Alivira Saude Animal Brasil Participacoes Ltda
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
All amounts are in BRL

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31st Mar 2026	As at 31st Mar 2025
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a)	Intangible assets	3	22,98,977	27,30,042
(b)	Financial Assets			
	Investments	4	4,69,09,343	4,83,22,309
(c)	Other non-current assets	5	23,74,686	-
			5,15,83,006	**5,10,52,351**
Current assets				
(a)	Financial Assets			
	Cash and cash equivalents	6	271	1,43,180
(b)	Other current assets	7	-	42,163
			271	**1,85,343**
	TOTAL ASSETS		**5,15,83,277**	**5,12,37,694**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a)	Equity share capital	8	10,00,000	9,82,861
(b)	Other Equity	9	(1,93,51,607)	(1,94,64,847)
	TOTAL EQUITY		**(1,83,51,607)**	**(1,84,81,987)**
Non-Current Liabilities				
(a)	Financial Liabilities			
(i)	Borrowings	10	6,91,45,340	6,86,56,855
(ii)	Deferred Tax Liabilities	11	7,80,081	9,26,643
			6,99,25,421	**6,95,83,498**
Current liabilities				
(a)	Financial Liabilities			
	Trade payables	12	9,339	1,36,060
(b)	Other current liabilities	13	124	123
	TOTAL LIABILITIES		**9,463**	**1,36,183**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**5,15,83,277**	**5,12,37,694**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements **2**

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

As per our report of event date
EY Brazil
Auditors

Campinas
Date: 15 May 2026

For and on behalf of the company

Assinado por:
Claudinei de Castro Vieira
8CFB2CA62A624B6...

Claudinei de Castro Vieira
Director & Chief Executive officer
Campinas
Date : 15 May 2026

INITIALLED FOR
IDENTIFICATION
PURPOSES ONLY SP
ERNST&YOUNG

Alivira Saude Animal Brasil Participacoes Ltda
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in BRL

Particulars	Note No	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
INCOME			
Revenue From Operations		-	-
Other Income	14	67,24,271	16,54,108
Total Income		**67,24,271**	**16,54,108**
EXPENSES			
Finance costs	15	70,04,677	66,39,966
Depreciation and amortization expense	16	4,31,065	-
Other expenses	17	30,250	82,00,148
Total expenses		**74,65,992**	**1,48,40,114**
Profit / (loss) before tax		**(7,41,721)**	**(1,31,86,006)**
Tax expense / (credit) :			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax	18	(1,46,562)	-
Total Tax		**(1,46,562)**	**-**
Profit / (Loss) for the period		**(5,95,159)**	**(1,31,86,006)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(5,95,159)**	**(1,31,86,006)**
Earnings per equity share:	19		
(1) Basic		**(0.60)**	**(13.42)**
(2) Diluted		**(0.60)**	**(13.42)**
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	2		

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

As per our report of event date
EY Brazil
Auditors

Campinas
Date: 15 May 2026

For and on behalf of the company

Assinado por:
Claudinei de Castro Vieira
8CFB2CA62A624B6...
Claudinei de Castro Vieira
Director & Chief Executive officer
Campinas
Date : 15 May 2026

Alivira Saude Animal Brasil Participacoes Ltda
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March, 2026
All amounts are in BRL

Particulars		Year ended 31 March, 2026	Year ended 31 March, 2025
Cash flow from Operating Activities			
Profit before tax		**(7,41,721)**	**(1,31,86,006)**
Adjustments for:			
Add: Finance Cost		70,04,677	66,39,966
Add: Depreciation and amortization expense		4,31,065	-
Add: Unrealized exchange loss / (gain) on Loan		-	81,44,196
Operating profit before working capital changes		**66,94,021**	**15,98,155**
Change in working Capital			
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables, loans and advances and other assets		(23,32,523)	-
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables, other payables and provisions		19,94,645	(13,59,867)
Net change in working capital		**(3,37,878)**	**(13,59,867)**
Cash generated from operations		**63,56,143**	**2,38,288**
Direct taxes (paid)/refund		-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	**A**	**63,56,143**	**2,38,288**
Cash flow from Financing activities			
Borrowings		4,88,485	42,01,742
Capital subscribed		17,140	-
Finance costs paid		(70,04,677)	(66,39,966)
Net cash used in investing activities	**B**	**(64,99,052)**	**(24,38,223)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	**(A+B)**	**(1,42,909)**	**(21,99,935)**
Opening Cash & cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		**1,43,180**	**23,43,115**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**271**	**1,43,180**
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the Balance sheet			
Balances with banks		271	1,43,180
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet (Refer Note 6)		**271**	**1,43,180**

