

Alivira Animal Health Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
A. ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	935.22	1,048.54
(b) Right-of-use assets	4	403.33	415.45
(c) Capital work-in-progress	5	72.87	83.93
(d) Goodwill	6	68.89	68.89
(e) Intangible assets	7	10.72	11.11
(f) Intangible assets under development	8	9.04	0.68
(g) Financial assets			
(i) Investments in subsidiary	9	5,691.92	5,601.90
(ii) Loans	10	1,502.64	1,235.84
(iii) Other financial assets	11	18.57	17.04
(h) Deferred tax assets (net)	12	500.27	664.51
(i) Income tax assets (net)	13	28.88	27.30
(j) Other non-current assets	14	41.86	47.01
Total non-current assets		9,284.21	9,222.20
II Current assets			
(a) Inventories	15	1,332.10	1,204.28
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	16	1,207.26	811.86
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	17	24.09	9.97
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	18	-	60.00
(iv) Other financial assets	19	11.89	11.63
(c) Other current assets	20	150.64	122.43
Total current assets		2,725.98	2,220.17
Total Assets		12,010.19	11,442.37
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	21	477.76	477.76
(b) Other equity	22	3,737.17	3,837.05
Total equity		4,214.93	4,314.81
II Liabilities			
1 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	23	5,824.44	5,030.89
(ii) Lease liabilities	24	72.70	81.88
(b) Provisions	25	69.45	70.83
Total non-current liabilities		5,966.59	5,183.60
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	26	396.88	725.64
(ii) Lease liabilities	29	8.74	8.35
(iii) Trade payables	27		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		133.40	80.84
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,095.99	949.03
(iv) Other financial liabilities	28	111.63	107.48
(b) Provisions	30	29.84	27.17
(c) Other current liabilities	31	52.19	45.45
Total current liabilities		1,828.67	1,943.96
Total liabilities		7,795.26	7,127.56
Total Equity and Liabilities		12,010.19	11,442.37
Material accounting policies			
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number : 324982E / E300003

Per Anil Jobanputra
Partner
Membership No: 110759



Mumbai, 18 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajaram Narayanan
Director
DIN: 02977405
Hyderabad, 18 May 2026

Srinivas Vasireddy
Director
DIN: 09771153
Hyderabad, 18 May 2026

Ramakanth Singani
Chief Financial Officer
Hyderabad, 18 May 2026

Archana Chandrakant Indulkar
Company Secretary
Membership No- 61231
Hyderabad, 18 May 2026



Alivira Animal Health Limited

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

All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated except for earnings per share information

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
1 Revenue from operations	32	4,494.53	3,681.42
2 Other income	33	385.99	247.64
3 Total income (1+2)		4,880.52	3,929.06
4 Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	34	1,113.91	945.25
(b) Purchases of stock-in-trade	35	1,166.50	1,010.92
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	36	(87.74)	(81.17)
(d) Employee benefits expense	37	891.36	859.18
(e) Finance costs	38	628.33	633.21
(f) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	39	237.16	324.11
(g) Other expenses	40	956.82	999.47
Total expenses (4)		4,906.34	4,690.97
5 Profit / (loss) before Exceptional items and tax (3-4)		(25.82)	(761.91)
6 Exceptional item	41	-	8.11
7 Profit / (loss) before tax (5-6)		(25.82)	(770.02)
8 Tax expense / (credits)	42		
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Adjustment of income tax relating to earlier periods		-	1.16
(3) Deferred tax		164.18	(253.68)
Total tax expense/ (credits) (8)		164.18	(252.52)
9 Profit / (loss) after tax (7-8)		(190.00)	(517.50)
10 Other comprehensive income / (expenses)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans		0.15	(4.62)
(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.05)	1.61
Total other comprehensive income/ (expenses) (net of tax) (10)		0.10	(3.01)
11 Total comprehensive income/ (expenses) for the year, net of tax (9+10)		(189.90)	(520.51)
Earnings per equity share (Face value of share - ₹ 10 each)	43		
(1) Basic (in ₹)		(3.98)	(10.83)
(2) Diluted (in ₹)		(3.98)	(10.83)
Material accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached

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Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number : 324982E / E300003

Per Anil Jobanputra
Partner
Membership No: 110759



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajaram Narayanan
Director
DIN: 02977405
Hyderabad, 18 May 2026

Srinivas Vasireddy
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Hyderabad, 18 May 2026

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Chief Financial Officer
Hyderabad, 18 May 2026

Archana Chandrakant Indulkar
Company Secretary
Membership No- 61231
Hyderabad, 18 May 2026

Mumbai, 18 May 2026



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/ (loss) before tax	(25.82)	(770.02)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	237.16	324.11
Bad trade receivables/advances written off	1.42	-
Provision for doubtful debts no longer required written back	-	(4.72)
Liabilities no longer required written back	(3.10)	(6.16)
Loss / (gain) on derecognition of leases	(0.10)	(0.78)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss / (gain) (net)	(161.79)	(21.73)
(Gain) / loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(1.69)	(0.28)
PPE written off	0.04	0.01
Finance costs	628.33	633.21
Gain on sale of mutual funds (net)	(0.14)	(0.18)
Interest income	(134.77)	(134.52)
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	539.54	18.94
Changes in working capital		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables and other assets	(387.54)	293.48
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(127.82)	(86.93)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables, other payables and provisions	207.33	205.94
Net change in working capital	(308.03)	412.49
Cash generated from operations	231.51	431.43
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	(1.58)	(3.59)
Net cash generated from operating activities	229.93	427.84
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets	(115.31)	(161.68)
Proceeds from disposal of PPE and transfer of leasehold rights (including advances)	3.52	21.04
(Investments in) / redemption of fixed deposits	60.00	(60.00)
Investments in mutual funds	(60.00)	-
Proceed from sale of mutual funds	60.14	5.51
Interest received	10.10	5.16
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	(41.55)	(189.97)
Cash flow from financing activities		
(Repayment)/Proceeds of short-term borrowings (net)	(328.76)	(468.87)
Loan received/(repayment) from/to related parties (net)	415.00	(106.25)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(7.84)	(7.08)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-	1,086.62
Repayments of long-term borrowings	-	(461.77)
Interest and other borrowing costs	(252.66)	(278.92)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	(174.26)	(236.27)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	14.12	1.60
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (refer note 17)	9.97	8.37
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 17)	24.09	9.97

Note: The statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method, as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

As at 31 March 2026	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non-Cash Changes*	Closing Balance
Borrowings and Lease liabilities	5,846.76	78.40	377.60	6,302.76
Total liabilities from financing activities	5,846.76	78.40	377.60	6,302.76

As at 31 March 2025	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non-Cash Changes*	Closing Balance
Borrowings and Lease liabilities	5,487.89	42.65	316.22	5,846.76
Total liabilities from financing activities	5,487.89	42.65	316.22	5,846.76

*Majorly includes non cash changes pertaining to interest accrued on borrowings of Rs. 357.20 million (31 March 2025 Rs. 340.84 million)

Material accounting policies (Refer Note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number : 324982E / E300003

Per Anil Jobanputra
Partner
Membership No: 110759



Mumbai, 18 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajaram Narayanan
Director
DIN: 02977405

Hyderabad, 18 May 2026

Ramakant Singani
Chief Financial Officer

Hyderabad, 18 May 2026

Srinivas Vasireddy
Director
DIN: 09771153

Hyderabad, 18 May 2026

Archana Chandrakant Indulkar
Company Secretary
Membership No- 61231

Hyderabad, 18 May 2026

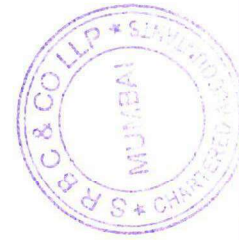


Alivira Animal Health Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the period ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025			
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount		
(a) Equity share capital						
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,77,76,470	477.76	4,77,76,470	477.76		
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-		
Balance at the end of the year	4,77,76,470	477.76	4,77,76,470	477.76		
(b) Other equity						
	Other Equity (note 22)					
	Securities premium account	Retained earnings	General Reserve	Other reserves	Contribution from Parent Company	Total
Opening balance as at 01 April 2024	4,230.73	(409.88)	54.24	82.30	329.12	4,286.51
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	(517.50)	-	-	-	(517.50)
Other comprehensive income/ (expenses) for the year, net of income tax	-	(3.01)	-	-	-	(3.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(520.51)	-	-	-	(520.51)
Employee stock option expenses for employees of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	82.23	82.23
Fair value of corporate guarantee received from holding Company in respect of borrowings	-	-	-	(11.18)	-	(11.18)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	4,230.73	(930.39)	54.24	71.12	411.35	3,837.05
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	(190.00)	-	-	-	(190.00)
Other comprehensive income/ (expenses) for the year, net of income tax	-	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
Total comprehensive income/ (expenses) for the year	-	(189.90)	-	-	-	(189.90)
Employee stock option expenses for employees of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	90.02	90.02
Balance as at 31 March 2026	4,230.73	(1,120.29)	54.24	71.12	501.37	3,737.17

Material accounting policies (Refer Note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number- 324982E / E3000003
Per Anil Jobanputra
Partner
Membership No: 110759
Mumbai, 18 May 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajaram Narayanan
Director
DIN: 02977405
Mumbai, 18 May 2026

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Company Secretary
Membership No- 61231
Hyderabad, 18 May 2026



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial statements comprise financial statements of Alivira Animal Health Limited (the "Company") (CIN U74120MH2013PLC248708) for the year ended 31 March 2026 and has its registered office located at 301, 3rd Floor, Dosti Pinnacle, Plot No. E7 Road No. 22, Wagle Industrial Estate, Thane (W), Maharashtra - 400604, India. The Company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Viyash Scientific Limited (formerly known as Sequent Scientific Limited).

