APPCO Pharma LLC
EIN : 47-2145170
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
All amounts are in million USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars	**Notes**	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2025**
A ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	3.a	7.51	8.32
(b) Right-of-use assets (ROU)	3.b	2.33	0.78
(c) Intangible assets	4	-	1.54
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5	0.08	0.14
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	6	1.20	4.29
(f) Income tax assets (net)	7	0.15	0.05
(g) Other non-current assets	8	7.72	1.52
Total non-current assets		**18.99**	**16.64**
II Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	5.78	5.61
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	10.56	9.14
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	14.13	7.24
(c) Other current assets	12	0.90	0.86
Total current assets		**31.37**	**22.85**
Total assets		**50.36**	**39.49**
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	45.84	45.84
(b) Other equity	14	(21.93)	(32.17)
Total equity		**23.91**	**13.67**
II Liabilities			
1. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	0.10	0.14
(ii) Lease liabilities	15	1.88	0.53
(b) Other non-current liabilities	16	15.52	15.04
Total non-current liabilities		**17.50**	**15.71**
2. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	0.07	1.35
(ii) Lease liabilities	18	0.60	0.43
(iii) Trade payables	19		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		6.06	4.45
(iv) Other financial liabilities	20	0.15	0.59
(b) Other current liabilities	21	2.07	3.29
Total current liabilities		**8.95**	**10.11**
Total liabilities		**26.45**	**25.82**
Total equity and liabilities		**50.36**	**39.49**
Summary of Material Accounting policies	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

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2026

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Hari Babu Bodepudi
Manager
DIN: 01119687

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 19, 2026

APPCO PHARMA LLC

APPCO Pharma LLC
EIN : 47-2145170
Statement of profit and loss for the period ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in million USD unless otherwise stated except for earnings per share information

	Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
I	Revenue from operations	22	48.32	46.30
II	Other income	23	0.68	0.35
III	**Total income (I+II)**		**49.00**	**46.65**
IV	**Expenses**			
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	24.a	17.25	21.31
	(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	24.b	(1.04)	3.11
	(c) Employee benefits expense	25	7.45	11.15
	(d) Finance costs	26	0.41	0.64
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	27	3.23	3.09
	(f) Other expenses	28	7.98	10.12
	Total expenses (IV)		**35.28**	**49.42**
V	**Profit / (loss) before tax and exceptional item (III-IV)**		**13.72**	**(2.77)**
VI	Exceptional items (VI)	29	-	-
VII	**Profit / (loss) before tax (V-VI)**		**13.72**	**(2.77)**
VIII	**Tax expense / (credits)**	31		
	(a) Current tax		0.66	-
	(b) Deferred tax		3.09	1.28
	Total tax expenses / (credits)		**3.75**	**1.28**
IX	**Profit / (loss) after tax (VII-VIII)**		**9.97**	**(4.05)**
X	**Other comprehensive income / (expenses)**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Re-measurements gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans		-	-
	(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Total other comprehensive income / (expenses) (net of tax) (X)		**-**	**-**
XI	**Total comprehensive income / (expenses) for the year, net of tax (IX+X)**		**9.97**	**(4.05)**
	Earnings per equity share (face value of each)	30		
	(1) Basic (in $)		0.13	(0.05)
	(2) Diluted (in $)		0.12	(0.05)
	Summary of Material Accounting policies	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
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ICAI firm registration number- 324982E / E300003

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Per Anil Jobanputra
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Membership No: 110759

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Hari Babu Bodepudi
Manager
DIN: 01119687

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 19, 2026

APPCO PHARMA LLC

APPCO Pharma LLC
EIN : 47-2145170
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in million USD unless otherwise stated

Particulars		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit/ (loss) before tax		13.72	(2.77)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense		3.23	3.09
Share based payment expenses (refer note 32)		0.27	0.15
Interest income		(0.22)	(0.26)
Finance costs		0.41	0.63
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes		**17.41**	**0.84**
Changes in working capital			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(0.17)	6.68
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables		(1.42)	(1.04)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		0.06	(0.01)
Increase in other current and non-current assets		(5.94)	(1.70)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		1.61	(1.98)
Increase/(decrease) in other current and non-current liabilities		(0.73)	5.96
Increase/(decrease)in other financial liabilities		(0.44)	0.17
Net change in working capital		**(7.03)**	**8.08**
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		**10.38**	**8.92**
Income taxes paid, net of refunds		(0.76)	(0.01)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)		**9.62**	**8.91**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(0.72)	(1.22)
Interest income received		0.22	0.26
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)		**(0.50)**	**(0.96)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of long term borrowings		(0.04)	(4.21)
Repayment of short- term borrowings		(1.28)	(1.61)
Interest paid		(0.41)	(0.60)
Payment of lease liabilities		(0.50)	(0.50)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities (C)		**(2.23)**	**(6.92)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	**(A+B+C)**	**6.89**	**1.03**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (refer note 11)		7.24	6.21
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 11)		**14.13**	**7.24**