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

As per our report of event date
EY Brazil
Auditors

Campinas
Date : 15 May 2026

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

Assinado por:
Claudinei de Castro Vieira
8CFB2CA62A624B6...
Claudinei de Castro Vieira
Director & Chief Executive officer
Campinas
Date : 15 May 2026

INITIALLED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY SP ERNST&YOUNG

Alivira Saude Animal Brasil Participacoes Ltda
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Alivira Saude Animal Brasil Participacoes Ltda (“the Company”) is a company duly organised and incorporated in accordance with the laws of Brazil and seeks to develop, manufacture and sell veterinary products, including both active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) and formulations to cater to the global market through its various subsidiaries.

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values 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

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 services 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 Brazilian Lira (BRL), which is the Company’s functional currency.

2.4 Material Accounting Policies

i. Revenue Recognition

Sale of products

The company recognises revenue as per IND AS 115 i.e " Revenue from Contracts with Customers". The standard requires to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that it expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The standard uses 5-step model to recognize revenue when the control is transferred: identify the contract with a customer, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and recognize revenue when or as the performance obligations are satisfied.

'Revenue from products (export sales) is recognized on the basis of the shipping bills for exports. Revenue from products (domestic sales) is recognized based on the passage of title of goods which generally coincides with dispatch. Sales are stated net of discounts, other taxes, and sales returns.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the same is established.

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised 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.

ii. Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.
The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 01 April 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application.

Rubrica

CV

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. The Right of Use asset are depreciated on a straight - line basis over the lease term.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics,
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application,
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application,
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application,
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

iii. Foreign currency transactions and translation

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

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised 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.

Exchange difference on capital expenditure are not capitalised but charged to the statement of profit and loss.

iv. 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.

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

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

v. Employee Benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are accrued based on the terms of employment when services are rendered by the employees and charged as an expense to the statement of profit and loss.

A liability is recognised for short-term employee benefit in respect of wages and salaries, annual leaves, 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.

b) Short-term employee benefits

The Company has post-employment benefits in the form of Social security which is administered through Local Laws. The company's cost for such social security is charged to the statement of profit and loss as and when employee renders related service.

vi Share-based compensation

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

vii Taxes on income

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

Rubrica
CV

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.

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values, using the straight-line method, over the useful lives

b) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

c) Derecognition of property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ix. 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 amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation 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.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follow:

Nature of the assets	Useful life in years
Brands	3-5

Rubrica
CV

b) Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are capitalised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

c) Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

x. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on First in First out basis, at purchase cost including other cost incurred in bringing consumables to their present location and condition.

xi. Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of each 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 recognised 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 liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to financial statements. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to financial statements when economic inflow is probable.

xii. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised 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 assets 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 recognised 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 market place (regular way trade) are recognised 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 amortised cost, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), non-derivative financial liabilities at amortised 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.

xiii Investment in Subsidiary Companies

These investments are held at cost less any impairment. The investments are reviewed for impairment if there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. If such a review indicates the carrying amount of an investment exceeds the recoverable amount, the investments carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount in the period in which its identified. Any impairment is charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

Rubrica

CV

xiv 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 recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting period, 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 analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised 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 amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables. 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 any objective evidence that a non-financial asset or a group of non-financial assets is impaired. If any such impairment exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine extent of impairment, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

xv Earnings per share

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.

xvi Cash and cash equivalents

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

xvii Segment

Segments have been identified taking into account the nature of services, the differing risks and returns, the organisational structure and the internal reporting system.

