

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Sudeep Pharma USA, Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sudeep Pharma USA, Inc. (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the 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 a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"). Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

As stated in Note 2(A)(i), these financial statements are prepared for the use of the Company and the holding Company, Sudeep Pharma Limited, to comply with the requirements of the Act. These financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company. As a result, these financial statements may not be suitable for purpose other than specified. Our report must not be copied, disclosed, quoted, or referred to, in correspondence or discussion, in whole or in part to anyone other than the purpose for which it has been issued without our prior written consent.

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's Internal Control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting 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.

B S R and Co

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)
Sudeep Pharma USA Inc.

However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

For B S R and Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:128510W

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Bharatkumar
Shah

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Jeyur Shah
Partner

Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

Membership No.: 045754
ICAI UDIN: 26045754HERMHA7749

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

(Amt in USD '000)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Deferred tax assets (net)	3	22.64	28.04
Total Non-Current Assets		22.64	28.04
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	4	1,512.64	3,063.39
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	5	3,434.02	3,424.46
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	355.39	298.97
(iii) Loans	7	-	102.03
(iv) Others financial assets	8	190.70	199.59
(c) Other tax assets (Net)	3	16.24	22.22
(d) Other current assets	9	139.16	130.12
Total Current Assets		5,648.15	7,240.78
TOTAL ASSETS		5,670.79	7,268.82
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	10	1.00	1.00
(b) Other equity	11	762.57	579.34
TOTAL EQUITY		763.57	580.34
Liabilities			
(1) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	12	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and			
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4,609.57	6,361.01
(b) Other current liabilities	13	297.65	327.47
(c) Current tax liabilities (net)	3	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		4,907.22	6,688.48
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,907.22	6,688.48
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		5,670.79	7,268.82
Corporate Information and Material Accounting Policies forming part of financial statements	1 and 2		

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 128510W

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Partner
Membership No. : 045754
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sudeep Pharma USA Inc.

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Sujit J Bhayani
Director
DIN : 01767427
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended

31 March 2026

(Amt in USD '000)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
(I) Income			
I. Revenue from operations	14	11,754.04	13,702.47
II. Other income	15	0.40	2.03
II. Total Income (I+II)		11,754.44	13,704.50
III. Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade		7,635.72	13,676.08
Change in Inventories of stock-in-trade	16	1,550.75	(2,000.65)
Finance costs	17	-	1.29
Other expenses	18	2,310.90	1,743.71
Total Expenses (III)		11,497.37	13,420.43
VI. Exceptional items		-	-
IV. Profit before Tax (II-III)		257.07	284.07
V. Tax Expenses:	3		
1. Current tax		68.44	79.07
2. Deferred tax		5.40	(0.35)
Total Tax Expenses (V)		73.84	78.72
VI. Profit for the year(IV-V)		183.23	205.35
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (VII)		-	-
VIII. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VI+VII)		183.23	205.35
IX. Earnings per Equity Share of Face Value of USD 1/- each			
Basic/diluted	19	183.23	205.35
Corporate Information and Material Accounting Policies forming part of financial statements	1 and 2		

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R and Co
Chartered Accountants
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DIN : 01767427
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Date: 21 May 2026

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.

Cash flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2026

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	257.07	284.07
Adjustments for:		
Bad debts written-off	24.84	-
Finance costs	-	1.29
Interest income	(0.40)	(2.03)
Operating Cashflow Before Working Capital Changes	281.51	283.33
Adjustments for Changes in Working Capital :		
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	1,550.75	(2,000.65)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(34.40)	1,155.45
Decrease/(Increase) in loans	102.43	(100.00)
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial assets	8.89	(199.59)
(Increase) in other assets	(9.04)	(65.48)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(1,751.44)	1,086.88
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities	(29.82)	103.63
Effect of Changes in Working Capital	(162.63)	(19.76)
Cash generated from operations	118.88	263.57
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	(62.46)	(122.24)
Cash flow from operating activities	56.42	141.33
B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-
Cash flow from/(used in) Investing activities	-	-
C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Other borrowing costs paid	-	(1.29)
Cash flow / (used in) financing activities	-	(1.29)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	56.42	140.04
(A)+(B)+(C)		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	298.97	158.93
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	355.39	298.97

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows:

1. Cash and cash equivalents includes:

Balance with banks	355.39	298.97
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	355.39	298.97

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

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R and Co
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Sujit J Bhayani
Director
DIN : 01767427
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.