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

For the year ended 31 March 2026	**Opening Balance**	**Cash Flows**	**Non-Cash Changes***	**Closing Balance**
Borrowings and Lease liabilities	2.45	(2.23)	2.43	2.65
Total liabilities from financing activities	**2.45**	**(2.23)**	**2.43**	**2.65**
For the year ended 31 March 2025	**Opening Balance**	**Cash Flows**	**Non-Cash Changes**	**Closing Balance**
Borrowings and Lease liabilities	8.70	(6.32)	0.07	2.45
Total liabilities from financing activities	**8.70**	**(6.32)**	**0.07**	**2.45**

*The amount primarily includes the right of use of assets capitalised during the year for 2.74 million. Refer notes 34 for details.

Summary of Material Accounting policies 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

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2026

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Hari Babu Bodepudi
Manager
DIN: 01119687

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 19, 2026

APPCO PHARMA LLC

APPCO Pharma LLC
EIN : 47-2145170
Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts are in million USD unless otherwise stated

(a) Equity share capital	**As at 31 March 2026**		**As at 31 March 2025**	
	No. of Shares	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,86,38,401	45.84	7,86,38,401	45.84
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**7,86,38,401**	**45.84**	**7,86,38,401**	**45.84**

(b) Other equity

Particulars	**Employees stock options outstanding**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance as on 01 April 2024	**0.70**	**(28.97)**	**(28.27)**
Profit for the year	-	(4.05)	(4.05)
Total income / (expenses) for the year	**-**	**(4.05)**	**(4.05)**
Total expense of share-based transactions recognised in statement of Profit or loss (refer note:32)	0.15	-	0.15
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**0.85**	**(33.02)**	**(32.17)**
Profit for the year	-	9.97	9.97
Total expense of share-based transactions recognised in statement of Profit or loss (refer note:32)	0.27	-	0.27
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**1.12**	**(23.05)**	**(21.93)**

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

S R B C & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Hari Babu Bodepudi
Manager
DIN: 01119687

APPCO PHARMA LLC

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 19, 2026

APPCO Pharma LLC
EIN: 47-2145170
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts are in millions USD, unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate Information

Appco Pharma LLC ('the Company') is a company incorporated in New Jersey USA. The Company is primarily engaged in the generic drug development and manufacturing. It operates through US FDA approved manufacturing sites in Piscataway NJ.

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 Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 as applicable.

These financial statements have been prepared by the Company as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Company's annual reporting date, 31 March 2026. These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on 19 May 2026.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements are prepared for preparation of consolidated financial statement by Holding Company, and, for compliance with any other laws and regulations as applicable in India. The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under historical cost except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS. The Company's financial statements are prepared in US Dollars (USD), which is also its functional currency and presentation currency. 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.

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires the management to make informed judgements, reasonable assumptions and estimates that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. The uncertainty about these could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in the future periods. These assumptions and estimates are reviewed periodically based on the most recently available information. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

New and amended standards adopted by the group

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

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

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. The amendments have not resulted in additional disclosures and have not had an impact on the classification of Company's liabilities.

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APPCO PHARMA LLC

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

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments have not resulted in additional disclosures and have not had an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The amendments have not resulted in additional disclosures and have not had an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

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

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before March 31, 2026.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

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

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APPCO PHARMA LLC

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.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using other valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Fair value for measurement and/ or disclosure purposes are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 - This includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices (Unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

- Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. 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 - If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

(i) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.
A liability is treated as current when it is:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities.

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

APPCO PHARMA LLC

APPCO Pharma LLC
EIN: 47-2145170
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts are in millions USD, unless otherwise stated)

Operating cycle: Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

These financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on May 19, 2026.

(ii) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of tangible assets comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, foreign exchange fluctuations, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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.

(iii) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, 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.

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.