Rubrica

CV

xviii Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

xix 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

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

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

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

2A. 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 recognised 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 recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

i Deferred tax

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

ii. 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.

iii. 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 each reporting period.

Alivira Saude Animal Brasil Participacoes Ltda
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in BRL

3 Intangible assets

Brands	64,00,000	64,00,000
Accumulated Amortization	(41,01,023)	(36,69,958)
	22,98,977	**27,30,042**

Particulars	Brands
Cost or deemed cost	
Balance as on 01 April, 2024	**-**
Assets acquired / adjustments	64,00,000
Balance as on 31 March, 2025	**64,00,000**
Assets acquired / adjustments	-
Balance as on 31 March, 2026	**64,00,000**

Particulars	Brands
Accumulated amortisation	
Balance as on 01 April, 2024	**-**
Amortisation expense for the year / adjustment	36,69,958
Balance as on 31 March, 2025	**36,69,958**
Amortisation expense for the year / adjustment	4,31,065
Balance as on 31 March, 2026	**41,01,023**

Particulars	Brands
Carrying amount	
Balance as on 31 March, 2025	**27,30,042**
Balance as on 31 March, 2026	**22,98,977**

Alivira Saude Animal Brasil Participacoes Ltda
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in BRL

Note	Particulars	As at 31st March 2026 (Amt in BRL)	As at 31st Mar 2025 (Amt in BRL)
4	**Non-current investments**		
	Investments in equity instruments - Subsidiaries	4,69,09,343	4,83,22,309
		4,69,09,343	**4,83,22,309**
5	**Other non-current assets**		
	Advance to supplier	23,256	-
	Income tax assets	3,49,879	-
	Interest receivable on equity	19,82,645	-
	Others	18,906	
		23,74,686	**-**
6	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balances with banks		
	- In current accounts	271	1,43,180
		271	**1,43,180**
7	**Other current assets**		
	Advance to supplier	-	23,256
	Others	-	18,907
		-	**42,163**
8	**Share capital**		
	Equity share capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
		10,00,000	10,00,000
	Capital to be subscribed	-	(17,140)
		-	(17,140)
		10,00,000	**9,82,861**
9	**a) Retained Earnings**		
	Opening Retained Earnings	**(2,43,97,382)**	**(1,12,11,376)**
	Profit for the period	(5,95,159)	(1,31,86,006)
		(2,49,92,541)	**(2,43,97,382)**
	b) Other Reserves: Corpotate Emp. Expenses - Reserve		
	Opening	**31,29,135**	**26,69,267**
	Movement during the year	7,08,399	4,59,868
		38,37,534	**31,29,135**
	c) Capital Reserve	**18,03,400**	**18,03,400**
	Other Equity (Total)	**(1,93,51,607)**	**(1,94,64,847)**

Rubrica
CV

INITIALLED FOR
IDENTIFICATION
PURPOSES ONLY SP
ERNST&YOUNG

Alivira Saude Animal Brasil Participacoes Ltda
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in BRL

10	**Non-current liabilities - Financial Liabilities - Long term borrowings**		
	From related parties	6,91,45,340	6,86,56,855
		6,91,45,340	**6,86,56,855**

(i)The above loans are repayable on demand
(ii) This loan is repayable as per repayment schedule
(iii) The interest on the above loan is 10.3% p. a

11	**Deferred tax liabilities**		
	Deferred tax liabilities	7,80,081	9,26,643
		7,80,081	**9,26,643**

12	**Current - Financial liabilities**		
	Trade Payable	9,339	1,36,060
		9,339	**1,36,060**

As on 31st Mar 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Others	-	9,339	-	-	-	-	**9,339**
(ii) Related Party	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**9,339**	-	-	-	-	**9,339**