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

(a) Equity Share Capital (Amt in USD '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.00	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1.00	1.00

(b) Other Equity (Amt in USD '000)

Particulars	Attributable to the owners of the Company	Total Other Equity
	Reserve and Surplus	
	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2025	579.34	579.34
Profit for the year	183.23	183.23
Total comprehensive income for the year	183.23	183.23
Balance as at 31 March 2026	762.57	762.57
Balance as at 1 April 2024	373.99	237.64
Profit for the year	205.35	205.35
Total comprehensive income for the year	205.35	205.35
Balance as at 31 March 2025	579.34	442.99

Material Accounting Policies forming part of financial statements 1 and 2

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 128510W

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Membership No. : 045754
Place: Vadodara
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Sujit J Bhayani
Director
DIN : 01767427
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Sudeep Pharma USA Inc. having its Registered Office at 22 Henry Rd, Branchburg, NJ 08876, is engaged in the business of trading Pharma Intermediates.

2 Summary of basis of compliance, basis of preparation and presentation, critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements and material accounting policies**(A) (i) Basis of compliance**

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Financial Information of the Company comprise of the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026 the summary of material accounting policies and explanatory notes (collectively, the Financial Statement).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non- current classification of assets and liabilities

These financial statements are prepared for the use of the Company and the holding Company, Sudeep Pharma Limited, to comply with the requirements of the Act. These financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company. As a result, these financial statements may not be suitable for purpose other than specified. These financial statement are prepared for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statement.

(ii) Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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 Company adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1) from 1 April 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

(iii) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the Financial Statement of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The functional and presentation currency of the Company is US Dollar in '000.

(B) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Financial Statement, 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. The management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised, and future years are affected.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Financial Information were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The Company uses the following critical accounting estimates in preparation of its Financial Statement.

(a) Accounting estimates and assumptions

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Provision and contingencies

From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings, the ultimate outcome of each being subject to uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgment is required when evaluating the provision including, the probability of an unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes forming part of the financial statements. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(ii) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

The amount of total deferred tax assets could change if management estimates of projected future taxable income or if tax regulations undergo a change.

Similarly, the identification of temporary differences pertaining to subsidiaries that are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future and the determination of the related deferred income tax liabilities, require the Management to make material judgments, estimates and assumptions.

(C) Other Material accounting policies**1.1 Revenue from contracts with customers**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which typically occurs upon dispatch / delivery of goods, based on contracts with the customers.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for returns, if any, as specified in the contract with the customers. It excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers in its capacity as an agent. Due to the short nature of credit period extended to customers and the same being consistent with market practice, there is no financing component in the contract.

1.2 Inventories

Inventories which comprise of traded goods, are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

In determining the cost, First-In-First-Out (FIFO) cost method is used.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

1.4 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of the money is material). The increase in the provisions due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

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

Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

1.5 Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognised in OCI or directly in equity.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

i) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to cover or settle the carrying value of its assets and liabilities.

1.6 Impairment of Assets

Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for ECLs (Expected credit loss) on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. Loss allowances for trade receivables, other financial assets and loans are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

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

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 180 days past due.

Measurement of ECLs

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

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the balance sheet

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

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs (Cash Generating Units).

