,83,13,991
	91,46,796	1,16,57,036	1,13,48,15,540	1,28,87,43,665

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31,2026: Amount in GBP

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment			Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	87,25,009	4,11,011	10,775	-	91,46,796
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total	87,25,009	4,11,011	10,775	-	91,46,796

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31,2026: Amount in INR

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment			Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,08,24,85,742	5,09,92,930	13,36,868	-	1,13,48,15,540
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,08,24,85,742	5,09,92,930	13,36,868	-	1,13,48,15,540

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

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment			Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,07,11,277	3,80,912	5,64,847	-	1,16,57,036
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,07,11,277	3,80,912	5,64,847	-	1,16,57,036

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

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment			Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,18,41,85,181	4,21,11,758	6,24,46,726	-	1,28,87,43,665
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,18,41,85,181	4,21,11,758	6,24,46,726	-	1,28,87,43,665

7. Cash and cash equivalents				
Balances with Banks				
- On Current Accounts	9,63,637	10,62,835	11,95,55,552	11,75,01,723
	9,63,637	10,62,835	11,95,55,552	11,75,01,723
8. Share Capital				
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up				
8,500 Equity share of GBP 100 each fully paid up	8,50,000	8,50,000	7,78,97,649	7,78,97,649
3,600 Equity shares of USD 100 each full paid up - LGI	2,74,107	2,74,107	2,74,24,581	2,74,24,581
	11,24,107	11,24,107	10,53,22,230	10,53,22,230



Laurus Holdings Limited

Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
Other Equity				
9A. Retained Earnings				
Opening balance	(62,35,357)	(26,94,244)	(54,16,87,440)	(20,79,09,229)
Add : Profit/(Loss) for the year	47,28,523	(35,41,114)	66,73,78,793	(33,37,78,211)
Closing balance	(15,06,835)	(62,35,357)	12,56,91,354	(54,16,87,440)
9B. Foreign currency translation reserve				
Balance as per last financial statements	3,34,467	55,318	(7,86,16,520)	(5,03,46,132)
Current year 'Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTNR)	3,08,071	2,79,149	(9,01,75,331)	(2,82,70,388)
Closing at the end of year	6,42,538	3,34,467	(16,87,91,851)	(7,86,16,520)
9C. Securities Premium				
Opening Balance	12,48,707	12,48,707	12,49,35,419	12,49,35,419
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	12,48,707	12,48,707	12,49,35,419	12,49,35,419
10. Borrowings				
-Current borrowings				
Borrowing from Banks	35,93,850	36,72,035	44,58,78,188	40,59,61,829
	35,93,850	36,72,035	44,58,78,188	40,59,61,829
11. Trade Payables				
- Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10,09,827	18,75,460	12,52,86,228	20,73,41,502
- Outstanding dues to related parties	77,78,548	1,70,78,391	96,50,61,115	1,88,81,01,517
	87,88,375	1,89,53,851	1,09,03,47,343	2,09,54,43,019

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026 - Amount in GBP

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment			Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	
i) Micro and small enterprises		-	-	-	-
ii) Others	33,54,097	54,34,278	-	-	87,88,375
Total	33,54,097	54,34,278	-	-	87,88,375

Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026 - Amount in INR

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment			Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	
i) Micro and small enterprises		-	-	-	-
ii) Others	41,61,32,803	67,42,14,540	-	-	1,09,03,47,343
Total	41,61,32,803	67,42,14,540	-	-	1,09,03,47,343

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

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment			Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	
i) Micro and small enterprises		-	-	-	-
ii) Others	52,60,265	1,36,93,586	-	-	1,89,53,851
Total	52,60,265	1,36,93,586	-	-	1,89,53,851

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

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment			Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	
i) Micro and small enterprises		-	-	-	-
ii) Others	58,15,48,651	1,51,38,94,368	-	-	2,09,54,43,019
Total	58,15,48,651	1,51,38,94,368	-	-	2,09,54,43,019



Laurus Holdings Limited

Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
12. Other Liabilities				
Current				
Interest accrued	5,799	6,649	7,19,419	7,35,119
Charge back reserves and rebates	24,91,101	31,40,466	30,90,63,428	34,71,94,219
	<u>24,96,900</u>	<u>31,47,115</u>	<u>30,97,82,847</u>	<u>34,79,29,338</u>
*Details of charge back reserves and rebates				
Opening Balance	22,29,400	45,34,157	34,71,94,219	48,83,69,156
Provisions relating to sales during the year	4,68,01,036	3,96,10,501	5,46,62,34,312	4,33,36,09,765
Credits/ payments during the year	(4,65,39,335)	(4,10,04,193)	(5,50,43,65,103)	(4,47,47,84,702)
Closing Balance	<u>24,91,101</u>	<u>31,40,466</u>	<u>30,90,63,428</u>	<u>34,71,94,219</u>
13. Income tax assets liabilities				
Provision for taxes	97,760	3,412	1,21,28,847	3,77,214
	<u>97,760</u>	<u>3,412</u>	<u>1,21,28,847</u>	<u>3,77,214</u>
14. Revenue from Operations				
Sale of Services	20,02,088	37,08,708	23,71,29,305	40,00,49,802
Sale of Products	4,18,56,440	1,88,43,473	4,95,75,18,610	2,03,26,02,093
Revenue from Operations (Gross)	<u>4,38,58,528</u>	<u>2,25,52,181</u>	<u>5,19,46,47,915</u>	<u>2,43,26,51,895</u>
Reconciliation of revenue from sale of products with the contracted price:				
Revenue as per contracted price, net of returns	7,17,31,352	5,78,28,854	8,49,59,33,062	6,23,78,65,475
Chargebacks, rebates and discounts	(4,61,51,538)	(4,01,75,231)	(5,46,62,34,312)	(4,33,36,09,765)
Profit sharing adjustments	1,62,76,626	11,89,850	1,92,78,19,860	12,83,46,383
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>4,18,56,440</u>	<u>1,88,43,473</u>	<u>4,95,75,18,610</u>	<u>2,03,26,02,093</u>
15 Other income				
VAT Refund	11,87,087	-	14,05,99,771	-
Provision no longer required written back	49,189	-	58,25,994	-
Net Forex Gain	56,023	-	66,35,420	-
	<u>12,92,299</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,30,61,185</u>	<u>-</u>
16 Cost of Materials Consumed				
Opening stock at the beginning of the year	92,71,859	87,61,741	1,02,50,50,372	92,18,31,532
Add : Purchases	3,02,12,910	1,76,97,509	3,57,84,47,273	1,90,89,89,592
Less : Closing stock at the end of the year	60,80,692	92,71,859	75,44,13,214	1,02,50,50,372
	<u>3,34,04,077</u>	<u>1,71,87,391</u>	<u>3,84,90,84,431</u>	<u>1,80,57,70,752</u>
17 Employee Benefits Expenses				
Salaries, allowances and wages	23,90,165	23,26,240	28,30,93,533	25,09,26,158
	<u>23,90,165</u>	<u>23,26,240</u>	<u>28,30,93,533</u>	<u>25,09,26,158</u>
18 Other Expenses				
Rent	86,338	85,532	1,02,25,959	92,26,140
Rates and taxes	44,582	1,29,843	52,80,337	1,40,05,866
Storage & Title distribution charges	26,82,523	37,19,538	31,77,20,707	40,12,18,009
Office maintenance	30,881	40,083	36,57,577	43,23,661
Insurance	1,22,409	1,23,141	1,44,98,244	1,32,82,936
Printing and stationery	17,246	20,448	20,42,633	22,05,679
Consultancy and other professional charges	4,63,972	4,04,691	5,49,53,308	4,36,53,087
Baddebts	3,71,994	6,80,014	4,40,59,341	7,33,51,546
Travelling and conveyance	85,882	94,212	1,01,71,950	1,01,62,432
Communication expenses	32,828	38,337	38,88,181	41,35,324
Business Support Services	71,036	3,15,401	84,13,575	3,40,21,580
Other selling expenses	2,71,251	3,30,253	3,21,27,240	3,56,23,632
Net Forex loss	-	7	-	755
Royalty	-	3,01,713	-	3,25,45,087
	<u>42,80,942</u>	<u>62,83,213</u>	<u>50,70,39,052</u>	<u>67,77,55,734</u>
19 Finance Expenses				
Interest				
- on loans	2,41,957	2,85,762	2,86,57,629	3,08,24,490
Bank charges	1,346	402	1,59,422	43,363
	<u>2,43,303</u>	<u>2,86,164</u>	<u>2,88,17,051</u>	<u>3,08,67,853</u>



Laurus Holdings Limited

Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Laurus Holdings Limited (LHL 'the Company') and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) for the Year ended March 31, 2025. The Company offers wide range of business support services in the fields of Pharmaceuticals and related services to the global Pharmaceutical community, incorporated under the Companies Act 2006 as a private company, that the company is limited by shares, and the situation of its registered office is in England and Wales.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

- (a) The financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS'), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued there after.

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) Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- 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 Group 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 Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

The Group has following investments in subsidiaries :

Name of Entity	Principal place of business and Country of Incorporation	Investee relationship	Proportion of ownership interest
Laurus Generics Inc*	USA	Subsidiary	100%
Laurus Generics GmbH	Germany	Subsidiary	100%

* With effect from March 31, 2020, Laurus Synthesis Inc, the wholly owned subsidiary of Laurus Labs Limited merged with Laurus Generic Inc. The post merger capital structure of Laurus Generics Inc is as follows : 62 % held by Laurus Holdings Limited and 38% held by Laurus Labs Limited. However, for consolidation purpose 100% numbers included in Laurus Holdings Limited.