The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacturing of veterinary Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API). The Company is also engaged in the trading of Finished dosage formulations.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

The standalone financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the director as on 19 May 2026.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis under historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values as required by the relevant Ind AS at the end of each reporting period.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Fair value for measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for

- Share based payment transaction as defined in Ind AS 102 – Share based payment.
- Leasing transaction as defined in Ind AS 116 – Leases.
- Measurement that has some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as 'Net Realisable Value' as defined in Ind AS 2 – Inventories and value in use as defined in Ind AS 36- Impairment of Assets.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis.

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

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest million (up to two decimals), except otherwise stated.

2.4 New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 7 May 2025 and 13 August 2025 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025:



Alivira Animal Health Limited

Material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026

(a) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1

As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 1, the Company changed its accounting policy for the classification of borrowings:

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

Covenants that the Company is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the Company is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification.”

This new policy did not result in a change in the classification of Alivira Animal Health Limited. The Company did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

(b) Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107

As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107, the Company provided new disclosures for liabilities under supplier finance arrangements in note 27(iv).

(c) International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

Company is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in any of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

(d) Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21

The amended Ind AS 21 have added requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use where it is not. These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods

2.5 New standards or amendments not yet adopted

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

Alivira Animal Health Limited does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements.

2.6 Summary of material accounting policies

(i) Revenue from contracts with customer

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized 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.

Sale of goods

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

Revenue from contract with customer is recognized when the Company transfers control over the product to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Control of a product refers to the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from that asset. Performance obligations are satisfied at one point in time, typically on delivery. Most of the revenue earned by the Company is derived from the satisfaction of a single performance obligation for each contract which is the sale of products.



Alivira Animal Health Limited

Material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026

Sales are measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. The amounts of rebates / incentives are estimated and accrued on each of the underlying sales transactions recognized. Returns and customer discounts are recognized in the period in which the underlying sales are recognized. The number of sales returns is calculated on the basis of management's best estimate of the amount of product that will ultimately be returned by customers.

Bill and Hold Transactions:

The Company recognises revenue for the sale of a product on a bill-and-hold basis only when all of the following criteria are met.

- The reason for the bill-and-hold arrangement must be substantive;
- The product must be identified separately as belonging to the customer;
- The product is ready for physical transfer to the customer, and
- The Company cannot have the ability to use the product or to direct it to another customer.

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the said earned consideration.

Contract liabilities

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

Services

Income from services is recognized when the required performance obligations are completed as per the terms of the agreement and when no significant uncertainty as to its determination or realization exists.

Export entitlements

Export entitlements from Government authorities are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made by the Company, and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

Interest and dividend income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. While calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the Company's right to receive payment has been established.

(ii) 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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- It is expected to be realized 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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026

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.

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(iii) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, 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

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). For these short-term, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

a. Right-of-use assets (ROU)

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the of the lease term.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies (xiii) (b) Impairment of non-financial assets. Below table mentions

Nature of the Assets	Lease term
Buildings	20-99
Land	80-99

b. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office premises (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(iv) Foreign currency transactions and translation

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



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

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

(v) Borrowing costs

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

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

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

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

(vi) Employee Benefits

a. Defined Contribution Plans:

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

b. Defined benefit plans

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

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

The gratuity scheme is partly funded by the Company with Life Insurance Corporation of India.

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

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

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



Alivira Animal Health Limited

Material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026

Short-term employee benefits

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

Other employee benefits

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

(vii) Taxation

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

a) Current tax

Current tax represents the tax currently payable on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. Provision for current tax is made at the rate of tax as applicable for the income of the previous year as defined under Income Tax Act, 1961.

Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') paid in accordance to the tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future tax liability is recognized as an asset in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company and asset can be measured reliably.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities as per Income Tax Act. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

The Company applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Upon adoption of the Appendix C to Ind AS 12, the Company considered whether it has any uncertain tax positions. The Appendix did not have any significant impact on these financial statements of the Company.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount 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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

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 recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

No deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the temporary differences originate.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit or loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity.



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026

(viii) Property, plant and equipment

a. Recognition and measurement

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

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Capital work in process is stated at cost net of accumulated impairment cost if any.

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

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

Depreciation is recognized to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values, using the straight-line method, over the useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for the following items, where useful life estimated on technical assessment, past trends and differ from those provided in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Nature of the Assets	Useful life in years
Buildings	10-60
Furniture and fixtures	5-10
Office equipment's	2-5
Computers	1-6
Plant and machinery	1-15
Vehicles	5

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

Depreciation on additions / deletions to property, plant and equipment is provided prorata from the month of addition / till the month of deletion.

b. Subsequent costs

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

c. Derecognition of Property, Plant & Equipment

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

(ix) Goodwill and Intangible assets

a. Intangible assets acquired separately

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

b. Internally-generated intangible asset - Research and Development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the year in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development is recognized if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:



Alivira Animal Health Limited**Material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026**

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- The ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and
 - to use or sell the intangible asset; and
 - the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognized for internally- generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally- generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally- generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

c. Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimate useful lives of the intangible assets are as follow:

Nature of the Assets	Useful life in years
Marketing rights	5
Intellectual property rights	5
Software	3-5

d. Subsequent costs

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

e. Derecognition of intangible assets

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

Goodwill is initially recognised based on the accounting policy for business combinations and is tested for impairment annually.

(x) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on Weighted average cost basis as follows:

- Raw materials, packing materials and fuel: At actual purchase cost including other cost incurred in bringing materials / consumables to their present location and condition.
- Work in process and Intermediates: At material cost, conversion costs and appropriate share of production overheads based on normal capacity.
- Finished goods: At material cost, conversion costs and an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal capacity.
- Stock-in-trade: At purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

However, materials and other items held for use in production of inventory are not written down below cost, if the finished product in which they will be used are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Net realizable 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.



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026

(xi) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

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

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

(xii) 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 and financial liabilities are recognized when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

Purchase or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trade) are recognized on trade date.

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

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

a) Non-derivative financial assets

(i) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method, less any impairment loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

(ii) Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

All equity instruments other than investments in subsidiaries are measured at fair value. Equity instruments held for trading is classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend are recognized in OCI. There is no recycling of the amount from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of the instrument. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within the equity.



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate the financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair values with all changes in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the financial assets is transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount (measured at the date of derecognition) and the consideration received (including any new assets obtained less any new liability assumed) shall be recognized in the statement of profit and loss except for debt and equity instruments carried through FVTOCI which shall be recognized in OCI.

b) Non-derivative financial liabilities

(i) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities at amortized cost represented by trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the EIR method.

(ii) Financial liabilities at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates on foreign currency assets or liabilities. Derivatives are recognized and measured at fair value. Attributable transaction cost are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Derecognition of financial Liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when the obligations are discharged, cancelled, or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

(xiii) Impairment

(a) Financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes 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. Lifetime ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

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

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

(ii) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

Financial assets measured at amortized cost, contractual revenue receivable:

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

(b) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is 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 or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

An impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels into cash generating units for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

An impairment loss recognized in prior years are reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment had been recognized in previous years.

(xiv) Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

(xv) 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, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(xvi) Share-based compensation

Employee stock option schemes of holding company Sequent Scientific Employees Stock Option Plan 2010 (the Scheme) provides for grant of equity shares of Sequent Scientific Limited (the holding company) to employees of the Company.

Pursuant to Ind AS 102 'Share-based Payment', the Company recognizes an expense based on the fair value of the stock options as at grant date. The expenses are amortized over the vesting period. The corresponding credit is given to equity because the award represents in substance equity contribution by the Parent Company. The cumulative expense recognized for stock options 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.

(xvii) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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



Alivira Animal Health Limited

Material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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.

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.

(xviii) Exceptional Items

Exception items include income or expense that are considered to be part of ordinary activities, however, are of such significance and nature that separate disclosure enables the user of Financial Statements to understand the impact in a more meaningful manner. Exceptional items are identified by virtue of either their size or nature so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods and to assess underlying trends in the financial performance of the Company.

(xix) Accounting and reporting of information for Operating Segments

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole. Geographical segments are ascertained based on the geographical location of the customers.

(xx) Rounding of amounts

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

2.A Use of estimates and management judgments

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

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

a) Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The useful life of the assets is determined in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful life is different from that or is not prescribed in Schedule II, it is based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance.

b) Impairment

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which an asset's / investments or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected discounted future cash flows from each asset or cash-generating unit.



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026

c) Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax asset is recognized 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.

d) Fair Value

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

e) Post-retirement benefit plans

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

f) Provisions and contingencies

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

g) 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 estimate also 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. For the measurement of the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date, the Company uses black scholes model Employee Share Option Plan. The assumptions used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 52.