The recoverable amount of an individual asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and loss. They are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

1.7 Earnings per share ('EPS')

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity and equivalent diluted equity shares outstanding during the year, except where the results would be anti-dilutive. Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the year-end, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

1.8 Financial instruments**(i) Recognition and initial measurement**

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

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

1.8.1 Financial assets:

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

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

- amortised cost;
- FVOCI – debt investment;
- FVOCI – equity investment; or
- FVTPL.

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition, a debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Measurement

Amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss .

Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss .

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value with a maturity within three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when:

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

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

1.8.2 Financial liabilities

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Presentation

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

1.8.3 Offsetting

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

1.9 Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing pharmaceutical and nutraceutical products. Considering the nature of Company's business as well as review of operating result by Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decision about resource allocation and performance measurement, there is only one reportable business segment in accordance with requirement of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

(D) Recent Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21- The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April, 2025. The Group 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:

- a. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f April 1, 2025 - The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Group has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.
- b. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments- Disclosures, applicable w.e.f April, 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 Group has evaluated the amendment and accordingly provided disclosure of non-cash transactions (Note 25) and disclosure of liquidity risk arising from liabilities related to supplier finance arrangements (Note 43(e)).
- c. 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. The Group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its Consolidated financial statements.

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.				
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026		(Amt in USD '000)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025		
NOTE 3				
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS				
On account of disallowances under US Taxation				
- On account of provision for old / obsolescence inventory	10.86			20.17
- On account of expenses allowed on payment basis	11.78			7.87
Deferred Tax Assets	22.64			28.04
(a) Deferred tax balances and movement for the year ended 31 March 2026				
Particulars	Balance as on 1 April 2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as on 31 March 2026
Deferred tax assets				
Expenses allowed on payment basis	7.87	3.91	-	11.78
Provision for old / obsolescence inventory	20.17	(9.31)	-	10.86
Deferred Tax Assets	28.04	(5.40)	-	22.64
(b) Deferred tax balances and movement for the year ended 31 March 2025				
Particulars	Balance as on 1 April 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as on 31 March 2025
Deferred tax assets	-			
Expenses allowed on payment basis	2.78	5.09	-	7.87
Provision for old / obsolescence inventory	24.91	(4.74)		20.17
Total - B	27.69	0.35	-	28.04
Deferred tax assets	27.69	0.35	-	28.04
(c) Tax expenses Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:				
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026		For the year ended 31 March 2025	
Current tax				
Current income tax	68.44		83.58	
Short / (Excess) provisions of tax - earlier years	-		(4.51)	
Total - A	68.44		79.07	
Deferred Tax				
Deferred tax expenses / (income) - net				
In respect of current year, origination and reversal of temporary differences	5.40		(0.35)	
Total - B	5.40		(0.35)	
Tax expenses for the year (A + B)	73.84		78.72	
(d) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by US' tax rate:				
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026		For the year ended 31 March 2025	
Profit / (Loss) before tax	257.07		284.07	
Tax expenses at statutory tax rate of 28.64% (Previous Year 28.86%)	73.62		81.98	
Tax effects of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating the taxable income:				
Short provision of tax of earlier years	-		(4.51)	
Others	0.22		1.25	
Tax expenses at effective income tax rate of 28.64% (Previous Year 28.86%)	73.84		78.72	
(e) Other tax assets (net)				
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025		
Other tax assets (net)	16.24	22.22		

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.		
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026		(Amt in USD '000)
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
NOTE 4		
INVENTORIES*		
Stock-in-trade (In transit: 533.57('000), 31 March 2025 : 716.54('000))	1,512.64	3,063.39
Total Inventories	1,512.64	3,063.39
*Valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower. Write-down of inventories to net realisable value amounted to USD 37.88('000)(31 March 2025: 69.91('000)). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in 'Changes in value of inventories of stock-in-Trade in Statement of Profit and Loss.		