Consolidation procedure:

- a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries.
- b) Eliminate the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.
- d) When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

(b) Foreign currencies

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

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group 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 Group'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

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 Group.

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 Group 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 Group 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.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

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

Sale of products

Product revenue represents net invoice value including fixed and variable consideration. Variable consideration arises on the sale of goods as a result of discounts and allowances given and accruals for estimated future returns and rebates. Revenue is not recognised in full until it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur.

The methodology and assumptions used to estimate rebates and returns are monitored and adjusted regularly in the light of contractual and legal obligations, historical trends, past experience and projected market conditions. Once the uncertainty associated with the returns and rebates is resolved, revenue is adjusted accordingly.

Provision for chargeback, rebates and discounts

Provisions for chargeback, rebates, discounts and Medicaid payments are estimated and provided for in the year of sales and recorded as reduction of revenue. A chargeback claim is a claim made by the wholesaler for the difference between the price at which the product is initially invoiced to the wholesaler and the net price at which it is agreed to be procured from the Company. Provisions for such chargebacks are accrued and estimated based on historical average chargeback rate actually claimed over a year of time, current contract prices with wholesalers/other customers and estimated inventory holding by the wholesalers/other customers.

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 Group'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 Group operates and generates taxable income.

Management Yearically 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**

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress were carried in the balance sheet at cost of acquisition. The Group has elected to regard those values of property as deemed cost at the date of the acquisition since they were broadly comparable to fair value. The Group has also determined that cost of acquisition or construction does not differ materially from fair valuation as at 1 April 2015 (date of transition to Ind AS).

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 Group 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 Group, 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.

(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 is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Group has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Group 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 Group 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.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group 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 Group to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Group'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 Group's cash management.

(k) Measurement of EBITDA

The Group 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 Group measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations and does not include depreciation and amortisation expense, finance costs and tax expense.

(l) foreign currency translation

The company converted the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements for presentation purposes from the relevant currency i.e GBP for the business into the presentation currency (INR). The average foreign currency rate applied was 118.4410 INR/GBP for profit and loss account transactions. The closing foreign currency rate applied was 124.0670 INR/GBP 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.

Related Party Transactions

Names of related parties and description of relationship

	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
Holding Company				
Transactions During the year				
i) Laurus Labs Limited				
Purchases	2,58,82,856	1,75,35,536	3,06,55,91,373	1,89,15,17,974
Business Support Services- Income	5,17,760	4,82,146	6,13,24,012	5,20,07,980
Business Support Services- Expenses	71,036	3,15,400	84,13,541	3,40,21,503
Service billing	14,76,867	29,63,268	17,49,21,612	31,96,40,870
Sale of Capex (CWIP)	-	12,554	-	13,54,161
Bank Guarantee Commission	37,305	39,205	44,18,442	42,28,953
Closing Balances				
i) Laurus Labs Limited				
Disclosed under Trade Payables	77,78,547	1,70,78,391	96,50,61,031	1,88,81,01,526
Disclosed under Trade Receivables	35,368	3,46,560	43,88,002	3,83,13,991

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 24, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Holdings Limited

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava
Director

V.V. Ravi Kumar
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the Members of
Laurus Holdings Limited

1. We have reviewed the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Laurus Holdings Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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 Labs 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



Place : Hyderabad
Date: 24-04-2026

Murali Krishna Reddy Telluri
Partner

Membership No. 223022
UDIN: 26223022KYWXN15080

Laurus Holdings Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

	Notes	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
ASSETS					
Non Current Assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	21,591	25,910	26,78,789	28,64,444
Investments	4	8,10,760	8,10,760	7,33,54,016	7,33,54,016
		8,32,351	8,36,670	7,60,32,805	7,62,18,460
Current Assets					
Financial Assets					
Trade receivables	5	35,368	35,872	43,88,002	39,65,829
Cash and cash equivalents	6	94,749	72,001	1,17,55,224	79,60,071
Other Current Assets	7	2,83,990	2,85,692	3,52,33,775	3,15,84,668
		4,14,107	3,93,565	5,13,77,001	4,35,10,568
Total Assets		12,46,458	12,30,235	12,74,09,806	11,97,29,028
EQUITY and LIABILITIES					
Shareholders' Funds					
Share Capital	8	8,50,000	8,50,000	7,78,97,649	7,78,97,649
Other Equity					
Retained earnings	9A	3,75,863	3,59,942	3,71,67,921	3,52,82,245
Other reserves	9B	-	-	97,89,201	43,05,752
Total Equity		12,25,863	12,09,942	12,48,54,771	11,74,85,646
Current Liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	10	16,861	16,880	20,91,769	18,66,168
Income tax liabilities	11	3,734	3,412	4,63,266	3,77,214
		20,595	20,292	25,55,035	22,43,382
Total Equity and Liabilities		12,46,458	12,30,234	12,74,09,806	11,97,29,028

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 24, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Holdings Limited

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava
Director

V.V. Ravi Kumar
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026



Laurus Holdings Limited
Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
I. INCOME					
Revenue from Operations	12	5,17,760	4,82,146	6,13,24,012	5,20,07,980
Total Revenue (I)		5,17,760	4,82,146	6,13,24,012	5,20,07,980
II. EXPENSES					
Employee Benefits Expenses	13	4,22,087	4,06,208	4,99,92,406	4,38,16,723
Other Expenses	14	70,314	52,442	83,28,060	56,56,799
Total Expenses (II)		4,92,401	4,58,650	5,83,20,466	4,94,73,522
III. Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) (I-II)		25,359	23,496	30,03,546	25,34,458
Depreciation and Amortisation	3	4,318	4,318	5,11,452	4,65,794
Finance Expenses	15	1,386	1,219	1,64,159	1,31,491
IV. Profit Before Tax for the year		19,655	17,959	23,27,935	19,37,173
V. Tax Expense					
Current Tax		3,734	3,412	4,42,259	3,68,045
Income tax expense		3,734	3,412	4,42,259	3,68,045
VI. Profit for the year (IV-V)		15,921	14,547	18,85,676	15,69,128

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 24, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Holdings Limited

Dr. Satyanarayan Chava
Director

V.V. Ravi Kumar
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026



Laurus Holdings Limited
Cash flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
Profit Before Tax	19,655	17,959	23,27,935	19,37,173
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	19,655	17,959	23,27,935	19,37,173
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	45,58,486	17,98,140
Movement In Working Capital:				
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	504	(1,584)	(4,22,173)	(3,58,354)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	1,702	(5,425)	(36,49,107)	(20,97,507)
Increase in Trade Payables	4,299	5,627	4,11,256	5,43,789
Cash Generated From Operations	26,160	16,577	32,26,397	18,23,241
Direct Taxes paid	(3,412)	(3,509)	(4,04,121)	(3,78,503)
Net Cash Flow from/ (used in) Operating Activities (A)	22,748	13,068	28,22,276	14,44,737
Cash Flow Used In Investing Activities				
Purchase of Investment	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Flow Used In Investing Activities (B)	-	-	-	-
Cash Flow From Financing Activities				
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities (C)	-	-	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	22,748	13,068	28,22,276	14,44,737
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	72,001	58,933	79,60,071	62,00,400
Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	9,72,877	3,14,933
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	94,749	72,001	1,17,55,224	79,60,071
Notes:				
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
Balances with banks				
On current accounts	94,749	72,001	1,17,55,224	79,60,071
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	94,749	72,001	1,17,55,224	79,60,071

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 24, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Holdings Limited

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026



V.V. Ravi Kumar
Director

Laurus Holding Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Amount in GBP		Amount in INR	
	Furniture and Fixtures	Total Property, plant and equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Total Property, plant and equipment
As at April 01, 2024	43,182	43,182	42,86,870	42,86,870
Additions				
Disposals				
Exchange Difference				
As at March 31, 2025	43,182	43,182	42,86,870	42,86,870
Additions				
Disposals				
Exchange Difference				
As at March 31, 2026	43,182	43,182	42,86,870	42,86,870
Depreciation				
As at April 01, 2024	12,955	12,955	11,87,990	11,87,990
Charge for the Year	4,318	4,318	4,65,794	4,65,794
Disposals				-
Exchange Difference			(1,73,010)	(1,73,010)
As at March 31, 2025	17,273	17,273	14,80,774	14,80,774
Charge for the year	4,318	4,318	5,11,452	5,11,452
Disposals				-
Exchange Difference			(3,84,145)	(3,84,145)
As at March 31, 2026	21,591	21,591	16,08,081	16,08,081
Net Block				
As at April 01, 2024	30,228	30,228	30,98,880	30,98,880
As at March 31, 2025	25,910	25,910	28,06,096	28,06,096
As at March 31, 2026	21,591	21,591	26,78,789	26,78,789



Laurus Holdings Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
4. Investments				
- 10,000 Equity Shares of USD 100 each fully paid-up in Laurus Generics Inc.	7,65,670	7,65,670	6,92,74,430	6,92,74,430
- 500 Equity Shares of EURO 100 each fully paid-up in Laurus Generics GmbH	45,090	45,090	40,79,586	40,79,586
	8,10,760	8,10,760	7,33,54,016	7,33,54,016

5. Trade Receivables				
Receivable from related parties	35,368	35,872	43,88,002	39,65,829
	35,368	35,872	43,88,002	39,65,829