Alivira Animal Health Limited

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

All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

3 Property, plant and equipment

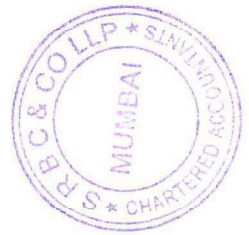
Cost	Buildings	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Plant & machinery	Vehicles	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2024	791.89	17.00	10.14	34.04	1,849.30	4.56	2,706.93
Additions	23.22	0.05	1.43	3.04	69.88	-	97.62
Less: Deletions	-	-	0.32	4.83	1.85	-	7.00
Balance as at 31 March 2025	815.11	17.05	11.25	32.25	1,917.33	4.56	2,797.55
Additions	14.66	4.01	0.96	4.55	85.54	-	109.72
Less: Deletions	-	-	-	2.78	3.45	-	6.23
Balance as at 31 March 2026	829.77	21.06	12.21	34.02	1,999.42	4.56	2,901.04

Accumulated depreciation	Buildings	Furniture & Fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Plant & machinery	Vehicles	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2024	226.87	9.09	8.03	22.55	1,176.99	3.60	1,447.13
Depreciation expense for the year (refer note 39)	59.03	1.82	1.20	5.50	239.34	0.57	307.46
Less: Deletions	-	-	0.32	4.80	0.46	-	5.58
Balance as at 31 March 2025	285.90	10.91	8.91	23.25	1,415.87	4.17	1,749.01
Depreciation expense for the year (refer note 39)	54.43	1.59	1.32	4.55	158.94	0.38	221.21
Less: Deletions	-	-	-	2.69	1.71	-	4.40
Balance as at 31 March 2026	340.33	12.50	10.23	25.11	1,573.10	4.55	1,965.82

Carrying amount	Buildings	Furniture & Fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Plant & Machinery	Vehicles	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2025	529.21	6.14	2.34	9.00	501.46	0.39	1,048.54
Balance as at 31 March 2026	489.44	8.56	1.98	8.91	426.32	0.01	935.22

Notes:

- Title deeds of all the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- Refer note 23 and 26 for charge created on the assets.
- Refer note 47 for capital commitments.



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

4 Right-of-Use Assets (ROU)

Cost	Leasehold Land	ROU- Buildings	ROU- Vehicles	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2024	416.28	63.79	3.75	483.82
Additions	-	-	-	-
Less: Deletions	-	1.19	-	1.19
Balance as at 31 March 2025	416.28	62.60	3.75	482.63
Additions	-	-	-	-
Less: Deletions	-	-	3.75	3.75
Balance as at 31 March 2026	416.28	62.60	-	478.88
Accumulated depreciation	Leasehold Land	ROU- Buildings	ROU- Vehicles	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2024	22.15	32.39	1.48	56.02
Depreciation expense for the year (refer note 39)	4.53	6.29	0.94	11.76
Less: Deletions	-	0.60	-	0.60
Balance as at 31 March 2025	26.68	38.08	2.42	67.18
Depreciation expense for the year (refer note 39)	4.53	6.26	0.48	11.27
Less: Deletions	-	-	2.90	2.90
Balance as at 31 March 2026	31.21	44.34	-	75.55
Carrying amount	Leasehold Land	ROU- Buildings	ROU- Vehicles	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2025	389.60	24.52	1.33	415.45
Balance as at 31 March 2026	385.07	18.26	-	403.33



5 Capital-work-in progress

i. Ageing schedule as at 31.03.2026

Capital-work-in progress	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	57.76	15.11	-	-	72.87
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

i. Ageing schedule as at 31.03.2025

Capital-work-in progress	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	83.93	-	-	-	83.93
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

ii. Completion schedule for capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at 31.03.2026

CWIP	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	52.53	-	-	-	52.53

ii. Completion schedule for capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at 31.03.2025

Capital-work-in progress	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	70.54	-	-	-	70.54



6 Goodwill

Carrying amount:	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Goodwill	68.89	68.89
	68.89	68.89

Allocation of goodwill to cash-generating units

Goodwill has been allocated for impairment testing purposes to the following cash-generating units. The carrying amount of goodwill allocated to cash-generating units is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Lyka Business	33.85	33.85
Veterinary Formulation Division	35.04	35.04
Total	68.89	68.89

Goodwill is monitored by the management of the Company at each cash-generating unit (CGU). The Company tests Goodwill for impairment on an annual basis. The recoverable amounts have been determined based on value in use calculations which uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering a period of five years. The planning horizon reflects the assumptions for short to mid-term market developments. The key assumptions used for the calculations were as follows:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Discount rate	12.50%	13.93%
Long term growth rate	4%	4%

The management of the Company believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumption on which recoverable amount is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit. The goodwill is tested for impairment and accordingly no impairment charges were identified for year ended 31 March 2026. (31 March 2025 : Nil).

7 Intangible assets

Cost	Software	Intellectual property rights	Marketing rights	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2024	36.06	322.98	389.26	748.30
Additions during the year	3.58	-	-	3.58
Balance as at 31 March 2025	39.64	322.98	389.26	751.88
Additions during the year	4.29	-	-	4.29
Balance as at 31 March 2026	43.93	322.98	389.26	756.17

Accumulated amortisation	Software	Intellectual property rights	Marketing rights	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2024	24.93	321.69	389.26	735.88
Amortisation expense for the year (refer note 39)	3.60	1.29	-	4.89
Balance as at 31 March 2025	28.53	322.98	389.26	740.77
Amortisation expense for the year (refer note 39)	4.68	-	-	4.68
Balance as at 31 March 2026	33.21	322.98	389.26	745.45

Carrying amount	Software	Intellectual property rights	Marketing rights	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2025	11.11	-	-	11.11
Balance as at 31 March 2026	10.72	-	-	10.72



8 Intangible assets under development (IAUD)

i. Ageing schedule as at 31.03.2026

Intangible assets under development	Amount in IAUD for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	9.04	-	-	-	9.04

i. Ageing schedule as at 31.03.2025

Intangible assets under development	Amount in IAUD for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	0.68	-	-	-	0.68

ii. Completion schedule for intangible assets under development whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at 31.03.2026

Intangible assets under development	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	3.98	-	-	-	3.98

ii. Completion schedule for intangible assets under development whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at 31.03.2025

Intangible assets under development	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	0.43	-	-	-	0.43



9 Non-current investments

Investments in subsidiary

Unquoted equity instruments - carried at cost

Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland

16,681,850 Equity Shares of EURO 1 each fully paid-up (31 March 2025 : 16,681,850 shares)

(Refer Note 44.3)

Total

As at
31 March 2026

As at
31 March 2025

5,691.92 5,601.90

5,691.92 5,601.90

Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments

5,691.92 5,601.90

Note:

(i) The change in value of investment in subsidiary Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland is attributable to the stock options granted by the Holding Company to the employees of its step-down subsidiary.

(ii) The Company has pledged 100% equity shares of its wholly owned overseas subsidiary (Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland), 100% equity shares of step down subsidiaries (Provet Veteriner Urunleri San Ve Tic A S, Turkey and Alivira Saude Animal Brasil Participacoes Ltda, Brazil) and 60% equity shares of its subsidiary (Vila Vina Participacoes S.L. Spain to secure the loan term facility).

10 Non-current loans

Unsecured, considered good

Loan to related parties (refer note 44.3)

-Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland

Total

As at
31 March 2026

Maximum
Balance during
the year

As at
31 March 2025

Maximum
Balance during
the year

1,502.64 1,502.64 1,235.84 1,235.84

1,502.64 1,502.64 1,235.84 1,235.84

Notes:

i) The above loan is given for business purposes and also includes interest accrued upto 31.03.2026 ₹771.21 (31 March 2025: ₹ 642.89).

ii) The above disclosure is pursuant to Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013

iii) Details of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel and related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) is as below:

iv) The above loan has been classified as non-current asset since it is highly unlikely that the loan would be demanded for repayment within the next 12 months from the reporting date.

Loans & Advances given which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to following person:

Type of Borrower	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Amount outstanding	% of Total	Interest rate range between	Amount outstanding	% of Total	Interest rate range between
a) Amount repayable on demand						
-Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	1,502.64	100%	8% to 10.85% p.a.	1,235.84	100%	8.57% to 11.35% p.a.

11 Other non-current financial assets

Unsecured, considered good

Security deposits

Margin money deposits

Total

As at
31 March 2026

As at
31 March 2025

17.53 16.95

1.04 0.09

18.57 17.04



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

12	Deferred tax assets (net) (refer note 42)	As at	As at
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	Deferred tax (liabilities)		
	- Temporary differences on account of unamortised borrowing costs	(3.84)	(12.80)
	Total deferred tax (liabilities) (A)	(3.84)	(12.80)
	Deferred tax assets		
	- Expenses allowable on payment basis	24.87	33.34
	- Temporary differences on account of depreciation	17.24	5.10
	- Temporary differences on account of leases	1.83	2.33
	- Temporary disallowance on account of provisions	-	-
	- Unabsorbed Depreciation and carry forward of losses	340.84	517.20
	- MAT Credit Entitlement	119.34	119.34
	Total deferred tax assets (B)	504.11	677.30
	Total (A) + (B)	500.27	664.51
13	Income tax assets (net)	As at	As at
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	Advance income tax	28.88	27.30
	Total	28.88	27.30
14	Other non-current assets	As at	As at
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Subsidy Receivable	35.21	31.56
	Prepaid expenses	5.12	13.56
	Capital advances	0.03	0.39
	Other deposits	1.50	1.50
		41.86	47.01
15	Inventories	As at	As at
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	Raw materials and packing materials	217.87	172.82
	Goods-in transit (inward)	-	4.97
		217.87	177.79
	Work-in-progress and intermediates	438.33	426.07
	Finished goods	449.20	352.03
	Stock-in-trade	166.37	150.73
		615.57	502.76
	Stock in transit (outward)	57.01	95.19
	Fuel	3.32	2.47
	Total Inventories (Lower of cost and net realisable value)	1,332.10	1,204.28
	Note:		
	During the year ended 31 March 2026, ₹ 177.37 (31 March 2025: ₹ 89.48) was recognised as an expense towards provision for slow moving, expired, near expiry inventories and impact of inventories carried at net realisable value.		
16	Trade receivables	As at	As at
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	Unsecured, considered good	960.57	699.83
	Unsecured, considered good (related party) (refer note 44)	252.30	112.03
	Unsecured, credit impaired	1.43	5.19
		1,214.31	817.05
	Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
	Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	7.05	5.19
	Total	1,207.26	811.86



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

a. Trade Receivables ageing as at 31.03.2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	781.88	410.88	14.46	0.04	-	-	1,207.26
- credit impaired	-	1.27	3.81	0.54	-	-	5.62
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	0.03	0.02	1.38	1.43
Total	781.88	412.15	18.27	0.61	0.02	1.38	1,214.32
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7.05)
	781.88	412.15	18.27	0.61	0.02	1.38	1,207.27

b. Trade Receivables ageing as at 31.03.2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	571.88	236.67	2.73	0.58	-	-	811.86
- credit impaired	1.40	0.69	1.00	0.01	-	0.55	3.65
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	0.07	0.06	-	1.41	1.54
Total	573.28	237.36	3.80	0.65	-	1.96	817.05
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	(1.40)	(0.69)	(1.07)	(0.07)	-	(1.98)	(5.19)
	571.88	236.67	2.73	0.58	-	(0.02)	811.86

Notes:

1. No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member except as disclosed in Note 44.3
2. Refer note 44.3 for terms and other details
3. There are no unbilled trade receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in ageing schedule.