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.							
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026							
(Amt in USD '000)							

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.		
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026		(Amt in USD '000)
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
NOTE 6		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Balance with banks	355.39	298.97
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	355.39	298.97
NOTE 7		
CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS : LOANS		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Loans to related parties(refer note 22)		
Sudeep Pharma B.V.	-	100.00
Interest accrued thereon	-	2.03
Total Current Financial Assets : Loans	-	102.03
Rate of interest: : 4.13% p.a		
Repayment terms : Repayable within 1 year		
NOTE 8		
CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS : OTHERS		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	190.70	199.59
Total Current Financial Assets : Others	190.70	199.59
NOTE 9		
CURRENT ASSETS : OTHERS		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Prepaid expenses	139.16	130.12
Total Current Assets : Others	139.16	130.12

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.

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

(Amt in USD '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025			
NOTE 10					
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL					
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL					
Equity shares 1000 (31 March 2025: 1000) number of equity shares of USD 1 each	1.00	1.00			
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL					
Equity shares 1000 (31 March 2025: 1000) number of equity shares of USD 1 each	1.00	1.00			
Total	1.00	1.00			
(i) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :					
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,000	1,000			
Add : Issued during the year	-	-			
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,000	1,000			
(ii) Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares :					
The company has one class of equity shares having a face value of USD 1 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of Interim Dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.					
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025			
(iii) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5 per cent equity shares:	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares	
1. Sudeep Pharma Limited(formerly known as Sudeep Pharma Private Limited)	100.00%	1,000	100.00%	1,000	
Total Holding	100.00%	1,000	100.00%	1,000	
(iv) Details of equity shares held by the promoters as at 31 March 2026 and as at 31 March 2025:					
Promoter name	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025		% Change during the year
	No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	2025-26
Sudeep Pharma Limited(formerly known as Sudeep Pharma Private Limited)	1,000	100.00%	1,000	100.00%	0.00%
Total	1,000	100.00%	1,000	100.00%	0.00%
(v) Details of equity shares held by the promoters as at 31 March 2025 and as at 1 April 2024:					
Promoter name	As at 31 March 2025		As at 1 April 2024		% Change during the year
	No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	2024-25
Sudeep Pharma Limited(formerly known as Sudeep Pharma Private Limited)	1,000	100.00%	1,000	100.00%	0.00%
Total	1,000	100.00%	1,000	100.00%	0.00%

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.		
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026		(Amt in USD '000)
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
NOTE 11		
OTHER EQUITY		
<u>Reserves and surplus</u>		
Retained earnings	762.57	579.34
Total Other Equity	762.57	579.34
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance - Retained Earnings	579.34	373.99
Add: Profit for the year	183.23	205.35
Closing balance - Retained Earnings	762.57	579.34
<u>Nature and purpose of reserves:</u>		
a. Retained earnings - It represents surplus / accumulated earnings of the Company available for distribution to the shareholders.		

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.								
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026							(Amt in USD '000)	
Particulars							As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
NOTE 12								
CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES : TRADE PAYABLES								
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises ; and							-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises							4,609.57	6,361.01
Total Current Financial Liabilities : Trade Payables							4,609.57	6,361.01
Break-up of trade payables								
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 22)							4,348.42	6,081.64
Trade payables to others							261.15	279.37
Total Current Financial Liabilities : Trade Payables							4,609.57	6,361.01
Trade payables Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2026								
Particulars			Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			Total
					Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) MSME			-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others			26.30	3,247.90	1,246.06	89.31	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME			-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others			-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			26.30	3,247.90	1,246.06	89.31	-	-
Trade payables Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2025								
Particulars			Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			Total
					Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) MSME			-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others			20.88	3,727.52	2,612.61	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME			-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others			-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			20.88	3,727.52	2,612.61	-	-	-

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.		
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026		(Amt in USD '000)
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
NOTE 13		
CURRENT LIABILITIES : OTHERS		
Advance from customers	297.20	327.02
Statutory liabilities	0.45	0.45
Total Current Liabilities : Others	297.65	327.47