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026: 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	35,368	-	-	35,368
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	35,368	-	-	35,368

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026: Amount in INR

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	43,88,002	-	-	43,88,002
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	43,88,002	-	-	43,88,002

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	1- 2 years
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	35,872	-	-	35,872
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	35,872	-	-	35,872

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

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	39,65,829	-	-	39,65,829
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	39,65,829	-	-	39,65,829

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Balances with Banks
- On Current Accounts

94,749	72,001	1,17,55,224	79,60,071
94,749	72,001	1,17,55,224	79,60,071

7. Financial Assets

Other Assets

Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Security Deposits

Advances recoverable in cash or kind

Prepayments

Balances with Statutory/Government Authorities

Advances given to related parties

3,588	4,739	4,45,152	5,23,920
339	890	42,059	98,394
2,80,063	2,80,063	3,47,46,564	3,09,62,354
2,83,990	2,85,692	3,52,33,775	3,15,84,668

8. Share Capital

Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up

8,500 Equity share of GBP 100 (March 31, 2025 8,500) Equity shares) each fully paid up

8,50,000	8,50,000	7,78,97,649	7,78,97,649
8,50,000	8,50,000	7,78,97,649	7,78,97,649



Laurus Holdings Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
9 Other Equity				
9A. Retained Earnings				
Opening balance	3,59,942	3,45,396	3,52,82,245	3,37,13,117
Add : Profit for the year	15,921	14,547	18,85,676	15,69,128
Net surplus in the Statement of profit and loss	3,75,863	3,59,942	3,71,67,921	3,52,82,245
9B. Foreign currency translation reserve				
Balance as per last financial statements	-	-	43,05,752	22,11,166
Current year Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTNR)	-	-	54,83,449	20,94,586
Closing at the end of year	-	-	97,89,201	43,05,752
Closing at the end of year	3,75,863	3,59,942	4,69,57,122	3,95,87,997
10. Trade Payables				
- Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15,610	15,630	19,36,685	17,27,974
- Outstanding dues to related parties	1,250	1,250	1,55,084	1,38,194
	16,860	16,880	20,91,769	18,66,168
Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026 - Amount in GBP				
Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 1 year	1-2 year	Total
i) Micro and small enterprises				-
ii) Others	16,860	-	-	16,860
Total	16,860	-	-	16,860
Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026 - Amount in INR				
Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 1 year	1-2 year	Total
i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	20,91,769	-	-	20,91,769
Total	20,91,769	-	-	20,91,769
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 year	Total
i) Micro and small enterprises				-
ii) Others	16,880	-	-	16,880
Total	16,880	-	-	16,880
Trade Payables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2025 - Amount in INR				
Particulars	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment		
		Less than 1 year	1-2 year	Total
i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	18,66,168	-	-	18,66,168
Total	18,66,168	-	-	18,66,168
11. Income tax liabilities				
Provision for taxes (net)	3,734	3,412	4,63,266	3,77,214
	3,734	3,412	4,63,266	3,77,214



Laurus Holdings Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	For the year ended March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
12. Revenue from Operations				
Sale of Services	5,17,760	4,82,146	6,13,24,012	5,20,07,980
Revenue from Operations	5,17,760	4,82,146	6,13,24,012	5,20,07,980
13 Employee Benefits Expenses				
Salaries, allowances and wages	4,22,087	4,06,208	4,99,92,406	4,38,16,723
	4,22,087	4,06,208	4,99,92,406	4,38,16,723
14 Other Expenses				
Rent	20,716	18,143	24,53,624	19,57,044
Office Expenses	17,246	20,448	20,42,633	22,05,679
Consultancy and other professional charges	22,434	4,220	26,57,105	4,55,202
Travelling and conveyance	4,918	4,631	5,82,493	4,99,535
Business Support Services	5,000	5,000	5,92,205	5,39,339
	70,314	52,442	83,28,060	56,56,799
15 Finance Expenses				
Bank charges	1,386	1,219	1,64,159	1,31,491
	1,386	1,219	1,64,159	1,31,491



Laurus Holdings Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Corporate information

Laurus Holding Limited offers wide range of business support services in the fields of Pharmaceuticals and related services to the global Pharmaceutical community, incorporated under the Companies Act 2006 as a private company, that the company is limited by shares, and the situation of its registered office is in England and Wales.

2. Significant 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:

2.2 Summary of significant 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.



Laurus Holdings Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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.

(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 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.



Laurus Holdings Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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.

(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 is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement 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



Laurus Holdings Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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 yearic 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 equivalents for the purposes of the cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

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) **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.

(l) **Foreign currency translation**

The company converted the standalone Ind AS financial statements for presentation purposes from the relevant currency i.e GBP for the business into the presentation currency (INR). The average foreign currency rate applied was 118.4410 INR/GBP for profit and loss account transactions. The closing foreign currency rate applied was 124.0670 INR/GBP 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.

Related Party Transactions

Names of related parties and description of relationship

	March 31, 2026 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2025 Amount in GBP	March 31, 2026 Amount in INR	March 31, 2025 Amount in INR
a) Holding Company				
i) Laurus Labs Limited				
Transactions during the year				
Business Support Services-Income	5,17,760	4,82,146	6,13,24,012	5,20,07,980
Business Support Services-Expenses	5,000	5,000	5,92,205	5,39,339
Closing Balances				
i) Laurus Generics Gmbh				
Trade Advance Receivables	2,80,063	2,80,063	3,47,46,564	3,09,62,354
ii) Laurus Labs Limited				
Trade Receivable	35,368	35,872	43,88,002	39,65,829
Trade Payables (Business Support Services)	1,250	1,250	1,55,084	1,38,194

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 24, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Holdings Limited

Dr. Satyanarayana Chava
Director

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 24, 2026

V.V. Ravi Kumar
Director



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Laurus Synthesis Private Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Laurus Synthesis Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 (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, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
- 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 identified above when it becomes available 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.
- When we read the Board's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

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Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including 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 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, 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Company's Board of Directors is 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 controls 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.

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- 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 financial controls 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable 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 Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant 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 March 31, 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 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

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- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h) 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 38(vi) 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.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 38(vii) 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 Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed 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 (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
 - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software system. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)



C Manish Muralidhar

(Partner)

(Membership No. 213649)

(UDIN : 26213649ZLCJJA8733)

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

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

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

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control 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. 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 the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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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 control 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on, the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

C Manish Muralidhar
(Partner)

(Membership No. 213649)
(UDIN: 26213649ZLCJJA8733)

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i)
 - (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
 - B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment so to cover all the items once in every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were due for physical verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) Based on our examination of the registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. Immovable properties of land whose title deeds have been pledged as security for term loans and working capital limits are held in the name of the Company based on the confirmations directly received by us from lenders.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)
 - (a) The inventories except for (goods-in-transit, which have been received subsequent to the year-end), were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and based on information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with the books of account.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns or statements comprising stock statements, book debt statements, statements on ageing analysis of the debtors and other stipulated financial information filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters and no material discrepancies have been observed.

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(iii) The Company has granted unsecured loans to other parties during the year in respect of which:

(a) The Company has granted unsecured loans during the year and details of which are given below:

	(₹ in Millions)
	Loans
A. Aggregate amount granted during the year:	
- Others (to employees)	0.69
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:	
- Others	0.49

The Company has not provided any guarantee or security to any entity during the year.

- (b) The terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans during the year are in our opinion, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts are regular as per stipulation.
- (d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
- (e) No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
- (f) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, 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 during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(f) is not applicable.
- (iv) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, duty, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2026.

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- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix)
 - (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
 - (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.
 - (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
 - (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x)
 - (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
 - (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
 - (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
 - (c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv)
 - (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
 - (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period upto March 2026.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells

- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Group does not have any core investment company as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) 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 and 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 indicating 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.
- (xx) (a) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- (b) In respect of ongoing projects, the company does not have any unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount as at the end of the previous financial year and also at the end of the current financial year. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable for the year.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 008072S)

C Manish Muralidhar
(Partner)

(Membership No. 213649)
(UDIN: 26213649ZLCJJA8733)

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

Laurus Synthesis Private Limited

CIN: U24110AP2020PTC121364

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3A	8,118.16	7,503.68
Right-of-use assets	32A	320.47	324.82
Capital work-in-progress	3B	799.92	1,105.44
Other Intangible assets	3C	18.14	15.67
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4B	31.33	22.82
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	53.77
Income tax assets	15A	22.26	26.51
Other non-current assets	6A	58.56	55.82
Total non-current assets		9,368.84	9,108.53
Current assets			
Inventories	7	1,193.07	923.02
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	1,311.37	938.96
Cash and cash equivalents	9A	0.75	243.82
Other balances with banks	9B	0.70	3.77
Loans	4A	0.49	0.03
Other financial assets	4B	1.47	5.02
Other current assets	6B	458.99	601.33
Total current assets		2,966.84	2,715.95
Total assets		12,335.68	11,824.48
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	1.08	1.08
Other equity	10A	1,959.35	1,194.96
Total equity		1,960.43	1,196.04
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	11A	6,415.09	6,652.05
Lease liabilities	32A	19.07	18.64
Provisions	14A	75.91	49.50
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	247.70	-
Other non-current liabilities	13A	849.13	803.34
Total non-current liabilities		7,606.90	7,523.53
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	11B	985.17	819.25
Lease liabilities	32A	0.77	0.81
Trade payables			
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	11C	38.04	23.28
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	11C	900.93	762.20
Other financial liabilities	12	312.65	1,362.56
Other current liabilities	13B	521.53	129.50
Provisions	14B	9.26	7.31
Total current liabilities		2,768.35	3,104.91
Total equity and liabilities		12,335.68	11,824.48
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		