17 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	23.47	7.14
Cash on hand	0.62	0.58
Cheques on hand		2.25
Total	24.09	9.97
Cash and cash equivalents as defined in Ind AS 7 "Statements of Cash Flows"	24.09	9.97

18 Bank balances other than (note 17) above

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
In earmarked accounts		
- Margin money deposits	-	60.00
Total	-	60.00
Note: Balance in margin money deposits are marked as lien with bank.		

19 Other current financial assets

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Export incentive receivables	11.32	5.71
Foreign exchange forward contracts at FVTPL	-	1.75
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.02	3.67
Others	0.55	0.50
Total	11.89	11.63

20 Other current assets

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to suppliers	28.27	25.34
Balances with government authorities	108.56	79.01
Prepaid expenses	12.96	17.01
Others	0.85	1.07
Total	150.64	122.43



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
21 Equity share capital				
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹10 each	15,80,00,000	1,580.00	15,80,00,000	1,580.00
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up				
Equity shares of ₹10 each	4,77,76,470	477.76	4,77,76,470	477.76
Total		477.76		477.76

Notes:

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding

	No. of Shares	Amount
Fully paid equity shares		
Balance as at 1 April 2024	4,77,76,470	477.76
Share issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	4,77,76,470	477.76
Share issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	4,77,76,470	477.76

(ii) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

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. Each equity shareholder is entitled to dividend in the Company. The dividend proposed by Board of directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.
In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iii) Details of shares held by holding Company & promoter

Name of the shareholder & promoter	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares held	% of holding	No. of shares held	% of holding
Viyash Scientific Limited (formerly known as Sequent Scientific Limited) and its nominees	4,77,76,470	100%	4,77,76,470	100%

(iv) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Equity shares

Name of the shareholder & promoter	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares held	% of holding	No. of shares held	% of holding
Viyash Scientific Limited (formerly known as Sequent Scientific Limited) and its nominees	4,77,76,470	100%	4,77,76,470	100%



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

22 Other equity

Retained earnings
Securities premium account
Contribution from Parent Company
Other reserves
General reserve
Total

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(1,120.29)	(930.39)
4,230.73	4,230.73
501.37	411.35
71.12	71.12
54.24	54.24
3,737.17	3,837.05

(a) Retained earnings

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Profit / (loss) during the year
Add: Other comprehensive income / (expense)
Balance at the end of the year

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(930.39)	(409.88)
(190.00)	(517.50)
0.10	(3.01)
(1,120.29)	(930.39)

(b) Securities premium account

Balance at the beginning of the year
Balance at the end of the year

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
4,230.73	4,230.73
4,230.73	4,230.73

(c) Contribution from Parent Company

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Employee stock option expenses for employees of subsidiaries
Balance at the end of the year

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
411.35	329.12
90.02	82.23
501.37	411.35

(d) Other reserves

Balance at the beginning of the year
Add: Fair value of corporate guarantee received from holding Company in respect of borrowings
Balance at the end of the year

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
71.12	82.30
-	(11.18)
71.12	71.12

(e) General reserve

Balance at the beginning of the year
Balance at the end of the year

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
54.24	54.24
54.24	54.24

Nature and purpose of Reserves

(a) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits / (loss) that the Company has earned / incurred till the date, less any transfers to general reserve and dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

(b) Securities premium account

Securities premium includes the difference between the face value of the equity shares and the consideration received in respect of shares issued. The reserves can be utilized only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) Contribution from Parent Company

This relate to employee stock options of the Parent Company, granted by the Parent Company to specific employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under its employee share based payment arrangement.

(d) Other reserves

The Company has availed certain loans from financial institutions / banks which have been guaranteed by Viyash Scientific Limited (formerly known as Sequent Scientific Limited), the Parent Company, at no consideration. Other reserves represents fair value of these services availed from the Parent Company.

(e) General reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013.



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

23 Non-current borrowings

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Secured term loans - at amortised cost		
From banks (refer note 26)	1,084.73	1,063.38
Unsecured term loan - at amortised cost		
From related parties (refer note 44.3)	4,739.71	3,967.51
Total	5,824.44	5,030.89

- (i) The above term loan facility is secured by way of a first pari passu charge on fixed assets of the Company located at Visakhapatnam and second charge on the current assets of the Company. The above loan is also secured by guarantee provided by Viyash Scientific Limited (formerly known as Sequent Scientific Limited) (Holding Company) jointly and severally with Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland (wholly owned overseas subsidiary).
- (ii) The interest on term loans from banks / financial institutions are floating in nature which ranges from 8% p.a. to 10.85% p.a. (31 March 2025: 10.61% p.a. to 11.35% p.a.).
- (iii) The interest on loan from related parties are floating in nature which ranges from 9.17% p.a. to 9.82% p.a. (31 March 2025: 9.80% p.a. to 10.10% p.a.).

24 Financial liabilities - Lease liabilities (non-current)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Lease liabilities (refer Note 50)	72.70	81.88
Total	72.70	81.88

25 Non-current provisions

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 46)	47.71	42.86
Compensated absences (refer note below)	12.56	21.64
Other	9.18	6.33
Total	69.45	70.83

Note:

The provision for compensated absences includes annual leave and vested long service leave entitlement accrued.

26 Current borrowings

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Loans repayable on demand		
Secured loan - at amortised cost		
From banks / financial institution (refer note (ii) below)	283.53	609.08
Unsecured loan - at amortised cost		
From financial institution (refer note (i) and (ii) below)	113.35	116.56
Total	396.88	725.64

Notes:

- (i) Refer Note 27 (iv) on disclosures related to financing arrangements with financial institutions in respect of payments to certain suppliers of the Company.
- (ii) The interest rate on Working Capital loans are floating in nature which ranges from 4.72% p.a. to 9.82% p.a. (31 March 2025: 6.51% p.a. to 10.14% p.a.).
- (iii) As at 31 March 2026, there was no breach of financial covenants attached to the borrowings availed by the Company.

27 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 48)	133.40	80.84
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,095.99	949.03
Total	1,229.39	1,029.87
Trade payables	362.60	498.10
Trade payables to related parties (Refer Note 44.3)	866.79	531.77
Total	1,229.39	1,029.87



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

a. Trade payable ageing as at 31.03.2026

Particulars	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	
Undisputed Trade Payables							
-Micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME)	11.66	121.74	-	-	-	-	133.40
-Others	61.70	124.66	906.56	3.04	0.03	-	1,095.99
Disputed Trade Payables							
-Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	73.36	246.40	906.56	3.04	0.03	-	1,229.39

b. Trade payable ageing as at 31.03.2025

Particulars	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	
Undisputed Trade Payables							
-Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	80.84	-	-	-	-	80.84
-Others	179.41	404.70	361.04	3.88	-	-	949.03
Disputed Trade Payables							
-Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	179.41	485.54	361.04	3.88	-	-	1,029.87

Notes:

- (i) Trade payables (other than due to micro and small enterprises) are non-interest bearing and are normally settled in 30 - 120 days.
(ii) The Company's exposures to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 53.
(iii) Refer note 44.3 for dues payable to related parties.
(iv) The Company has entered into an agreement with financial institutions for the supply chain financing arrangement. As per the arrangement, the suppliers may elect to factor their receivable from the Company and receive the payment due from the financial institutions before the due date. As per the arrangement, the financial institutions agrees to pay amounts which Company owes to its suppliers and the Company agrees to pay the financial institutions at a date later than suppliers are paid.

The nature and function of the liabilities remain the same even after factoring as the Company is neither legally released from its original obligation to the supplier nor the terms of the original liability are amended in a way that is considered a substantial modification. Hence, the Company has not derecognised the liabilities which are factored by the suppliers and disclosed the said amount within trade payables. Further, no additional interest has been paid by the Company on the amounts due to the suppliers. The payable under supply chain financing arrangement amounts to ₹ 4.10 million as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025: ₹ 3.95 million).

Apart from the above, to smoothen the payment process of the suppliers, the Company has also entered into arrangements wherein the financial institutions wherein the Company requests the financial institutions to make payments on the due date agreed with the suppliers and the Company pays to the financial institutions at the end of the extended period of payment. In this case, the Company derecognizes the liabilities towards the suppliers on the date of payment by the financial institutions to the suppliers and recognizes the amounts paid within Borrowings. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has recognized interest expense amounting to ₹ 9.96 million (31 March 2025: ₹ 11.79 million) under the aforementioned arrangement. The payable to the financial institution amounts to ₹ 113.35 million (31 March 2025: ₹ 116.56 million) under this arrangement which has been recognized under "Short Term Borrowings" in the financial statements.