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.		
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026		(Amt in USD '000)
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
NOTE 14		
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
A. Sales of products		
Export Sales	1,066.32	826.44
Domestic Sales	10,687.72	12,876.03
Total Revenue from Operations	11,754.04	13,702.47
NOTE 15		
OTHER INCOME		
Interest Income under the effective interest method - on intercompany loan	0.40	2.03
Total Other Income	0.40	2.03
NOTE 16		
CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE		
Opening inventory		
Stock-in-trade	3,063.39	1,062.74
	3,063.39	1,062.74
Less: Closing inventory		
Stock-in-trade	1,512.64	3,063.39
	1,512.64	3,063.39
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories of stock-in-trade	1,550.75	(2,000.65)
NOTE 17		
FINANCE COSTS		
Other borrowing costs	-	1.29
Total Finance Costs	-	1.29
NOTE 18		
OTHER EXPENSES		
Freight expense	87.71	57.74
Laboratory expenses	84.95	10.41
Rent expense	405.43	372.12
Insurance	85.20	73.17
Postages, telegram and telephone	17.46	19.01
Travelling expenses	67.27	43.41
Legal and professional charges	1,294.76	1,092.92
Membership fees and subscription	9.26	4.20
Sales commission	8.40	-
Sales promotion	199.82	66.69
Other bank charges	1.22	-
Bad debts written-off	24.84	-
Miscellaneous expense	24.58	4.04
Total Other Expenses	2,310.90	1,743.71

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.		
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026		(Amt in USD '000)
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
NOTE 19		
EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)		
Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (USD in '000)	183.23	205.35
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	1,000	1,000
Equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the year	1,000	1,000
Weighted average number of ordinary equity share for Basic EPS	1,000	1,000
Weighted average number of ordinary equity share for Diluted EPS	1,000	1,000
Face Value of equity share (USD)	1.00	1.00
Basic and Diluted EPS (USD)	183.23	205.35

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026****NOTE 20****CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

There are no contingent liabilities and capital commitments as on 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

NOTE 21**SEGMENT REPORTING**

The Company is engaged in the business of trading of pharmaceutical and nutraceutical products. Considering the nature of Company's business as well as review of operating result by Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decision about resource allocation and performance measurement, there is only one reportable business segment in accordance with requirement of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

A) Geographical Information

Particulars	For the year ended on 31 March 2026		
	USA	Canada	Total
Revenue from customers	10,687.72	1,066.32	11,754.04

Particulars	For the year ended on 31 March 2025		
	USA	Canada	Total
Revenue from customers	12,876.03	826.44	13,702.47

B) All non current assets of the Company are located in USA.

C) Revenue from Major Customers:

The Company earns revenue from few of its major customers which individually amounts to 10 per cent or more of the Company's revenues.

Details of such customers (i.e. the total amount of revenues from each such customer) are disclosed below. Revenue from such customers are reported under all the segments of the Company.

Particulars	For the year ended on 31 March 2026	For the year ended on 31 March 2025
Customer 1	3,198.55	4,728.90
Customer 2	1,913.95	1,891.22
Customer 3*	-	1,776.45

*Less than 10% of revenue from operation during the year ended 31 March 2026.

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026
NOTE 22
RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Party
(i) Key Management Personnel (KMP)*	Sujit J Bhayani
	Raghunandan Rao
(ii) Holding Company	Sudeep Pharma Limited (formerly known as Sudeep Pharma Private Limited)
(iii) Entities over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence:	Sudeep Nutrition Private Limited
	Sudeep Pharma B.V.
	JRS Pharma LP (up to 05 July 2024)

* no transactions during the year

Particulars of transactions carried out by the company with Related Parties in Ordinary Course of Business:

(USD '000')