As on 31st Mar 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Others	-	1,36,060	-	-	-	-	**1,36,060**
(ii) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**1,36,060**	-	-	-	-	**1,36,060**

13	**Other Current Liabilities**		
	Other payables		
	(i) Statutory remittances	124	123
		124	**123**

Rubrica
CV

INITIALLED FOR
IDENTIFICATION
PURPOSES ONLY SP
ERNST&YOUNG

Alivira Saude Animal Brasil Participacoes Ltda
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in BRL

Note	Particulars	Period ended March' 26 (Amt in BRL)	Period ended March' 25 (Amt in BRL)
14	**Other Income**		
	Dividend from Expeden	2,31,377	16,54,108
	Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	64,92,894	-
		67,24,271	**16,54,108**
15	**Finance costs**		
	Interest expense	70,04,185	65,90,990
	Other borrowing costs	492	48,975
		70,04,677	**66,39,966**
16	**Depreciation and amortization expense**		
	Amortisation of lntangiblc Assets	4,31,065	-
		4,31,065	**-**
17	**Other expenses**		
	Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	81,44,196
	Bank Charges	675	5,227
	Others	29,575	50,726
		30,250	**82,00,148**
18	**Tax expense**		
	Current tax	-	-
	Deferred tax	(1,46,562)	-
		(1,46,562)	**-**
19	**Earnings per share**		

Particulars	**Period ended March' 26**	**Period ended March' 25**
Net profit for the period as per statement of profit and loss	(5,95,159)	(1,31,86,006)
Net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders	**(5,95,159)**	**(1,31,86,006)**
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,00,000	9,82,861
Earnings per share - Basic	(0.60)	(13.42)
Earnings per share - Diluted	(0.60)	(13.42)

Rubrica

20 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
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current tax	-	-
Total (I)	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,46,562)	-
Total (II)	**(1,46,562)**	-
Provision for tax of earlier years Provided (III)	-	-
Total (IV = I+II+III)	**(1,46,562)**	-

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

B) Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

31 March 2026				
	As at 01 April 2025	Credit / (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	Credit / (charge) in the Reserves	As at 31 March 2026
- Temporary differences on account of depreciation	(9,26,643)	1,46,562	-	(7,80,081)
Tax assets / (liabilities)	**(9,26,643)**	**1,46,562**	-	**(7,80,081)**
Total	**(9,26,643)**	**1,46,562**	-	**(7,80,081)**

31 March 2025				
	As at 01 April 2024	Credit / (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	Credit / (charge) in the Reserves	As at 31 March 2025
- Temporary differences on account of depreciation	-	-	(9,26,643)	(9,26,643)
Tax assets / (liabilities)	-	-	**(9,26,643)**	**(9,26,643)**
Total	-	-	**(9,26,643)**	**(9,26,643)**

Rubrica

INITIALLED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY SP ERNST&YOUNG

21 Contingent liabilities and commitments

There are no contingent liabilities and commitments as at 31st March 2026

22 Financial instruments

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

	Carrying value & fair value	
Financial assets	**31 March 2026**	**31 March 2025**
Measured at amortised cost		
Loans	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	271	1,43,180
Other financial assets	-	-
Total	**271**	**1,43,180**
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings (including current maturity)	6,91,45,340	6,86,56,855
Trade payables	9,339	1,36,060
Lease Liabilities	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-
Total	**6,91,54,679**	**6,87,92,916**

Rubrica

22.1 Financial risk management objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and 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:
- 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.

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

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**			
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2 years and above**	**Total**
Borrowings (including current maturity of long-term borrowings)	-	-	6,91,45,340	**6,91,45,340**
Trade payables	9,339			**9,339**

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2025**			
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2 years and above**	**Total**
Borrowings (including current maturity of long-term borrowings)	-	-	6,86,56,855	**6,86,56,855**
Trade payables	1,36,060	-	-	**1,36,060**

Rubrica
CV

22.3 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.