28 Other current financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.97	3.85
Foreign exchange forward contracts at FVTPL	9.84	-
Employee benefits payable	92.00	88.22
Payables on purchase of property, plant and equipment	8.42	12.74
Others	0.40	2.67
Total	111.63	107.48

29 Financial liabilities - Lease liabilities (current)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 50)	8.74	8.35
Total	8.74	8.35

30 Current provisions

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 46)	11.06	5.55
Compensated absences	12.76	13.17
Other	6.02	8.45
Total	29.84	27.17

31 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Statutory remittances	24.32	28.07
Advances from customers (refer note 32)	25.97	15.48
Unamortised income related to corporate guarantee commission	1.90	1.90
Total	52.19	45.45



32 Revenue from operations

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Sale of products	4,401.86	3,618.22
Sale of Services	57.11	29.70
Other operating revenues		
Sale of scrap	19.52	19.74
Duty drawback and other export incentives	16.04	13.76
Total	4,494.53	3,681.42
Notes		
(i) Sale of product comprises		
(a) Manufacturing goods		
Bulk drugs	2,375.85	1,960.72
Formulations	157.76	43.57
Total - Sale of manufactured products	2,533.61	2,004.29
(b) Traded goods		
Bulk drugs	498.81	492.18
Formulations	1,369.44	1,121.75
Total - Sale of traded goods	1,868.25	1,613.93
Total - Sale of products	4,401.86	3,618.22
(ii) Sale of services comprises		
Research & development services	44.22	26.90
Miscellaneous receipts	12.89	2.80
Total - Services provided	57.11	29.70
Disaggregated revenue disclosure		
- The Company disaggregates the revenue based on geographic locations and it is disclosed under note 45 Segment Reporting.		
Trade receivables and contract balances		
- The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as a trade receivable. A receivable is the right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue for contracts with customers are recognized at a point in time when the Company transfers control over the product to the customers.		
- The performance obligation in relation to services is satisfied when related services are performed.		
(iii) Contract Balances:		
Trade receivables (refer note 16)	1,207.26	811.86
Contract liabilities (refer note 31)	(25.97)	(15.48)
	1,181.29	796.38
Contract liabilities include short-term advances received from customers for sale of products / services.		
(iv) Reconciliation of revenue from sale of products and services with the contracted price:		
Contracted price	4,458.97	3,729.33
Less: trade discounts and sales returns	-	81.41
Sale of products and services	4,458.97	3,647.92
(v) Timing of revenue recognition:		
Revenue recognized at a point of time	4,401.86	3,618.22
Revenue recognized over the time	57.11	29.70
Revenue from contract with customer	4,458.97	3,647.92



(vi) Contract Balances

Contract liabilities

Current

Reconciliation of Contract liabilities

Balance at the beginning of the year

Add: Cash received during the year

Less: Revenue recognised during the year

Balance at the end of the year

Year ended
31 March 2026

Year ended
31 March 2025

25.97

15.48

15.48

43.19

102.24

88.76

(91.75)

(116.47)

25.97

15.48

33 Other income

Year ended
31 March 2026

Year ended
31 March 2025

Interest income (refer note (i) below)

134.77

134.52

Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation

162.37

29.73

Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment

1.69

0.28

Corporate guarantee commission

5.89

9.32

Gain on sale of mutual funds

0.14

0.18

Cross charge of corporate costs

74.03

59.25

Provision for doubtful debts no longer required written back

-

4.72

Miscellaneous income*

7.10

9.64

Total

385.99

247.64

* Includes write back of liabilities no longer payable amounting to ₹ 3.10 for the year ended 31 March 2026.

(i) Interest income comprises:

Interest on:

Loans to related parties (refer note 44.2)

128.32

125.71

Bank deposits

1.70

4.08

Other

4.75

4.73

Total

134.77

134.52

34 Cost of materials consumed

Year ended
31 March 2026

Year ended
31 March 2025

Opening stock (including in-transit)

177.79

172.03

Add: Purchases

1,153.99

951.01

Less: Closing stock (including in-transit)

217.87

177.79

Total

1,113.91

945.25

35 Purchases of stock-in-trade

Year ended
31 March 2026

Year ended
31 March 2025

Purchases of stock-in-trade

1,166.50

1,010.92

Total

1,166.50

1,010.92



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

Opening stock

Work-in-progress and intermediates
Finished goods (including stock-in-trade)

Closing stock

Work-in-progress and intermediates
Finished goods (including stock-in-trade)

Net (increase) / decrease

Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
426.07	330.01
600.42	615.31
1,026.49	945.32
438.33	426.07
675.90	600.42
1,114.23	1,026.49
(87.74)	(81.17)

37 Employee benefits expense

Salaries and wages
Contributions to provident fund, gratuity and other funds (refer note 46)
Share-based payments to employees (refer note 52)
Staff welfare expenses
Total

Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
693.42	655.03
58.64	42.85
114.28	136.73
25.02	24.57
891.36	859.18

38 Finance costs

Interest expense on borrowings
Interest expense on leases liabilities (Refer note 50)
Other borrowing costs
Total

Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
591.44	582.90
8.54	9.37
28.35	40.94
628.33	633.21

39 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation on tangible assets
Depreciation on right-of-use assets
Amortization of intangible assets
Total

Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
221.21	307.46
11.27	11.76
4.68	4.89
237.16	324.11



40 Other expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Power, water and fuel	121.07	147.47
Travelling and conveyance	86.87	74.50
Communication expenses	4.24	5.77
Consumption of stores and spares and consumables	105.59	118.97
Conversion and processing charges	91.38	108.65
Contract labour charges	31.33	27.32
Legal and professional charges	60.96	89.62
Freight and forwarding	108.58	101.44
Rent	5.96	6.07
Analytical charges	80.89	74.11
Repairs and maintenance		
Buildings	7.32	9.17
Machinery	41.30	46.88
Others	17.02	16.81
Insurance	23.62	24.17
Commission on sales	37.80	36.75
Advertisement and selling expenses	75.23	58.69
Rates and taxes	8.81	8.69
Payments to auditors (refer note (i) below)	3.52	3.19
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	1.42	-
Property, plant and equipment written off	0.04	0.01
Miscellaneous expense	43.87	41.19
Total	956.82	999.47

Note:

(i) Payments to the auditors comprises (excluding Goods and Services Tax credit):

As auditors - statutory audit	3.35	3.09
Fees for certifications and other services	0.06	0.04
Reimbursement of expenses	0.11	0.06
	3.52	3.19

41 Exceptional Items

	Note no.	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
One time settlement cost	a	-	40.00
(Reversal) / Expenses related to operations restructuring drive	b	-	(31.89)
Total		-	8.11

Note:

(a) During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, the Company had provided for an amount of ₹ 40 million by way of one-time settlement of the disputes in relation to its leasehold land situated at Visakhapatnam.

(b) During the previous year ended 31 March 2025, based on confirmation from vendor, the Company had reversed provision by ₹31.89 million related to domain expert advisory fees towards revamping of manufacturing and procurement processes.



42 Reconciliations of tax expenses and details of deferred tax balances
A) Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
i) Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current tax	-	-
Adjustment of income tax relating to earlier periods	-	1.16
Total (I)	-	1.16
Deferred Tax charge / (credit)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	164.18	(253.68)
Total (II)	164.18	(253.68)
Total (III = I+II)	164.18	(252.52)
ii) Tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income		
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	0.05	(1.61)
Total (IV)	0.05	(1.61)
Total (III+IV)	164.23	(254.13)

B) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The reconciliation between the statutory income tax rate applicable to the Company and the effective income tax rate of the Company is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Profit / (loss) before tax	(25.82)	(770.02)
Statutory income tax rate	34.94%	34.94%
Tax as per applicable tax rate	(9.02)	(269.08)
Differences due to:		
- Expenses disallowed for tax purposes	13.38	13.98
- Reduction in deferred tax asset pursuant to change in tax rate* (refer note below)	147.97	-
- Others	11.85	2.58
Income tax expenses charged to the statement of profit and loss	164.18	(252.52)
Effective tax rate (refer note below)	-635.86%	32.79%

C) Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

	As at 1 April 2025	Credit / (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	Credit / (charge) in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2026
Deferred tax asset / (liabilities) (Net)				
- Temporary differences on account of depreciation	5.10	12.14	-	17.24
- Expenses allowable on payment basis	33.34	(8.42)	(0.05)	24.87
- Unabsorbed Depreciation and carry forward of losses	517.20	(176.36)	-	340.84
- Temporary differences on account of unamortised borrowing costs	(12.80)	8.96	-	(3.84)
- Temporary differences on account of leases	2.33	(0.50)	-	1.83
- MAT credit entitlement	119.34	-	-	119.34
Total	664.51	(164.18)	(0.05)	500.27
	As at 01 April 2024	Credit / (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	Credit in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax asset / (liabilities) (Net)				
- Temporary differences on account of depreciation	(29.62)	34.72	-	5.10
- Expenses allowable on payment basis	31.89	(0.16)	1.61	33.34
- Unabsorbed Depreciation and carry forward of losses	250.54	266.66	-	517.20
- Temporary disallowance on account of provisions	37.07	(37.07)	-	-
- Temporary differences on account of unamortised borrowing costs	-	(12.80)	-	(12.80)
- Temporary differences on account of leases	-	2.33	-	2.33
- MAT credit entitlement	119.34	-	-	119.34
Total	409.22	253.68	1.61	664.51

Note:

* Based on the projections of future taxable profits, the Company intends to opt for new Income tax regime under section 115BAA introduced under Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 w.e.f. from the financial year ending March 31, 2027. As an effect of the same, the Company has recorded deferred tax asset at a reduced tax rate of 25.17% against the current tax rate of 34.94% leading to a reduction in balance of deferred tax asset.