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

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number : 008072S

C Manish Muralidhar
Partner
Membership No. 213649



Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Synthesis Private Limited



Krishna Chaitanya Chava
Director
DIN: 06831883

Sita Ramaiah Ch
Director
DIN: 08210856

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026

Laurus Synthesis Private Limited

CIN: U24110AP2020PTC121364

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

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I. INCOME			
Revenue from operations	16	4,912.93	2,369.51
Other income	17	63.16	19.37
Total income (I)		4,976.09	2,388.88
II. EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	18	1,032.91	618.48
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	19	(181.51)	(471.98)
Employee benefits expenses	20	417.69	288.11
Other expenses	21	1,259.86	838.45
Total expenses (II)		2,528.95	1,273.06
III. Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) (I-II)		2,447.14	1,115.82
Depreciation and amortisation	3 & 32A	726.61	463.88
Finance income	22	(3.48)	(0.88)
Finance costs	23	611.80	524.34
IV. Profit before tax		1,112.21	128.48
V. Tax expense	27		
Current tax		45.06	-
Deferred tax		301.80	35.38
Total tax expense		346.86	35.38
VI. Profit for the year (IV-V)		765.35	93.10
Other comprehensive income for the year (OCI)	24		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans		(1.28)	(8.15)
Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		0.32	2.37
Total other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		(0.96)	(5.78)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		764.39	87.32
Earnings per equity share Rs.10/- each fully paid	25		
Computed on the basis of total profit for the year			
Basic (Rs.)		7,112.92	865.24
Diluted (Rs.)		7,112.92	865.24
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number : 008072S



C Manish Muralidhar

Partner

Membership No. 213649

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 28, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laurus Synthesis Private Limited




Krishna Chaitanya Chava

Director

DIN: 06831883

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 28, 2026



Sita Ramaiah Ch

Director

DIN: 08210856

Laurus Synthesis Private Limited

CIN: U24110AP2020PTC121364

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

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid up

As at April 01, 2024

Shares issued during the year

As at March 31, 2025

Shares issued during the year

As at March 31, 2026

No.	Rs.
1,07,600	1.00
-	-
1,07,600	1.00
-	-
1,07,600	1.00

b. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Total
	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit plans	
As at April 01, 2024	116.99	991.24	(0.59)	1,107.64
Profit for the year	93.10	-	-	93.10
Re-measurement loss on the net defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	(5.78)	(5.78)
As at March 31, 2025	210.09	991.24	(6.37)	1,194.96
Profit for the year	765.35	-	-	765.35
Re-measurement loss on the net defined benefit plans, net of tax	-	-	(0.96)	(0.96)
As at March 31, 2026	975.44	991.24	(7.33)	1,959.35

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number : 008072S

C Manish Muralidhar

Partner

Membership No. 213649

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 28, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laurus Synthesis Private Limited

Krishna Chaitanya Chava

Director

DIN: 06831883

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 28, 2026

Sita Ramaiah Ch

Director

DIN: 08210856

Laurus Synthesis Private Limited

CIN: U24110AP2020PTC121364

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	1,112.21	128.48
Cash flows from operating activities		
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation	726.61	463.88
Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	25.50	11.98
Finance income	(3.48)	(0.88)
Interest expense	600.13	514.75
Net (gain) or loss on foreign exchange fluctuations (unrealised)	(19.04)	1.72
Allowance for bad and doubtful advance and debts	0.75	0.32
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,442.68	1,120.25
Movement in working capital:		
Increase in inventories	(270.05)	(573.14)
Increase in trade receivables	(345.84)	(819.82)
Decrease/(Increase) in financial and non-financial assets	136.92	(270.48)
Increase in trade payables	146.02	504.75
Increase in financial, non-financial liabilities and provisions	460.77	168.30
Cash generated from operations	2,570.50	129.86
Income tax (paid)	(41.14)	(25.58)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	2,529.36	104.28
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including intangible assets, capital work in progress, capital creditors and capital advances	(2,111.98)	(2,086.95)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	5.36	7.37
Movement in bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	3.07	(3.77)
Interest received	3.48	0.88
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	(2,100.07)	(2,082.47)
Net cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from loans from related parties	2,570.00	3,455.00
Repayment of term loans	(566.93)	(454.53)
Repayment of loans from related parties	(2,240.02)	(1,000.00)
Proceeds from short - term borrowings (net)	335.76	-
(Repayment)/Proceeds from Supplier financing arrangements (net) Refer: Note 11(D)	(169.86)	107.24
Payment of lease liabilities	(1.18)	(1.14)
Interest paid	(600.13)	(514.75)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities (C)	(672.36)	1,591.82
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(243.07)	(386.37)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	243.82	630.19
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	0.75	243.82
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash on hand	0.13	0.03
On current accounts	0.62	243.79
Total cash and cash equivalents for the year	0.75	243.82

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under "Indirect method" set out in the Indian Accounting standards(IND AS7)-Statement of cash

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number : 008072S

C Manish Muralidhar

Partner

Membership No. 213649



Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 28, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Laurus Synthesis Private Limited

Krishna Chaitanya Chava

Director

DIN: 06831883

Sita Ramaiah Ch

Director

DIN: 08210856

Place: Hyderabad

Date: April 28, 2026

Laurus Synthesis Private Limited

CIN: U24110TG2020PTC140333

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

Laurus Synthesis Private Limited (the "Company") is a leading Contract Development & Manufacturing Organization (CDMO). The Company intended to support drug development and manufacturing programs of global pharmaceutical and biotech companies. The Company is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated on May 18, 2020 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Laurus Labs Limited. The Company is equipped with manufacturing facilities situated in Jawaharlal Nehru Pharma City & Achutapuram at Visakhapatnam, and Research and Development Centre in IKP Knowledge Park at Hyderabad.

These financial statements are authorised by the Board of Directors for issue in accordance with their resolution dated April 28, 2026.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

- (a) The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS'), under the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies below, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III). These Standalone financial statements have been prepared on accrual and Going concern basis. The Accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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. 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.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

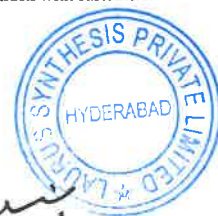
The financial controller of the Company determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. Any change in the fair value of each asset and liability is also compared with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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.

(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, regardless of when the payment is being made. 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 transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. The Company derives revenues primarily from Contract Development & Manufacturing Operations and services (together called as "Pharmaceuticals")

The following is summary of material accounting policies relating to revenue recognition. Further, refer note no. 16 for disaggregate revenues from contracts with customers.



Laurus Synthesis Private Limited

CIN: U24110TG2020PTC140333

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Sale of products

The Company recognises revenue for supply of goods to customers against orders received. The majority of contracts that company enters into relate to sales orders containing single performance obligations for the delivery of pharmaceutical products as per Ind AS 115. Product revenue is recognised when control of the goods is passed to the customer. The point at which control passes is determined based on the terms and conditions by each customer arrangement, but generally occurs on delivery to the customer. Revenue is not recognised until it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Amount representing the profit share component is recognised as revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

The Company also recognises revenue where goods are ready as per customer request and pending dispatch at the instance of the customer. In such cases, the products are separately identified as belonging to the customer and the Company does not hold the right to redirect the product to another customer. On satisfaction of all performance obligations, invoice is raised on the customer in accordance with customer request at regular payment terms.

Sale of services

Revenue from services rendered, which primarily relate to contract research, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as the underlying services are performed. Upfront non-refundable payments received under these arrangements are deferred and recognised as revenue over the expected period over which the related services are expected to be performed.

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

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 period, 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 finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(e) Government Grants

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.

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

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

(g) Property, plant and equipment

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. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. 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 period during which such expenses are incurred.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

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. Freehold land is not depreciated.

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
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 period 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 statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

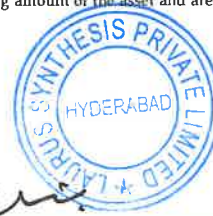
(h) Intangible assets

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.

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



Laurus Synthesis Private Limited

CIN: U24110TG2020PTC140333

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

(i) Leases

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. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

(j) Borrowing costs

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

(k) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

- Raw materials: Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Stores, spares and packing materials are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

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

(m) Provisions

General

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

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

(n) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund by a third party.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined based on projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit or Loss in subsequent periods.



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Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

The Company treats accumulated leaves which are to be settled after 12 months as a long-term employee benefit and accumulated leaves which are to be settled in the next 12 months as a short-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such accumulated leaves are provided for based on an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

(o) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are initially measured (initial recognition amount) at their transaction price (as defined in Ind AS 115) unless those contain a significant financing component determined in accordance with Ind AS 115. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, a 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 8.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits and bank balances.
- b) Trade receivables that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss. 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 and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition.

If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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

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

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

Particulars	% of provision on outstanding receivables
> 1 year and < 2 years	25%
> 2 years and < 3 years	50%
> 3 years	100%

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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



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Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to Statement of Profit or Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

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

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

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Supplier financing arrangements

The Company recognizes liabilities under Supplier Finance Arrangements as financial liabilities, classifying them as Trade Payables or other financial liabilities, when settlements remain within original invoice terms and as Borrowings, if the arrangement significantly extends payment terms beyond original invoice terms. Corresponding cash flows related to trade payables are included in operating activities and those related to borrowings are included in financing activities, in the statement of cash flows.