Sr No.	Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
(A)	Purchase of goods		
	Holding Company		
(i)	Sudeep Pharma Limited	3,011.94	6,813.37
	Entities over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence:		
(i)	Sudeep Nutrition Private Limited	4,706.50	6,862.38
	Purchase of goods -TOTAL	7,718.44	13,675.75
(B)	Loan given/ (received back)		
(i)	Sudeep Pharma B.V.	(100.00)	100.00
	Loan given/ (received back) -TOTAL	(100.00)	100.00
(C)	Legal and professional charges		
(i)	JRS Pharma LP	-	211.58
	Legal and professional charges -TOTAL	-	211.58

Balances as at the year end:

(USD '000')

Sr No.	Particulars		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
(A)	Trade Payables			
	Holding Company			
(i)	Sudeep Pharma Limited	(a)	976.81	2,967.56
	Entities over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence:		976.81	2,967.56
(i)	Sudeep Nutrition Private Limited	(b)	3,371.61	3,114.08
			3,371.61	3,114.08
	Trade Payables -TOTAL		4,348.42	6,081.64
(B)	Loan given (including accrued interest)			
	Entities over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence:			
(i)	Sudeep Pharma B.V.		-	102.03
	Loan given -TOTAL		-	102.03

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026****NOTE 23****DISCLOSURE UNDER IND AS 115 "REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS"**

(A) The Company is primarily in the business of trading of pharmaceutical and nutraceutical products. All sales are made at a point in time and revenue recognised upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which is typically upon dispatch or delivery. The Company has a credit evaluation policy based on which the credit limits for the trade receivables are established, the Company does not give significant credit period resulting in no significant financing component.

(B) Reconciliation of amount of revenue recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss with the contracted price:

	(USD in '000)	
Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Revenue as per contracted price	12,132.61	14,203.51
Adjustment		
Less : Sales return	378.57	501.04
Revenue from contracts with customers	11,754.04	13,702.47

The management determines that the segment information reported under Note 21 Segment reporting is sufficient to meet the disclosure objective with respect to disaggregation of revenue under Ind AS 115 Revenue from contract with Customers. Hence, no separate disclosures of disaggregated revenues are reported.

(C) Contract Balances (Net of allowances expected credit loss)

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	(USD in '000)	
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Receivables, which are included in 'trade and other receivables'	3,434.02	3,424.46
Contact Liabilities, Advances from customers	297.20	327.02
	3,136.82	3,097.44

Increase / decrease in contract liabilities is primarily is on account of advances received as at period end. The amount included in contract liabilities above as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 have been recognized as revenue during the respective subsequent years.

(D) Significant Payment Terms

Payment terms with customers vary depending upon the contractual terms of each contract which are extended till 180 days.

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.

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

NOTE 24

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(USD '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026				As at 31 March 2025			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets								
<i>- not measured at fair value</i>								
Trade receivables	-	-	3,434.02	3,434.02	-	-	3,424.46	3,424.46
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	355.39	355.39	-	-	298.97	298.97
Other financial assets	-	-	190.70	190.70	-	-	199.59	199.59
	-	-	3,980.11	3,980.11	-	-	3,923.02	3,923.02
Financial liabilities								
<i>- not measured at fair value</i>								
Trade payables	-	-	4,609.57	4,609.57	-	-	6,361.01	6,361.01
	-	-	4,609.57	4,609.57	-	-	6,361.01	6,361.01

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial assets by valuation technique:

The fair value of financial instruments are classified into three categories i.e. Level 1, 2 or 3 depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements).

The hierarchies used are as follows:

Level 1 - Hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted price.

Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation technique which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

(ii) Valuation Process

The finance department of the Company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes. The current market borrowing rates of the Company are compared with relevant market matrices as at the reporting dates to arrive at the discounting rates.