43 Earnings per share

Profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders

Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company
Profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders for basic and diluted earnings (a)

Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
(190.00)	(517.50)
(190.00)	(517.50)

Weighted average number of equity shares

Weighted average number of equity shares at end of the year for basic and diluted EPS*(b)

Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
4,77,76,470	4,77,76,470

Basic earnings per share (in ₹) (a/b)
Diluted earnings per share (in ₹) (a/b)

Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
(3.98)	(10.83)
(3.98)	(10.83)

* Earning per share (EPS)



44 Related party transactions

44.1 List of related parties

(I) Related parties where control exists

a) Holding Company

Viyash Scientific Limited (Formerly known as SeQuent Scientific Limited)

b) Subsidiaries

Wholly-owned subsidiary:

Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland

Step down subsidiaries:

Provet Veteriner Ürünleri San. Ve Tic. A. Ş.
Topkim Topkapi İlaç premiks Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.Ş.
Alivira BV (formerly known as Fendigo BV, Netherlands)
Alivira NV (formerly known as Fendigo SA, Belgium)
N-Vet AB, Sweden
Alivira Saude Animal Brasil Participacoes Ltda
Alivira Saude Animal Ltda., Brazil
Laboratorios Karizoo, S.A.
Laboratorios Karizoo, S.A. DE C.V. (Mexico)
Phytotherapic Solutions S.L
Vila Viña Participacions S.L.
Bremer Pharma GmbH
Expeden Distribuidora De Produtos Veterinarios Ltda
Alivira Italia S.R.L.
Alivira Animal Health USA LLC
Alivira Animal Health UK Ltd
Appco Pharma LLC

(II) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

(a) Key management personnel

Dr. Hari Babu Bodepudi, Managing Director and Group Chief Executive Officer of Holding Company (w.e.f. 16 December 2025)
Mr. Rajaram Narayanan, Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director
Mr. Sharat Narasapur, Joint Managing Director (till 30 April 2024)
Mr. Sharat Narasapur, Non-executive Director (w.e.f 01 May 2024 till 30 October 2025)
Mr. Saurav Bhala, Chief Financial Officer (till 31 March 2026)
Mr. Nihar Ranjan Das, Company Secretary (till 19 May 2025)
Ms. Archana Chandrakant Indulkar, Company Secretary (w.e.f 20 May 2025)
Dr. Kamal Sharma, Independent Director
Ms. Vijayalakshmi Vaithianathan, Non- Executive Director
Mr. Vedprakash R Ragate, Director (w.e.f. 06 April 2024 till 30 September 2025)
Mr. Srinivas Vasireddy, Additional Director (w.e.f. 01 October 2025).
Mr. Ramakant Singani, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f 18 May 2026)

Note:

i) All the transactions entered with related parties are in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis
Above mentioned provides the information about the Company's structure including the details of the subsidiaries and the holding Company. The following table provides transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:



All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

44 Related party transactions

44.2 Transactions for the year

	Holding Company		Wholly-owned subsidiary		Step down subsidiaries		Key management personnel and their relatives	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Sale of materials / services								
Viyash Scientific Limited	57.39	106.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provvet Veteriner Ürünleri San. Ve Tic. A. Ş.	-	-	-	-	10.78	-	-	-
Topkim Topkapi İlaç premiks Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.Ş.	-	-	-	-	-	2.36	-	-
Laboratorios Karizoo, S.A.	-	-	-	-	1.81	6.81	-	-
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	-	-	369.90	304.39	-	-	-	-
Alivira Saude Animal Ltda.	-	-	-	-	112.69	69.71	-	-
Interest and other income								
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland (*)	-	-	128.32	125.71	-	-	-	-
Interest expenses								
Viyash Scientific Limited	396.89	378.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of materials / consumables								
Viyash Scientific Limited	697.08	604.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratorios Karizoo, S.A.	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-
Bremer Pharma GmbH	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Provvet Veteriner Ürünleri San. Ve Tic. A. Ş.	-	-	-	-	3.75	7.10	-	-
Professional fees expenses								
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	-	-	9.87	4.66	-	-	-	-
Processing and conversion charges incurred								
Viyash Scientific Limited	50.22	76.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses from / (To)								
Viyash Scientific Limited	-	(0.40)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	-	-	(1.13)	2.60	-	-	-	-
Purchase of fixed assets								
Viyash Scientific Limited	5.92	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of fixed assets								
Viyash Scientific Limited	3.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managerial remuneration (***)								
Mr. Rajaram Narayan (#)								
Short-term benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.14	29.36
Mr. Sharat Narsapur								
Short-term benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.03
Termination benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.80
Share based payment (###)							9.55	-



All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

44 Related party transactions

44.2 Transactions for the year

	Holding Company		Wholly-owned subsidiary		Step down subsidiaries		Key management personnel and their relatives	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Mr. Vedprakash Ragate (##) Short-term benefits Termination benefits Share based payment (###)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11.01 0.60 13.95	15.97 - 2.05
Ms. Archana Chandrakant Indulkar Short-term benefits (####)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Nihar Ranjan Das Short-term benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	2.30
Director sitting fees Dr. Kamal K Sharma Mr. Sharat Narsapur	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.40 -	0.60 0.50
Analytical charges Viyash Scientific Limited	65.42	56.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment towards lease obligation Viyash Scientific Limited	11.40	10.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee commission income Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland Viyash Scientific Limited Alivira Saude Animal Ltda.	- 3.80 -	- 7.44 -	2.09 - -	2.01 - -	- - -	- - 0.35	- - -	- - -
Guarantee commission expenses Viyash Scientific Limited	19.00	22.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional / (reduction) of guarantee given / received during the year (net) Viyash Scientific Limited Alivira Saude Animal Ltda. Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	- - -	(83.11) - -	- - -	- - 1,153.64	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Employee Stock Option expenses Viyash Scientific Limited	114.28	136.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Cross Charge Income Viyash Scientific Limited Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	57.91 -	41.26 -	- 16.12	- 17.99	- -	- -	- -	- -



All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

44 Related party transactions

44.2 Transactions for the year

	Holding Company		Wholly-owned subsidiary		Step down subsidiaries		Key management personnel and their relatives	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Cross Charge Expense Viyash Scientific Limited	29.07	46.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans (given) / repaid during the year Viyash Scientific Limited	-	106.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings Viyash Scientific Limited	415.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deemed contribution from Parent (refer note 9 (i)) Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	-	-	90.01	82.23	-	-	-	-

(*) Interest income for the year is receivable as on the reporting date and has been included in the loan receivable amount

(**) Interest expense for the year is outstanding as on the reporting date and has been included in the loan payable amount.

(***) Expenses towards gratuity and compensated absences provisions are determined based on actuarial valuation on an overall basis for the Company basis at the end of each year and accordingly have not been considered in the above information.

(#) The managerial remuneration is approved by the board of directors on 07 August, 2025 and by the shareholders in EGM on 23 September, 2025.

(##) The managerial remuneration is approved by the board of directors on 07 August, 2025 and by the shareholders in EGM on 23 September, 2025.

(###) Represents the perquisite value of stock options exercised during the year and does not include the fair value of options granted (vested / unvested) but not exercised upto 31 March 2026.

(####) Represents the payment of salary which is being processed by Holding Company Viyash Scientific Limited (formerly known as SeQuent Scientific Limited)



44 Related party transactions

44.3 Balance as at balance sheet date

	Holding Company		Wholly-owned subsidiary		Step down subsidiaries		Key management personnel and their relatives	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
(i) Trade receivables								
Viyash Scientific Limited	47.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	-	-	143.31	68.64	-	-	-	-
Provet Veteriner Ürünleri San. Ve Tic. A. Ş.	-	-	-	-	5.51	-	-	-
Laboratorios Kanzoo, S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	2.30	-	-
Alivira Saude Animal Ltda	-	-	-	-	56.31	39.38	-	-
Alivira Saude Animal Brasil Participacoes Ltda	-	-	-	-	-	1.71	-	-
(ii) Loan receivable								
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	-	-	1,502.64	1,235.84	-	-	-	-
(iii) Borrowings								
Viyash Scientific Limited	4,739.71	3,967.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Trade Payables								
Viyash Scientific Limited	859.71	524.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratorios Kanzoo, S.A.	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-
Bremer Pharma GmbH	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-
Provet Veteriner Ürünleri San. Ve Tic. A. Ş.	-	-	-	-	-	3.55	-	-
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	-	-	6.95	3.84	-	-	-	-
(v) Corporate guarantee received from								
Viyash Scientific Limited	2,650.00	2,650.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Corporate guarantee commission receivable								
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	-	-	0.55	0.50	-	-	-	-
(vii) Corporate guarantee given to								
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	-	-	2,744.97	2,481.86	-	-	-	-
Alivira Saude Animal Ltda.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bremer Pharma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viyash Scientific Limited	380.00	380.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
(viii) Share Capital held by holding Company								
Viyash Scientific Limited	477.76	477.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ix) Investment in Subsidiaries (refer note 9)								
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	-	-	5,691.92	5,601.92	-	-	-	-
(x) Other current liabilities- Corporate guarantee commission								
Viyash Scientific Limited	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(xi) Other current assets - Prepaid *								
Viyash Scientific Limited	8.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(xii) Other Non - current assets - Prepaid *								
Viyash Scientific Limited	0.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* This represents unamortised expense related to corporate guarantee commission payable to Viyash Scientific Limited (Formerly known as SeQuent Scientific Limited)



Alivira Animal Health Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026****All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated****45 Segment Reporting**

Operating segment are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to Chief Operating Decision maker (CODM) of the Company. The CODM who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the segment has been identified as the executive management committee of the Company. The Company is mainly engaged in the business of veterinary healthcare which as per IND AS 108 - Operating segment is considered the only business segment and all other activities of the Company are incidental to this business segment.

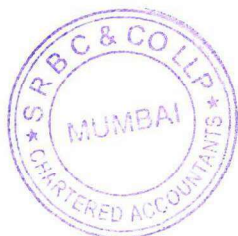
Information on segment revenue has been presented on the basis of geographical segments. Segment revenue is attributed to the respective geographic locations based on the destination of the sale (i.e., the location where the delivery of goods/services is completed). Non-current assets are attributed based on the physical location of the assets.