(p) 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.

(q) Measurement of EBITDA

The Company presents EBITDA in the statement of profit or loss, which is neither specifically required by Ind AS 1 nor defined under Ind AS. Ind AS complaint Schedule III allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals, shall be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the company's financial position or performance or to cater to industry/sector-specific disclosure requirements or when required for compliance with the amendments to the Companies Act or under the Indian Accounting Standards.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss and does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance income, finance costs, share of profit/ loss from associate and tax expense in the measurement of EBITDA.

(r) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events that have changed the number of shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(s) Recent 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.

Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates:

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.

Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: 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:

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 of 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 temporary 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. 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.



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3A. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Total Property, plant and equipment
Gross carrying value at cost or deemed cost							
<u>As at April 01, 2024</u>	486.67	1,137.09	2,648.84	64.89	0.90	29.80	4,368.19
Additions	-	1,651.41	2,246.59	42.24	2.50	60.95	4,003.69
Disposals	-	-	(28.06)	-	-	-	(28.06)
As at March 31, 2025	486.67	2,788.50	4,867.37	107.13	3.40	90.75	8,343.82
Additions	-	240.94	1,103.18	4.81	-	13.30	1,362.23
Disposals	-	(3.10)	(31.75)	(5.62)	-	-	(40.47)
As at March 31, 2026	486.67	3,026.34	5,938.80	106.32	3.40	104.05	9,665.58
Depreciation							
<u>As at April 01, 2024</u>	-	48.47	323.91	9.56	0.33	10.36	392.63
Charge for the year	-	65.66	366.33	12.94	0.34	10.95	456.22
Disposals	-	-	(8.71)	-	-	-	(8.71)
As at March 31, 2025	-	114.13	681.53	22.50	0.67	21.31	840.14
Charge for the year	-	107.01	572.98	17.94	0.85	18.60	717.38
Disposals	-	(0.28)	(8.23)	(1.59)	-	-	(10.10)
As at March 31, 2026	-	220.86	1,246.28	38.85	1.52	39.91	1,547.42
Net carrying value							
As at March 31, 2025	486.67	2,674.37	4,185.84	84.63	2.73	69.44	7,503.68
As at March 31, 2026	486.67	2,805.48	4,692.52	67.48	1.88	64.14	8,118.16

Notes:

(i) Pledge on Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment with a net carrying amount of aggregating Rs. 8,116.28 (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 7,503.68) are subject to a pari passu first charge on the Company's term loans. Further, the property, plant and equipment are subject to a pari passu second charge on the Company's current borrowings.

Also, refer note 11A and 11B.

(ii) All the title deeds of Immovable properties are held in the name of the Company. The Company has not revalued it's Property, Plant & Equipment during the current & previous year.

(iii) Refer note no. 28 for purchase & sale of Property, Plant & Equipment from related parties

(iv) During the current year borrowing cost of Rs.Nil (March 31,2025 of Rs. 42.40) has been capitalized.

3B. Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) ageing schedule:

(i) Capital work-in-progress movement schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	1,105.44	2,561.25
Additions	1,056.71	2,547.88
Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	1,362.23	4,003.69
Closing balance	799.92	1,105.44

(ii) Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) ageing schedule:

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	405.29	384.01	6.54	4.08	799.92
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1,016.14	85.21	4.09	-	1,105.44
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

iii) As on the date of the balance sheet, there are no Capital work-in-progress projects whose completion is over due or has exceeded the cost compared to it's original plan.

3C. Intangible Assets

Particulars	Computer Software
Gross carrying value at cost or deemed cost	
<u>As at April 01, 2024</u>	18.13
Additions	6.26
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2025	24.39
Additions	7.36
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2026	31.75
Amortisation	
<u>As at April 01, 2024</u>	5.56
Charge for the year	3.16
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2025	8.72
Charge for the year	4.89
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2026	13.61
Net carrying value	
As at March 31, 2025	15.67
As at March 31, 2026	18.14

Notes:

i)The Company has not revalued it's intangible assets during the current & previous year.



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4. Financial assets
A. Loans (As amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Other loans		
- Loans to employees	0.49	0.03
Total	0.49	0.03

B. Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	31.33	22.82
Total	31.33	22.82
Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Export and other incentives receivable *	1.47	5.02
Total	1.47	5.02

* Export and other incentives have been recognized on the following:

a) Incentive in the form of duty credit scrip upon sale of exports under Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) Scheme

5. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liability		
Income tax at the applicable rate on the difference between the aggregate book written down value and tax written down value of property, plant and equipment	(269.60)	(315.75)
(A)	(269.60)	(315.75)
Deferred tax asset		
Carry forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation	-	354.84
Other items giving rise to temporary differences	21.90	14.68
(B)	21.90	369.52
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (Net)	(A+B)	53.77

The company has recognized deferred tax asset on carried forward business losses to the extent there are sufficient estimated future taxable profits.

For the year ended March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised/ utilized during the year	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing Balance
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(150.41)	46.15	-	(104.26)
Carry forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation	354.84	(354.84)	-	-
Other items giving rise to temporary differences	(150.66)	6.90	0.32	(143.44)
Total	53.77	(301.79)	0.32	(247.70)

For the year ended March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised/ utilized during the year	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing Balance
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(165.34)	(150.41)	-	(150.41)
Carry forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation	247.23	107.61	-	354.84
Other items giving rise to temporary differences	4.89	7.42	2.37	(150.66)
Total	86.78	(35.38)	2.37	53.77

6. Other assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A) Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances	58.56	55.82
Total	58.56	55.82
B) Current (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	13.50	5.66
Prepayments	1.46	3.27
Balances with statutory/Government authorities	403.41	589.49
Interest receivable	0.03	0.05
Other Receivables *	40.59	2.86
Total	458.99	601.33

* Includes related party balance of Rs 40.28 (Rs. 0.41 as at March 31, 2025) (refer note no.28)

7. Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials (including port stock and stock in transit of Rs 16.64)	346.11	279.73
Work-in-progress	603.26	524.07
Finished goods	166.97	64.65
Stores, spares and packing materials	76.73	54.57
Total	1,193.07	923.02



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8. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Considered good	1,135.55	603.27
Receivable from related parties (Refer note no. 28)	175.82	335.69
Credit impaired	1.07	0.32
	<u>1,312.44</u>	<u>939.28</u>
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(1.07)	(0.32)
	<u>1,311.37</u>	<u>938.96</u>

a) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

b) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 - 90 days.

c) Of the trade receivables balance, Rs.1,252.61 in aggregate (as at March 31, 2025 Rs. 888.76) is due from companies representing more than 5 % of the total trade receivables balance.

d) The Company has used practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for doubtful trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking estimates. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates used in the provision matrix.

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.32	-
Additions during the year	0.75	0.32
Balance at the end of the year	<u>1.07</u>	<u>0.32</u>

Trade Receivables ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,262.61	41.34	4.88	2.35	1.26	-	1,312.44
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	(0.44)	(0.63)	-	(1.07)
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,262.61	41.34	4.88	1.91	0.63	-	1,311.37

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

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	655.00	282.25	0.79	1.24	-	-	939.28
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	(0.32)	-	-	(0.32)
iv) Disputed Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	655.00	282.25	0.79	0.92	-	-	938.96

9. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts and cash credit accounts	0.62	243.79
Cash on hand	0.13	0.03
Total	<u>0.75</u>	<u>243.82</u>
B) Other balances with banks		
On deposit accounts		
- Balance held as margin money	0.70	3.77
Total	<u>0.70</u>	<u>3.77</u>

10. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised		
15,000,000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	150.00	150.00
(March 31, 2025 15,000,000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each)		
Total	<u>150.00</u>	<u>150.00</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up		
107,600 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid	1.08	1.08
(March 31, 2025 1,07,600 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each)		
Total	<u>1.08</u>	<u>1.08</u>



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10.1 Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Rs.	Number of shares	Rs.
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up				
Balance at the beginning of the year (Rs. 10/- each)	1,07,600	1.08	1,07,600	1.08
Issued during the year (Rs. 10/- each)	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,07,600	1.08	1,07,600	1.08

10.2 Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share at the general meetings of the Company. For liquidation terms refer note 10.2(a)

10.2(a) Liquidation terms and preferential rights

The liquidation terms of the equity shares are as follows:

- (a) If the company shall be wound up, the Liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the company and any other sanction required by the Act divide amongst the shareholders, in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the company, whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not.
- (b) For the purpose aforesaid, the Liquidator may set such value as he deems fair upon any property to be divided as aforesaid and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the shareholders or different classes of shareholders.

10.3 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each held by				
Laurus Labs Limited	99.99%	1,07,599	99.99%	1,07,599
Dr. Satyanarayana Chava	0.01%	1	0.01%	1

10.4 Details of shares held by the promoters of the Company:

Shares held by promoters at the end of March 31, 2026

Promoter Name	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Laurus Labs Limited	1,07,599	99.99%	0.00%
Dr. Satyanarayana Chava	1	0.01%	-
Total	1,07,600	100%	-

Shares held by promoters at the end of March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Laurus Labs Limited	1,07,599	99.99%	0.00%
Dr. Satyanarayana Chava	1	0.01%	-
Total	1,07,600	100%	-

10A Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Securities Premium	991.24	991.24
Retained earnings	975.44	210.09
Other comprehensive income	(7.33)	(6.37)
Total	1,959.35	1,194.96

Securities premium:

Securities premium includes the premium received on issue of equity shares. It is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

Retained earnings:

Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date less any transfers to general reserve or other distribution to shareholders

Other comprehensive income

Comprises of re-measurement of defined employee benefit plans: Difference between the interest income on plan assets and the return actually achieved, any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in actuarial assumptions or experience adjustments within the plans, are recognized in other comprehensive income and subsequently not reclassified into statement of profit and loss.

11. Financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A) Non-current borrowings		
Term loans from banks - Secured Refer (a & b)	1,440.09	2,007.05
Loans from Group Companies - Unsecured	4,975.00	4,645.00
Total	6,415.09	6,652.05
Current maturities of non-current borrowings		
Term loans from banks - Secured Refer (a & b)	567.01	566.99
Loans from Group Companies - Unsecured	50.00	50.00
	617.01	616.99
Less: Amount disclosed under the head "current borrowings"	(617.01)	(616.99)
Total	-	-
B) Current borrowings		
Cash credits and working capital demand loans		
Indian rupee loans from banks - Secured	335.75	-
Indian rupee loans from banks - Unsecured	32.41	202.26
Current maturities of non-current borrowings	617.01	616.99
Total	985.17	819.25



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

a) The details of term loans from banks are as under:

Name of the Bank	Outstanding as on March 31, 2026	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025	Sanction Amount	No. of Instalments & Commencement of Instalments	Effective Interest rate
State Bank of India	996.48	1,195.91	1,500	28 quarterly instalments ranging from Rs. 25 to 75: Commencing from June 2023	1M MCLR with minimum floor rate of SBI (March 31 2025: Repo plus 1.00%)
HDFC Bank	1,010.62	1,378.13	1,500	20 quarterly instalments ranging from Rs.7.5 to 91.88: Commencing from January 2024	1M T-Bill plus 0.88% (March 31 2025: 1M T-Bill plus 0.88%)

b) Term Loans are secured by pari passu first charge on Property Plant & Equipment (both present & future) and pari passu second charge on current assets of the company and are also backed by corporate guarantee issued by Laurus Labs Limited.
Current borrowings are availed in Rupee. Interest on rupee loans at at 91 days T Bill + 1.67% , with minimum floor rate of SBI (March 31, 2025: MCLR + 1.20%). These borrowings are secured by pari passu first charge on the current assets and pari passu second charge on Property Plant & Equipment of the company, and are also backed by corporate guarantee from Laurus Labs Limited.

c) The Company has used the borrowings for the purposes for which it was taken.

d) The quarterly returns of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of account.

c) Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Valued at amortised cost		
- Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	424.09	344.27
- Outstanding dues to related parties (Refer note no. 28)	476.84	417.93
Total	900.93	762.20
- Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note no. 29)	38.04	23.28
Total	38.04	23.28

Terms & conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-120 day terms.

For explanation on the company's credit risk management processes, refer note no. 35.

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) MSME	-	38.04	-	-	-	-	38.04
ii) Others	44.08	408.01	448.82	0.02	0.00	-	900.93
iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	44.08	446.05	448.82	0.02	0.00	-	938.97

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) MSME	-	23.28	-	-	-	-	23.28
ii) Others	39.08	303.73	414.37	-	5.02	-	762.20
iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	39.08	327.01	414.37	-	5.02	-	785.48

D) Supplier financing arrangements

The company has availed facilities which offer extended payment terms for low tenor payables and the related liabilities under this arrangement are presented under Current Borrowings, as they represent finance obtained by the company and are sufficiently different from trade payables. The Company pays the financier within 90 days from the discounting date.

Carrying amount of liabilities under supplier financing arrangement	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Presented as part of Current Borrowings		
Borrowings for which the suppliers have already received payment	32.41	202.26

12. Other Current Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital creditors ^	297.28	1,343.54
Other Payables (includes payroll related liabilities, interest accrued etc.)^	15.37	19.02
Total	312.65	1,362.56

^ Includes dues to MSME vendors of Rs. 76.05 (refer note no. 29) and dues to related parties of Rs. 08.16 (refer note no.28) as at March 31 2026

Includes dues to MSME vendors of Rs. 71.31 (refer note no. 29) and dues to related parties of Rs. 75.71 (refer note no.28) as at March 31 2025

* Interest accrued but not due is normally settled monthly/quarterly through out the financial year

13. Other Non-current and Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A) Non-current		
Advances from customers	849.13	803.34
Total	849.13	803.34
B) Current		
Advances from customers	507.32	108.77
Statutory dues	14.21	20.73
Total	521.53	129.50



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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14. Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A) Non-current provisions		
Provision for gratuity (Refer note no. 30)	47.72	31.85
Provision for compensated absences	28.19	17.65
Total	75.91	49.50
B) Current provisions		
Provision for gratuity (Refer note no. 30)	3.42	3.12
Provision for compensated absences	5.84	4.19
Total	9.26	7.31

15. Income tax assets/liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A) Income tax assets		
Advance tax	22.26	26.51
Total	22.26	26.51

16. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Goods		
Income from Sale of API & Intermediates	3,874.76	1,774.09
Income from sale of traded goods	37.00	-
(A)	3,911.76	1,774.09
Sale of services		
Contract research services	276.10	316.14
Contract manufacturing services	194.51	110.38
(B)	470.61	426.52
Other operating revenue		
Sale of scrap	11.93	4.50
Export and other incentives	9.40	5.09
Others * (Refer note no. 28)	509.23	159.31
(C)	530.56	168.90
Revenue from operations	(A+B+C) 4,912.93	2,369.51

* Others include revenue derived from R&D support service & marketing support services to parent company.

(i) Disaggregated revenue information:

Below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations - Domestic	944.44	552.94
Revenue from operations - Exports	3,968.49	1,816.57
Total	4,912.93	2,369.51
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	3,933.09	1,783.68
Services transferred at a point of time / over time	979.84	585.83
Total	4,912.93	2,369.51

(ii) Details of contract balances

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade receivables (Refer note no. 8)	1,311.37	938.96
Advance from customers (Refer note no. 13)	1,356.45	912.11

(iii) The amount of revenue recognised from advances from customers at the beginning of the year is NIL (March 31, 2025 : NIL)

(iv) Revenue from customers contributing more than 10% of total revenue amounts to Rs. 4,530.61 (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 2,131.35)

17. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net gain on foreign exchange fluctuations	63.09	19.37
Miscellaneous income	0.07	-
Total	63.16	19.37

18. Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Raw materials consumed		
Opening stock at the beginning of the year	279.73	204.25
Add : Purchases	1,095.76	691.69
	1,375.49	895.94
Less : Closing stock at the end of the year	346.11	279.73
	(A) 1,029.38	616.21
Packing materials consumed	(B) 3.53	2.27
Total	(A+B) 1,032.91	618.48



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

19. Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening stock of inventories		
Finished goods of API and Intermediates	64.65	17.47
Work-in-progress of API and Intermediates	524.08	99.27
	588.73	116.74
Closing stock of inventories		
Finished goods of API and Intermediates	166.97	64.65
Work-in-Progress of API and Intermediates	603.27	524.07
	770.24	588.72
Increase in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	(181.51)	(471.98)
Increase in finished goods of API and Intermediates	(102.32)	(47.18)
Increase in Work-in-Progress of API and Intermediates	(79.19)	(424.80)
Increase in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	(181.51)	(471.98)

20. Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, allowances and wages	314.81	213.01
Contribution to provident fund and other funds (Refer note no. 30)	18.01	12.84
Gratuity expense (Refer note no. 30)	16.39	6.41
Recruitment and training	0.40	0.12
Staff welfare expenses	68.08	55.73
Total	417.69	288.11

21. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Consumption of stores and spares	53.10	32.60
Conversion charges	496.78	324.74
Factory maintenance	185.52	158.32
Effluent treatment expenses	57.98	27.81
Power and fuel	243.13	152.08
Repairs and maintenance		
-Plant and machinery	54.21	25.43
-Buildings	4.87	5.19
-Others	2.26	0.94
Testing and analysis charges	8.08	2.80
Rent	0.85	1.18
Rates and taxes	25.93	7.59
Insurance	18.83	12.80
Printing and stationery	3.06	4.57
Consultancy and other professional charges	17.11	17.56
Membership and subscription	0.17	0.26
Remuneration to auditors		
-Audit fee	1.00	1.00
-Limited review	0.60	0.60
-Other services	0.90	0.14
-Out of pocket expenses	0.06	0.03
Travelling and conveyance	0.82	0.37
Communication expenses	3.39	2.49
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	25.50	11.98
Allowance for bad and doubtful advance and debts	0.75	0.32
Carriage outwards	5.11	0.86
Other selling expenses	2.10	4.09
Business support services	47.35	40.41
CSR expenditure (Refer note no. 26)	0.40	2.29
Total	1,259.86	838.45

22. Finance Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income on		
Electricity deposits and others	3.48	0.88
Total	3.48	0.88



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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23. Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest at amortised cost		
- on term loans *	154.58	199.49
- on working capital facilities	25.49	16.85
- on Intercompany loans (Refer note no. 28)	380.94	256.37
- on others	39.12	42.04
Total interest expense	600.13	514.75
Bank charges	11.67	9.59
Total	611.80	524.34

* Note: Borrowing costs of NIL (March 31, 2025: Rs.16.34) has been capitalized. Capitalization rate considered is NIL (March 31, 2025: 7.76% p.a)

24. Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans	(1.28)	(8.15)
Deferred tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	0.32	2.37
Total	(0.96)	(5.78)

25. Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:		
Earnings for basic EPS being net profit attributable to owners of the company	765.35	93.10
Weighted average number of equity shares in computing basic EPS	1,07,600	1,07,600
Add: Effect of dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares in computing diluted earnings per share	1,07,600	1,07,600
Face value of each equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Earnings per share		
- Basic (Rs.)	7,112.92	865.24
- Diluted (Rs.)	7,112.92	865.24

26. Details of CSR Expenditure

A company meeting the applicability threshold as required by the Companies Act, 2013, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The nature of CSR activities undertaken by the company towards rural development. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is Rs.0.40 (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 2.29).