(iv) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

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

NOTE 25

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with bank and financial institution, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Credit Risk Management

Financial instruments and cash deposits

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents. Individual risk limits are set for each counter-party based on financial position, credit rating and past experience. Credit limits and concentration of exposures are actively monitored by the Company.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The provision matrix takes into account a continuing credit evaluation of Company's customers' financial condition; ageing of trade accounts receivable; the value and adequacy of collateral received from the customers in certain circumstances (if any); the Company's historical loss experience and adjustment based on forward looking information. The Company defines default as an event when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. However, there is no expected credit loss as on 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. The Company's exposure of credit risk by age of outstanding from various customers (refer note 5 for ageing of trade receivables).

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026****(B) Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity grouping based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative and derivative financial liabilities.

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

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
<u>Non derivatives</u>						
Trade payables	4,609.57	-	4,609.57	6,361.01	-	6,361.01
Total Non derivative liabilities	4,609.57	-	4,609.57	6,361.01	-	6,361.01

(C) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the value of a financial asset. The value of a financial asset may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments, deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables, loans and borrowings.

(i) Foreign currency risk exposure:

The Company has international operations and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised Financial assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency USD of the Company. The risk also includes highly probable foreign currency cash flows. The objective of the cash flow hedges is to minimise the volatility of the cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions. The Company hedges its foreign exchange risk using foreign exchange forward contracts after considering the natural hedge.

The Company did not had any outstanding amount other than in functional currency as on 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

SUDEEP PHARMA USA Inc.**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026****NOTE 26****CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximize the Shareholder value and to safeguard the company's ability to meet its Liquidity requirements (including its commitments in respect of capital expenditure) and repay loans as they fall due.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic conditions and requirements of the financial covenants and to continue as a going concern. The Company monitors using a gearing ratio which is net debts divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and short term deposit. The company's policy is to keep the ratio below 1.5. The, Company did not had any borrowings as on 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

NOTE 27**RATIO ANALYSIS**

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	% Variance	Remarks if difference is > 25%
Liquidity Ratio						
Current Ratio (times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.15	1.08	6.32%	Not Applicable
Solvency Ratio						
Debt Equity Ratio (times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's funds	-	-	-	Not Applicable, since no borrowings
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (times)	Earning available for debt service	Interest + Principal Repayments	-	-	-	
Profitability ratio						
Net Profit ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	1.56	1.50	4.02%	Not Applicable
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Profit after tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	27.27	42.99	-36.57%	Decrease due to decline in profit during current year
Return on Capital employed (%)	Earning Before Interest and taxes	Capital Employed	33.67	49.17	-31.53%	
Return on Investment (%)	Earning Before Interest and taxes	Capital Employed	Not Applicable			Not Applicable
Utilization Ratio						
Inventory Turnover Ratio (times)	Sale of products	Average Inventory	5.14	6.64	-22.65%	Not Applicable
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (times)	Net Credit Sales	Average Receivable	3.43	3.42	0.11%	Not Applicable
Trade payable turnover ratio (times)	Net Credit Purchases	Average Payable	1.39	2.35	-40.79%	Reduction due to increase in Average payable
Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Working Capital	18.18	30.46	-40.33%	Reduction due to higher average working capital during current year as compared to previous year

NOTE 28

All material events occurring after the balance sheet date upto the date of approval of financial statements by the Board of Directors on 21 May 2026, have been considered, disclosed and adjusted, wherever applicable

NOTE 29

These Financial Statements is approved by Board of Director's in their meeting held on 21 May 2026 .

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 128510W

Jeyur
Bharatkumar
Shah

Digitally signed by Jeyur
Bharatkumar Shah
Date: 2026.05.21
18:16:49 +05'30'

Jeyur Shah
Partner
Membership No. : 045754
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sudeep Pharma USA Inc.

SUJIT
JAYSUKH
BHAYANI

Digitally signed by
SUJIT JAYSUKH
BHAYANI
Date: 2026.05.21
17:17:48 +05'30'

Sujit J Bhayani
Director
DIN : 01767427
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026