The Company operates in two principal geographic locations.

- (i) India
- (ii) Rest of the world

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
I. Revenue from operations		
India	1,668.81	1,405.05
Rest of the world	2,825.72	2,276.37
Total	4,494.53	3,681.42
II. Total Non current assets		
India	1,560.50	1,692.65
Total segment assets	1,560.50	1,692.65
Unallocable (*)	7,723.71	7,529.55
Total assets	9,284.21	9,222.20
III. Cost incurred during the year to acquire segment assets		
India	115.31	161.68
Total	115.31	161.68

(*) Unallocable assets comprises of investments in subsidiary, loans and deferred tax assets (net) and income tax assets.



Alivira Animal Health Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026**

All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

46 Employee benefit plans**(i) Defined contribution plans:**

The Company makes Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised ₹35.60 (31 March 2025 : ₹29.32) for Provident Fund contributions and ₹0.77 (31 March 2025 : ₹1.69) for Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions in the statement of profit and loss. As at 31 March 2026, contribution of ₹6.13 (31 March 2025 : ₹5.02) is outstanding which is paid subsequent to the end of respective reporting periods.

(ii) Defined benefit plan:

The Company has a defined gratuity benefit plan. Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees of the Company on superannuation, death and resignation. The following table summarizes the components of net employee benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the plan.

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Expense / (income) recognised in the statement of profit and loss:		
Current service cost	9.80	7.84
Past service cost	9.27	-
Net Interest cost	3.19	2.54
	22.26	10.38
Component of defined benefit costs recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Expense / (income) recognised in other comprehensive		
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1.62)	1.39
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	1.47	3.23
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
	(0.15)	4.62
Component of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income		
Total	22.11	15.00
Net defined benefit obligation as reflected in Balance Sheet		
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation (DBO)	58.77	48.41
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability recognised in balance sheet	58.77	48.41

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

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Opening defined benefit obligation	48.41	38.68
Current service cost	9.80	7.84
Past service cost	9.27	-
Interest cost	3.19	2.54
Benefits paid	(11.75)	(5.27)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1.62)	1.39
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	1.47	3.23
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	58.77	48.41



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

Actuarial assumptions

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

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Financial assumption:		
Discount rate	7.17%	6.61%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%
Demographic assumption:		
Withdrawal rate	15.00%	15.00%
Mortality rate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate
Retirement Age	58 yrs.	58 yrs.

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

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Expected future cash flows		
Within 1 Year	11.06	5.55
2-5 years	29.69	26.01
6-10 years	26.08	23.31
Average expected future working life is 6.19 years (previous year 6.3 years)		

Sensitivity Analysis

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

	Impact on the defined benefit obligation increase / (decrease)	
31 March 2026	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease
Discounting rate	(2.69)	2.95
Salary escalation rate	3.22	(2.98)
31 March 2025	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease
Discounting rate	(2.35)	2.59
Salary escalation rate	2.79	(2.58)



47 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)**Contingent liabilities**

Indirect tax matters

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
78.68	1.85

Commitments

- a. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)
 - Property, plant and equipment
- b. Corporate Guarantee given to lenders for loan facility availed by wholly owned subsidiary
- c. Corporate Guarantee given to lenders for loan facility availed by holding Company

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
103.71	22.78
2,744.97	2,481.86
380.00	380.00

48 Dues to micro and small enterprises

The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year

Principal amount payable to micro and small enterprises

Interest due on above

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
133.40	80.84
-	-
133.40	80.84

The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting 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 the MSMED Act 2006.

The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year

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 MSMED Act 2006

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 based on enquiries made by the management with the creditors.

49 Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (CSR)

Since the Company does not meet the criteria specified in section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to spend any amount on activities related to corporate social responsibility for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.



Alivira Animal Health Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026****All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated****50 Leases**

The Company has lease contracts for land, office building, warehouses and vehicles taken on rent which generally have lease term of 1 to 99 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

Refer note 4 for movement of ROU assets.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under financial liabilities) and the movements during the period:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
As at 1 April	90.23	98.68
Additions	-	-
Deletions	(0.96)	(1.37)
Accretion of interest (refer note 38)	8.54	9.37
Payments	(16.37)	(16.45)
As at 31 March	81.44	90.23
Current	8.74	8.35
Non-current	72.70	81.88

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is between 7.50% to 10.50%.

Impact on statement of profit and loss (decrease in profit before tax for the year)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	11.27	11.76
Other expenses (refer note below)	5.96	6.07
Finance costs	8.54	9.37
Net decrease in profit for the year	25.77	27.20

Notes:

The group uses the exemptions provided by Ind AS 116 for short-term leases (less than a year) and leases for low-value assets. ₹ 5.96 million (31 March 2025 : ₹ 6.07 million) relates to short-term leases and low value leases which are recognised as expense in profit or loss.

Maturity Analysis of Lease (Refer Note 53.4)**Impact on the statement of cash flows increase / (decrease)**

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(7.83)	(7.08)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(8.54)	(9.37)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(16.37)	(16.45)



51 Details of research and development (R&D) expenditure

	31 March 2026			31 March 2025		
	Ambernath Formulations	Vizag API	Total	Ambernath Formulations	Vizag API	Total
Revenue expenditure						
Employee benefit expenses	21.19	46.52	67.71	19.41	51.25	70.66
Power, water and fuel	1.14	-	1.14	-	-	-
Legal and professional fees	0.44	0.66	1.10	0.77	2.51	3.28
Raw materials and consumables	2.73	2.50	5.23	0.01	5.86	5.87
Travelling and conveyance	0.50	1.33	1.83	1.06	0.49	1.55
Analytical charges	1.31	35.88	37.19	1.73	42.24	43.97
Depreciation	3.79	4.31	8.10	5.82	4.07	9.89
Repairs & maintenance	0.83	1.43	2.26	0.81	2.94	3.75
Others	1.46	3.47	4.93	2.19	15.15	17.34
Total	33.39	96.10	129.49	31.80	124.51	156.31
Capital expenditure						
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment	3.07	6.08	9.15	-	7.82	7.82
Total	3.07	6.08	9.15	-	7.82	7.82

Notes:

- 1 Vizag R&D unit got approved by Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Certificate no-F. No. TU/IV-RD/4453/2019).
- 2 Ambernath formulation R&D unit got approved by Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Certificate no-F. No. TU/IV-RD/4453/2024).



52 Share-based payment arrangements:

A. Employees Stock Option Plan:

The Company implemented "SeQuent Scientific Employees Stock Option Plan 2010" (SeQuent ESOP 2010), as approved by the Shareholders of the Company on 24 May 2010 and it was further modified by the member on 24 September 2015. Further the company has implemented "SeQuent Scientific Employees Stock Option Plan 2020" (SeQuent ESOP 2020) which was approved by shareholders on 17 January 2021.

Grant Date	No. of Options granted	Vesting conditions	Contractual life of the options vesting Period
11 January 2016 (*)	3,50,000	The options granted would normally vest over a maximum period of 4 years from the date of the grant in proportions specified in 'SeQuent ESOP 2010' scheme.	5 years
14 May 2016	1,25,000		
23 May 2017	50,000		
02 November 2018	23,25,000		
03 July 2019	5,00,000	Option granted would vest over a maximum period of 1 years from the date of the grant	1 year
21 September 2020	70,900		
01 March 2021	34,50,000	The options granted would normally vest over a maximum period of 5 years from the date of the grant in proportions specified in 'SeQuent ESOP 2020' scheme.	6 Years
11 April 2022	35,50,000	The options granted would normally vest over a maximum period of 5 to 7 years from the date of the grant in proportions specified in 'SeQuent ESOP 2020' scheme.	7 Years
10 May 2023	-	The options granted would normally vest over a maximum period of 5 to 7 years from the date of the grant in proportions specified in 'SeQuent ESOP 2020' scheme.	5 years
06 Sep 2024	24,55,000	The options granted would normally vest over a maximum period of 3 to 5 years from the date of the grant in proportions specified in 'SeQuent ESOP 2020' scheme.	5 years
18 Apr 2025	2,25,000	The options granted would normally vest over a maximum period of 3 to 5 years from the date of the grant in proportions specified in 'SeQuent ESOP 2020' scheme.	5 years

* Pursuant to sub-division of 1 equity share of Rs.10 each into 5 equity shares of Rs 2 each on 26 February 2016, the no. of options have been adjusted proportionately.

The expense on Employee Stock Option plan debited to the statement of profit and loss during 2025-26 is ₹ 114.28 (2024-25: ₹ 136.73). The entire amount pertains to equity-settled employee share-based payment plans.

B. Measurement of fair values

Fair value of share options granted in the year

The weighted average fair value of the share options granted on 18 Apr 2025 ranges from ₹ 82.43 to ₹ 99.64 (06 Sep 2024 ranges from ₹ 107.67 to ₹ 124.17). Options were priced using a black scholes model. The fair value of the employee share options has been measured using the Black-Scholes formula. Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the arrangements if any, were not taken into account in measuring fair value.

Inputs into the model

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2025
Grant date	18 Apr 2025	06 Sep 2024	06 Sep 2024
Grant date share price	147.34	173.66	173.66
Exercise price	86.00	86.00	86.00
Expected volatility	42.93% to 44.56%	42.45% to 43.38%	42.45% to 43.47%
Option life	3 to 6 years	3 to 6 years	3 to 5 years
Dividend yield	0.00	0.00	0.00
Risk-free interest rate	6.14% to 6.32%	6.85% to 6.93%	6.85% to 6.87%

C. Reconciliation of outstanding share options

The number and weighted-average exercise prices of share options under the share option programmes were as follows:

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Employees Stock Option Plan:				
Option outstanding at the beginning of the year	62,74,000	86.00	58,97,500	86.00
Granted during the year	2,25,000	86.00	24,55,000	86.00
Cancelled during the year	-	-	11,50,000	86.00
Exercised during the year	20,40,986	86.00	5,88,500	86.00
Forfeited during the year	6,56,501	86.00	3,40,000	86.00
Options outstanding at the end of the year	38,01,513	86.00	62,74,000	86.00

D. Share options outstanding at the end of the year

The share option outstanding at the end of the year had a weighted average exercise price of ₹ 86.00 (31 March 2025 : ₹ 86.00) and weighted average remaining contractual life of 5.24 years (31 March 2025: 5.15 years).