For the year ended March 31, 2026

CSR Activities	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Yet to be paid in cash
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	0.40	-	-
Total	0.40	-	-

There is no shortfall at the end of March 31, 2026 in terms of amount required to be spent by the company.

The above amount of Rs. 0.40 is incurred through Laurus Charitable Trust (Refer note no.28)

For the year ended March 31, 2025

CSR Activities	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Yet to be paid in cash
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	2.29	-	-
Total	2.29	-	-

There is no shortfall at the end of March 31, 2025 in terms of amount required to be spent by the company.

The above amount of Rs. 2.29 is incurred through Laurus Charitable Trust (Refer note no.28)



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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27. Taxes**(a) Income tax expense:**

The major components of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2026 and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax	45.06	-
Deferred tax credit	301.80	35.38
Total income tax expense/(income) recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	346.86	35.38

(ii) Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	0.32	2.37
Total tax recognised in OCI	0.32	2.37

Note :During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has recognised provision for income tax for the year ended March 31, 2026 and remeasured its deferred tax assets/liabilities based on the rate prescribed in the said Section.

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit / (loss) before tax (A)	1112.21	128.48
Enacted tax rate in India (B)	25.17%	29.12%
Expected tax expenses (C = A*B)	279.94	37.41
Permanent Difference		
Expenses disallowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	0.40	2.29
Impact of rate change on Deferred Tax	(28.97)	-
Others	294.42	(9.28)
Profit after adjusting permanent differences	1378.06	121.50
Expected tax expense	346.86	35.38
Total Tax expense	346.86	35.38
Effective tax rate	31.19%	27.54%

28. Related party disclosures**Names of related parties and description of relationship**

Name of the related party	Relationship
Holding company	
i) Laurus Labs Limited	Holding Company
ii) Sriam Labs Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
iii) Laurus Holdings Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
iv) Laurus Generics Inc	Fellow Subsidiary
v) Laurus Generics GmbH	Fellow Subsidiary
vi) Laurus Generics SA (Pty) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
vii) Laurus Bio Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
viii) Laurus Specialty Chemicals Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
ix) ImmunoAdoptive Cell Therapy Private Limited	Associate of Holding Company
x) Ethan Energy India Private Limited	Associate of Holding Company
xi) KRKA Pharma Private Limited	Joint Venture of Holding Company

Key Management personnel

i) Krishna Chaitanya Chava	Director
ii) Narashimha Rao Chava	Director
iii) Venkata Lakshmi Narasimha Rao Dammalapati	Director
iv) Sita Ramalah Chagarlamudi	Director
v) Soumya Chava	Director

Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel exercise significant influence ~

- i) Laurus Charitable Trust

Transactions during the year :

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
i) Laurus Labs Limited #		
Inter corporate loan (net) *	340.00	2,360.00
Interest on inter corporate loan	358.17	235.09
Conversion & Other domestic service income	194.51	199.77
Sale of goods	181.33	187.27
Sale of assets	36.53	3.92
Purchase of goods	202.81	90.70
Purchase of assets	41.52	71.56
Other service expenses	70.10	60.13
Conversion charges	492.83	324.64
Other operating revenue	509.23	159.31
Interest on others	37.12	40.50
ii) Sriam Labs Private Limited		
Sale of goods	0.02	1.35
Purchases of goods	0.42	-
Inter corporate loan net ^	(10.00)	95.00
Interest on Inter corporate loan	22.78	21.28
iii) Laurus Charitable Trust		
CSR Expenditure	0.40	2.29



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees (Millions), except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Closing balances (Unsecured)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i) Laurus Labs Limited #		
Trade payable	476.35	417.93
Trade receivable	175.81	334.10
Other Payables	8.16	75.71
Inter corporate loan	4745.00	4,405.00
Other Receivables	40.28	0.41
ii) Sriam Labs Private Limited		
Trade payable	0.49	-
Trade receivable	0.00	1.59
Inter corporate loan	280.00	290.00

* Maximum balance outstanding during the year Rs. 4,895.00 (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 4405.00), Loan taken for business purposes at the rate of interest 8.50% till September 2025 and 7.5% from September 2025 to March 2026 (March 31, 2025 : 8.50%)

^ Maximum balance outstanding during the year Rs. 290.00 (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 295.00), Loan taken for business purposes at the rate of interest 8.50% till September 2025 and 7.5% from September 2025 to March 2026 (March 31, 2025 : 8.50%)

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arms length transactions. This assessment is undertaken in each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured.

~ Parties with whom transactions are entered with.

Promoter which holds 10% or more shareholding in the company.

29. Disclosures required under section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each financial year *	114.09	94.59
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 amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each financial year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each financial year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
Total	114.09	94.59

*Includes amount pertaining to Trade Payables Rs. 38.04 and capital creditors Rs. 76.05 as at March 31 2026

Includes amount pertaining to Trade Payables Rs. 23.28 and capital creditors Rs. 71.31 as at March 31 2025

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

30. The employee benefit schemes are as under:

i) Provident fund :

All employees of the Company receive benefits under the Provident Fund which is a defined benefit plan wherein the Company provides the guarantee of a specified return on contribution. The contribution is made both by the employee and the Company equal to 12% of the employees' salary.

ii) Compensated absences:

The accrual for unutilised leave is determined for the entire available leave balance standing to the credit of the employees at the year end. The value of such leave balances that are eligible for carry forward, is determined by an actuarial valuation as at the end of the year and is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii) Gratuity Defined Benefit Plans

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan and governed by Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to a gratuity on departure at 15 days wage for each completed year of service. The company has established a trust to administer its obligation for payment of gratuity to employees. The trust in turn contributes to a scheme administered by HDFC Life Insurance Company Ltd. The following tables summarises net benefit expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and the amount recognised in the Balance sheet for the gratuity.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i) Net employee benefit expense (recognised in Employee benefits expenses)		
Current service cost	8.61	5.88
Past service cost	5.38	
Interest cost	2.44	0.55
Expected return on plan assets	(0.04)	(0.02)
Net employee benefit expenses	16.39	6.41
ii) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Defined benefit obligation	51.64	35.68
Fair value of plan assets	(0.51)	(0.71)
	51.13	34.97



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Laurus Synthesis Private Limited

CIN: U24110TG2020PTC140333

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
iii) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
Opening defined benefit obligation	35.68	8.01
Current service cost	8.61	5.88
Past service cost	5.38	
Interest cost	2.44	0.55
Benefits paid	(1.75)	(0.67)
Liability on account of employee transfers	-	13.76
Net Actuarial losses on obligation for the year recognised under OCI	1.28	8.15
Closing defined benefit obligation	51.64	35.68

iv) Change in the fair value of plan assets		
Opening fair value of plan assets	0.71	-
Interest on plan assets	0.04	-
Contributions	1.50	-
Benefits paid	(1.74)	-
Remeasurement due to - actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	0.51	-

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investments with HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited	100.0%	100.0%

(v) Remeasurement adjustments:		
Remeasurement gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income:	(1.28)	(8.15)

(a) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.79%	7.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.79%	7.00%
Salary escalation	11.00%	12.00%
Withdrawal rate	9.00%	13.00%
Mortality Rate	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in the actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the actual rate of return during the current year.

(b) Disclosure related to indication of effect of the defined benefit plan on the entity's future cashflows:

Expected benefit payments for the year ending:

Year ending	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1st year	3.42	3.12
2nd year	3.65	3.18
3rd year	3.90	3.28
4th year	4.08	3.34
5th year	4.33	3.30
Beyond 5 years	31.75	18.75

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2025: 9 years).

(c) Sensitivity analysis:

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Effect of 1% change in assumed discount rate		
- 1% increase	(4.16)	(2.49)
- 1% decrease	4.81	2.84
(ii) Effect of 1% change in assumed salary escalation rate		
- 1% increase	4.01	2.45
- 1% decrease	(3.68)	(2.32)
(iii) Effect of 1% change in assumed attrition rate		
- 1% increase	(0.75)	(0.62)
- 1% decrease	0.85	0.69

(d) Defined Contribution Plan

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Contribution to Provident Fund	17.16	11.96

Risk Management:

Investment risk - The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses related to the expected return on any particular investment.

Interest rate risk - The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability.

Longevity risk - The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with reference to the future salaries of participants under the plan. Increase in salary due to adverse inflationary pressures might lead to higher liabilities.

- (e) On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes, effective immediately, replacing the existing 29 labour laws. In accordance with Ind AS 19 - Employee benefits, changes to employee benefit plans arising from legislative amendments are treated as plan amendments, requiring immediate recognition of past service cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This approach is consistent with the guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The Company has concluded the salary restructuring exercise in compliance with the Labour Codes. The implementation of the Labour Code has resulted in a net increase of Rs.8.12 in the provision for gratuity and remeasurement of leave encashment, which has been recognised as employee benefit expense in the current year. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central and State Rules, as well as Government clarifications on other aspects of the Labour Codes.