The Company is also exposed to foreign currency risk on certain transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency; hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The risk is that the functional currency value of cash flows will vary as a result of movements in exchange 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 purchase.

a) Foreign currency risk exposure from financial instruments are given below

	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
Foreign currency	**Receivables / (payables)**	**Receivables / (payables) in foreign currency**	**Receivables / (payables)**	**Receivables / (payables) in foreign currency**
USD	(6,91,45,340)	(1,31,20,655)	(6,86,56,855)	(1,20,15,154)
USD	-	-	-	-
Net exposure	**(6,91,45,340)**		**(2,23,18,104)**	

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.

b) Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to currency fluctuation of USD.
The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the BRL 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 numbers below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the BRL strengthens 10% against the relevant currency. For a 10% weakening of the BRL against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balance below would be negative.

	Impact on profit or loss and total equity	
	31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
10% decrease in foreign currency		
Currency of U.S.A (USD)	69,14,534	68,65,686
10% increase in foreign currency		
Currency of U.S.A (USD)	(69,14,534)	(68,65,686)

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.

Rubrica
LV

INITIALLED FOR
IDENTIFICATION
PURPOSES ONLY SP
ERNST&YOUNG

c) 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 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:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
-Borrowings from bank	-	-
-Borrowings from related party	6,91,45,340	6,86,56,855
	6,91,45,340	**6,86,56,855**
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
-Borrowings from bank	-	-
-Borrowings from related party	-	-
Total	-	-

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

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 or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

Effect	**Profit or loss**	
	100 bps (increase)	**100 bps decrease**
31 March 2026		
Variable-rate instruments	-	-
	-	-
31 March 2025		
Variable-rate instruments	-	-
	-	-

Rubrica
CV

INITIALLED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY SP
ERNST&YOUNG

22.5 Capital management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity share holders 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.

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in 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 at end of each reporting year is as follows:

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Debt (i)	6,91,45,340	6,86,56,855
Cash and bank balances (ii)	271	1,43,180
Net debt (i) - (ii)	**6,91,45,069**	**6,85,13,675**
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	(1,83,51,607)	(1,84,81,987)
Gearing ratio : Net debt / Equity.	**NA**	**NA**

(i) Debt is defined as long-term (including current maturity on long-term borrowings) and short-term borrowings

Rubrica

INITIALLED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY SP
ERNST&YOUNG

ALIVIRA SAUDE ANIMAL BRASIL PARTICIPAÇÕES LTDA
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in BRL

23 Related Party Disclosures:

A List of related parties:

i) Holding company:
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland (Holding company of Alivira Saude Animal Brasil Participacoes LTDA.)
Alivira Animal Health Limited, India (Holding company of Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland)
Viyash Scientific Limited, India (Ultimate Holding Company)

ii) Fellow Subsidiary :
Expeden Distribuidora de Produtos Veterinarios Ltda
Alivira Saude Animal Ltda.

iii) Key Management Personnel
Claudinei de Castro Vieira (Director & Chief Executive officer)
Eduardo Arrelaro (Chief Financial Officer)
Marcelo Ziani (Director)

B. Transaction during the period

Nature of Transactions	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
(i) Interest Expenses		
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	70,01,446	55,86,760
(ii) Loan taken		
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	-	2,22,64,000
(iii) Dividend received		
Expeden Distribuidora de Produtos Veterinarios Ltda	2,35,977	16,54,108
(iv) Legal & professional Expenses		
Alivira Animal Health Limited, India	-	23,311
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	-	9,951

C. Balance as at balance sheet date:

Nature of Transactions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(i) Creditors balance		
Alivira Animal Health Limited, India	-	1,16,789
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	-	9,951
(ii) Loan Outstanding		
Alivira Animal Health Limited, Ireland	6,91,45,341	6,86,56,855

As per our report of event date
EY Brazil
Auditors

INITIALLED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY SP ERNST&YOUNG

Campinas
Date: 15 May 2026

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

Assinado por:
Claudinei de Castro Vieira
8CFB2CA62A624B6...
Claudinei de Castro Vieira
Director & Chief Executive officer
Campinas
Date : 15 May 2026