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

53 Financial Instruments

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

	Carrying value and fair value	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
Loans	1,502.64	1,235.84
Trade receivables	1,207.26	811.86
Cash and cash equivalents	24.09	9.97
Other bank balances	-	60.00
Other financial assets	30.46	26.92
Investment in a subsidiary	5,691.92	5,601.90
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Foreign exchange forward contracts at FVTPL	-	1.75
Total	8,456.37	7,748.24
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	6,221.32	5,756.53
Trade payables	1,229.39	1,029.87
Lease liabilities	81.44	90.23
Other financial liabilities	101.79	107.48
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Foreign exchange forward contracts at FVTPL	9.84	-
Total	7,643.78	6,984.11

53.1 Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents the fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

			Fair value measurement using		
	Date of valuation	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets / (liabilities) measured at fair value through profit or loss (note 19 and 28 respectively):					
Foreign exchange forward contracts- USD	31 March 2026	(9.84)	-	(9.84)	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts- USD	31 March 2025	1.75	-	1.75	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

Notes:

(i) Refer note 2 (xii) under Material accounting policies for recognition and measurement of financial assets.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the market place.



53.2 Financial risk management objective and policies

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

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

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

Risk management framework

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

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

53.3 Credit risk

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

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

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

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Outstanding for more than 6 months	20.28	6.41
Others (not due or outstanding for less than 6 months)	1,194.03	810.64
	1,214.31	817.05

The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identifies and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable and where appropriate, credit guarantee insurance cover is purchased for export customers.

The Company's exposure to customers is diversified and no single customer contributes to more than 10% of total revenue and outstanding trade receivables as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

In addition, the Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees provided by the Company. The Company's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the Company may have to pay if the guarantee is called on. As at 31 March 2026, an amount of ₹ 3,124.97 (31 March 2025 : ₹ 2,861.86) is outstanding as financial guarantee. These financial guarantees have been issued to banks and other parties with whom loan agreements have been entered by the subsidiary and parent Company.

53.4 Liquidity risk

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

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

The Company's treasury department is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements of the Company. Short term liquidity situation is reviewed on a regular basis by the treasury function within the Company. Long term liquidity position is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation.

Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.



The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

	As at 31 March 2026			
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	6,221.32	396.88	5,824.44	-
Trade payables	1,229.39	1,229.39	-	-
Lease liability	81.44	8.74	10.32	62.38
Other financial liability	111.63	111.63	-	-
Total	7,643.78	1,746.64	5,834.76	62.38
Financial guarantee (refer note 44.3)				3,124.97

	As at 31 March 2025			
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above
Borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	5,756.53	725.64	-	5,030.89
Trade payables	1,029.87	1,029.87	-	-
Lease liability	90.23	8.35	9.56	72.32
Other financial liability	107.48	107.48	-	-
Total	6,984.11	1,871.34	9.56	5,103.21
Financial guarantee (refer note 44.3)				2,861.86

53.5 Market risk

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

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

Foreign currency Risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur within a maximum 12-month period for hedges of forecasted sales.

a) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative transactions are undertaken to act as economic hedges for the Company's exposures to various risks in foreign exchange markets and may/ may not qualify or be designated as hedging instruments.

(i) Outstanding forward exchange contracts entered into by the Company as on 31 March 2026

Currency	Amount (in foreign currency)		Buy/ Sell
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	
USD	4.00	1.80	Sell

b) Foreign currency risk exposure from financial instruments are given below:

Foreign currency	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Receivable / (payable)	Receivable / (payable) in foreign currency	Receivable / (payable)	Receivable / (payable) in foreign currency
EURO	25.07	0.23	32.19	0.35
USD	2,343.64	24.76	1,820.25	21.27
Other foreign currencies	0.04	0.08	-	-
EURO	(38.15)	(0.35)	(22.06)	(0.24)
USD	(177.00)	(1.87)	(69.14)	(0.81)
Other foreign currencies	(0.40)	(0.00)	(0.06)	(0.00)
Net Exposure	2,153.20		1,761.18	



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

c) Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

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

10% Increase in foreign currency

Euro (Currency of Europe)
USD (Currency of U.S.A)
Others

Impact in the statement of profit and loss and total equity

As at	As at
31 March 2026	31 March 2025

(1.31)	1.01
216.66	175.11
-	-

10% decrease in foreign currency

Euro (Currency of Europe)
USD (Currency of U.S.A)
Others

As at	As at
31 March 2026	31 March 2025

1.31	(1.01)
(216.66)	(175.11)
-	-

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

* Represents value lower than ₹10,000.



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

53.6 Financial instrument - risk exposure and fair value
Interest rate risk exposure

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

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

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets		
-Margin money deposit	1.04	60.09
	<u>1.04</u>	<u>60.09</u>
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
-Borrowings from bank	1,481.61	1,789.02
-Borrowings from related parties	4,739.71	3,967.51
Total	<u>6,221.32</u>	<u>5,756.53</u>

Interest rate sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit and loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

Effect	Profit and Loss	
	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease
31 March 2026		
Variable-rate instruments	(62.21)	62.21
	<u>(62.21)</u>	<u>62.21</u>
31 March 2025		
Variable-rate instruments	(57.57)	57.57
	<u>(57.57)</u>	<u>57.57</u>



Alivira Animal Health Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026****All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated****53.7 Capital management**

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity 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 maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, 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, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents

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. As at 31 March 2026, there is no breach of financial covenants attached to the borrowings availed by the Company.

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The Company's gearing ratio is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(i) Debt	6,221.32	5,756.53
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	24.09	9.97
(iii) Other bank balances (including margin money deposits)	1.04	60.09
Net debt [(i) - { (ii)+(iii) }]	6,196.19	5,686.47
Total equity	4,214.93	4,314.81
Gearing ratio	147.01%	131.79%

Notes

(i) Debt is defined as long-term (including current maturity of long-term borrowings excluding financial guarantee contracts) and short-term borrowings.

(ii) Gearing ratio : Net debt / Total Equity.



54 Ratio analysis and its elements

Sr. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Variation	Remarks
1	Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.49	1.14	30.5%	Current ratio has been improved on account of increase in trade receivables due to increase in sales as compared to the previous year.
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total debt	Total equity	1.48	1.33	10.6%	
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR)	Profit after tax + Depreciation + Interest + Unrealized forex gain/ loss	Interest and lease payments + Principal repayment of current year (net)	1.42	0.63	126%	Decrease in repayment of principal of borrowings during the year.
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax	Average total equity	-4.46%	-11.40%	(60.9%)	Decrease in net losses during the current year.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Sale of products	Average inventory	3.47	3.17	9.5%	
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	4.45	3.74	19.0%	
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases	Trade payables	2.05	2.14	(4.0%)	
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital	5.01	13.33	(62.4%)	Increase in revenue and working capital during the year.
9	Net Profit Ratio	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	-4.23%	-14.06%	(69.9%)	Decrease in net losses during the current year.
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	Tangible networth + Total debt + Deferred tax liability	6.12%	-4.09%	(249.6%)	Decrease in net losses during the current year.
11	Return on Investment	Interest income	Average Investments	9.84%	10.91%	(9.8%)	This relates to loan given to wholly owned subsidiary Alivira animal health limited, Ireland. Interest on fixed deposits, gain on sale of mutual funds is considered insignificant.



Alivira Animal Health Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in ₹ million unless otherwise stated

- 55 A. During the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

B. During the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, the Company has not received any fund from any persons or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) 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.

56 Transfer pricing

In respect of Transfer pricing regulations under Section 92 to 92F of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961, the Management confirms that its international transactions and Specified Domestic Transactions are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for tax.

- 57 The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibited) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

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

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

- 60 There are no transactions with Struck off Companies during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

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

- 62 The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company (including revised returns or statements) with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

- 63 The Company has used two accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have 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, except that audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made, if any, using privileged / administrative access rights to the underlying database. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of these software. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

- 64 New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 7 May 2025 and 13 August 2025 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025:

(a) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1

As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 1, the Company changed its accounting policy for the classification of borrowings:

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

Covenants that the Company is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the Company is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification."

This new policy did not result in a change in the classification of Company's borrowings. The Company did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

(b) Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107

As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107, the Company provided new disclosures for liabilities under supplier finance arrangements in note 27(iv).

(c) International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

Company is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in any of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

(d) Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21

The amended Ind AS 21 have added requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use where it is not. These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods



- 65 Refer below for the standards that are notified and not yet effective as on the date.
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1 –
This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements.

- 66 The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 18, 2026.

As per our report of even date attached

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 324982E / E300003



Per Anil Jobanputra
Partner
Membership No: 110759



Mumbai, 18 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



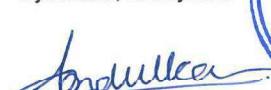
Rajaram Marayanan
Director
DIN: 02977405
Hyderabad, 18 May 2026



Ramakant Singam
Chief Financial Officer
Hyderabad, 18 May 2026



Srinivas Vasireddy
Director
DIN: 09771153
Hyderabad, 18 May 2026



Archana Chandrakant Indulkar
Company Secretary
Membership No- 61231
Hyderabad, 18 May 2026