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31. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure in consideration to the changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain the capital structure, the Company may adjust the return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, borrowings including interest accrued on borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings including interest accrued on borrowings (Note 11)	7,405.21	7,479.84
Less: Cash and cash equivalents ; other balances	(0.75)	(247.59)
Net debt	7,404.46	7,232.25
Equity	1.08	1.08
Other equity	1,959.35	1,194.96
Total equity	1,960.43	1,196.04
Gearing ratio (Net debt/ Total equity)	3.78	6.05

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2026.

32. Commitments and Contingencies**A. Leases**

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Lease commitments -**Company as lessee**

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land. 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. 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 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.

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.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2026 and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	324.82	329.31
Additions	-	-
Depreciation	(4.35)	(4.49)
Closing Balance	320.47	324.82

The aggregate amortisation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of profit and loss

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	19.45	19.06
Additions	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	1.57	1.53
Payment of lease liabilities	(1.18)	(1.14)
Closing Balance	19.84	19.45

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current lease liabilities	19.07	18.64
Current lease liabilities	0.77	0.81
Total	19.84	19.45

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 on undiscounted basis

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within one year	1.23	1.19
After one year but not more than five years	5.35	5.21
More than five years	73.49	75.81



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B. Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	821.61	511.04

C. Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Outstanding bank guarantees		
Guarantees excluding financial guarantee	174.82	192.52

33. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are disclosed in notes to financial statements.

(i) Taxes

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has recognised provision for income tax for the year ended March 31, 2025 and remeasured its deferred tax assets/liabilities based on the rate prescribed in the said Section.

(ii) Defined employee benefit plans (Gratuity)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 30.

(iii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow ('DCF') model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer note 35 for further disclosures.

(iv) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment estimated by the management. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) Recognition and measurement of other provisions:

The recognition and measurement of other provisions is based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the closing date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

(vi) Impairment of non-financial assets - Refer Note (2(l))**(vii) Inventories - Refer Note (2(k))****(viii) Leases: whether an arrangement contains a lease; lease classification- Refer Note (2(i))****(ix) Contingent liabilities: Measurement and likelihood of occurrence of provisions and contingencies.- Refer Note (32 (c))****(x) Revenue and receivables - Refer Note (2 (d) and 2(o))**

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34. Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Deposits and others	33.29	27.87	33.29	27.87
Trade receivables	1,311.37	938.96	1,311.37	938.96
Cash and cash equivalents	0.75	243.82	0.75	243.82
Other balances with banks	0.70	3.77	0.70	3.77
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Borrowings (Non-current and current)	7,400.26	7,471.30	7,400.26	7,471.30
Interest accrued	4.95	8.54	4.95	8.54
Trade payables	938.97	785.48	938.97	785.48
Capital creditors and others	307.70	1,354.02	307.70	1,354.02
Lease liabilities	19.84	19.45	19.84	19.45

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Further, the management has assessed that fair value of borrowings approximate their carrying amounts largely since they are carried at floating rate of interest.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

35. Financial risk management objectives and policies**Financial risk management framework**

The Company is exposed primarily to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rate), which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company assesses the unpredictability of the financial environment and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

A Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk, except for trade receivables.

Trade receivables:

The customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management.

Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on the individual credit limits which are defined in accordance with this assessment and outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Of the trade receivables balance, Rs.1,252.61 in aggregate (as at March 31, 2025 Rs.888.76) is due from the company representing more than 5 % of the total trade receivables balance and accounted for approximately 95.5% (March 31, 2025: 94.7%) of all the receivables outstanding. The Company's receivables turnover is quick and historically, there are no significant defaults on account of those customers in the past. Ind AS requires an entity to recognise in profit or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised in accordance with Ind AS 109. The Company assesses at each date of statements of financial position whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

Before accepting any new customer, the Company uses an internal credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed on periodic basis. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix.

Exposure to credit risk:

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Rs. 1,311.37 (March 2025: Rs. 938.96), being the total of the carrying amount of balances with trade receivables.



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B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	Up to 1 Year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2026					
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	567.01	1,141.90	298.19	-	2,007.10
Non-current loan from related parties (including current maturities)	50.00	100.00	100.00	4,775.00	5,025.00
Current borrowings	368.16	-	-	-	368.16
Interest payable	4.95	-	-	-	4.95
Trade payables	938.97	-	-	-	938.97
Other payables	307.70	-	-	-	307.70
	2,236.79	1,241.90	398.19	4,775.00	8,651.88

Particulars	Up to 1 Year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2025					
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	566.99	1,133.98	873.07	-	2,574.04
Non-current loan from related parties (including current maturities)	50.00	100.00	100.00	4,445.00	4,695.00
Current borrowings	202.26	-	-	-	202.26
Interest payable	8.54	-	-	-	8.54
Trade payables	785.48	-	-	-	785.48
Other payables	1,354.02	-	-	-	1,354.02
	2,967.29	1,233.98	973.07	4,445.00	9,619.34

Excludes lease liabilities. Refer note no. 32A for contractual cash flows relating to leases

C Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Change in basis points		Effect on profit before tax	
	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Increase
As at March 31, 2026				
Indian Rupees	0.50%	0.50%	(37.86)	37.86
As at March 31, 2025				
Indian Rupees	0.50%	0.50%	(30.94)	30.94

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets / liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective entities. Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in US Dollar against the functional currencies of the Company. The Company, as per its risk management policy, uses derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange. The Company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. It hedges a part of these risks by using derivative financial instruments in line with its risk management policies. The information on derivative instruments is as follows:

Details of Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure:

The year end foreign currency exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are as under :

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
		Amount in foreign currency	Amount in Rs.	Conversion rate	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in Rs.	Conversion rate
Trade receivables	USD	1,18,35,410	1,120.27	94.65	70,06,866	599.66	85.58
Trade payables	USD	19,23,493	182.07	94.65	8,53,904	73.08	85.58
Capital Payables	EURO	7,000	0.76	109.01	29,875.00	2.76	92.32
	USD	46,222	4.38	94.65	-	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity:

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EURO exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including foreign currency derivatives. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Change in forex rate		Effect on profit before tax	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	(Decrease)
As at March 31, 2026				
USD	1.00%	1.00%	9.38	(9.38)
EURO	1.00%	1.00%	(0.01)	0.01
As at March 31, 2025				
USD	1.00%	1.00%	5.27	(5.27)
EURO	1.00%	1.00%	(0.03)	0.03

36. Segment Reporting :

Company is engaged in Contract Development & Manufacturing Organization (CDMO). The Company is to support drug development and manufacturing programs of global pharmaceutical and biotech companies In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on Operating segments, there are no reportable segments applicable to the company.



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37. Ratios

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Variance	Reasons for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.07	0.87	22.99%	
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt (1)	Shareholder's Equity	3.78	6.25	39.52%	Increase in ICD for meeting capex has led to increase in Debt
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (2)	Debt service (3)	0.60	0.54	11.1%	
Return on Equity (ROE)	Net profit after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	48.00%	8.00%	-500.0%	Increase in profit
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Inventory	4.64	3.72	24.7%	Increase in Inventory in current year
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Receivables	4.37	4.47	-2.2%	
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases	Average Trade Payables	1.27	1.30	-2.3%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital (4)	24.75	(6.09)	506.4%	Increase in Revenue
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Revenue from Operations	16.00%	4.00%	-300.0%	Improved profit
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT)	Capital Employed (5)	0.18	0.08	-125.0%	Improved EBITDA
Return on Investment (6)	Income generated from investments	Investment	N.A	N.A	N.A	

(1) Long Term borrowings + Short Term borrowings + Inter corporate loans + interest accrued

(2) Net profit after tax + Non-operating cash exp like depreciation + Interest + Other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets etc.

(3) Interest + Lease payments + Principal repayments + Intercorporate loan payments

(4) Current assets - current liabilities

(5) Networth + total debt including interest accrued +deferred tax liability-deferred tax assets

(6) The Company is not having any market linked investments.

38. Other statutory information

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 does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

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

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) The Company doesn't have 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.

39. Composite Scheme of Arrangement:

The Board of Directors of the Company, at their meeting held on August 21, 2025, had inter alia, approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement ("the Scheme") under applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") between Laurus Synthesis Private Limited (LSPL) ("Demerged Company" or "Transferor Company"), Sriam Labs Private Limited (Sriam) ("Resulting Company"), both wholly-owned Subsidiaries of Laurus Labs Limited ("Transferee Company" or "the Company") and their respective shareholders and creditors under Sections 230 to 232 of the Act.

The Scheme inter alia provides for the following:

i) The demerger of LSPL, whereby the Identified Business Undertaking i.e., Unit-1 of LSPL shall be demerged and be merged with Sriam; and

ii) Amalgamation of the Remaining Business Undertaking of LSPL (i.e., entire LSPL excluding Unit-1) with Laurus Labs Limited ("Laurus" or "Transferee Company") and dissolution of Transferor Company/LSPL without going through the process of winding up under the provisions of the Act.

The Applicant Companies have filed the Scheme with the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Amaravati Bench at Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh, and accordingly the implementation of the Scheme is subject to the final approvals and sanctions of the applicable authorities.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Laurus Synthesis Private Limited

Krishna Chaitanya Chava
Director
DIN: 06891883

Sita Ramaiah Ch
Director
DIN: 08210856

Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 28, 2026