(iv) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of assets estimated by the Management. Depreciation for assets purchased/ sold during a period is proportionately charged. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the Company for its use.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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APPCO PHARMA LLC *

The useful lives of various class of assets are as under:

Nature of Asset	Useful Life (Years)
Plant and Machinery	10
Furniture and fixtures	7
Leasehold improvements	Over the lease period (5 years)
Computers	5

(v) 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 as follows:

a) Raw materials, packing materials and fuel: At actual purchase cost including other cost incurred in bringing materials / consumables to their present location and condition.

b) Work in process and Intermediates: At material cost, conversion costs and appropriate share of production overheads based on normal capacity.

c) Finished goods: At material cost, conversion costs and an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal capacity.

d) 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.

The factors that the Company considers in determining the provision for slow moving, obsolete and other non-saleable inventory include estimated shelf life, planned product discontinuances, and ageing of inventory, to the extent each of these factors impact the Company's business and markets. The Company considers all these factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

(vi) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance, if any.

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MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

APPCO PHARMA LLC

(vii) Contract Cost assets (Costs to fulfil a contract)

Contract cost assets represent costs incurred in performing set-up and pre-commercialisation activities that are necessary to fulfil a specific customer contract but do not result in transfer of a promised good or service to the customer.
These costs are recognised as an asset only when all of the following criteria (Ind AS 115, para 95) are met:

- The costs relate directly to an identified contract
- The costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying future performance obligations
- The costs are expected to be recoverable, limited to the extent of contractually recoverable consideration (e.g., progress payments)

Such costs typically include regulatory, development and mobilisation activities undertaken prior to commencement of commercial production, which are in the nature of set-up activities and are not distinct performance obligations.
These costs are capitalised as "Contract Cost Assets" where they are not within the scope of other accounting standards.

Amortisation:
The capitalised contract cost assets are amortised on a systematic basis over the period of the contract, consistent with the pattern of transfer of the related goods or services and/ or its related pattern of economic benefits.

Impairment:
The Company assesses contract cost assets for recoverability at each reporting date. Any portion not expected to be recoverable (including amounts exceeding expected recoveries from progress payments) is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Expense recognition:
The Company recognises the following costs as expenses when incurred:

- Costs that do not meet the asset recognition criteria above
- Costs within the scope of other accounting standards
- Costs of wasted materials, labour or other resources not reflected in the contract price

(viii) Cash & Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash flow statements are prepared in accordance with "Indirect Method" as explained in the Ind AS on Statement of Cash Flows (Ind AS - 7). The cash flows from operating, financing and investing activity of the company are segregated based on the available information.

(ix) Financial Instruments

(a) Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to its acquisition. The transaction costs incurred for the purchase of financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss are expensed in the statement of profit and loss immediately.

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MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

APPCO PHARMA LLC

(b) Subsequent measurement

a. Financial assets carried at amortized cost
A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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. When the financial asset is derecognized or impaired, the gain or loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

b. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss.

c. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss
A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit and loss.

d. Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts is approximate to the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. Except trade receivables, expected credit losses ("ECL") are measured at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit loss unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL.

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from the initial recognition of the trade receivables. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due 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.

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

The ECL loss allowance (or reversal) during the year is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(d) Derecognition

a. Financial Assets

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

If the company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

b. Financial Liabilities

The company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

(e) Reclassification of Financial Assets and Financial liabilities

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

(f) Income recognition – Interest Income

Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed as interest income within other income. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as part of other income.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

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(x) Borrowing Costs

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

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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 recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(xi) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid as per credit terms of the contract. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(xii) Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities represent consideration received (e.g., milestone or advances or upfront payments) for activities performed at or near contract inception that:

- Do not transfer a promised good or service to the customer, and
- Are in the nature of pre-production activities required to fulfil the contract.

Such activities are not considered separate performance obligations, as they only enable the entity to deliver future goods or services.
Accordingly, amounts received are recognised as contract liabilities (deferred revenue) until the related performance obligation (i.e., supply of goods) is satisfied.

Recognition in revenue:
Contract liabilities (milestones or upfront payments) are recognised as revenue over the period of supply of goods, and on a systematic basis consistent with the pattern of transfer of goods to the customer. The amortisation of contract liabilities is recognised as part of revenue from operations in the statement of profit and loss. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when (or as) the related performance obligation is satisfied, i.e., upon transfer of control of goods to the customer (typically at a point in time upon delivery). The amortisation (release) of contract liabilities is presented as part of revenue from operations in the statement of profit and loss.
Contract liabilities (advances) are recognised as revenue over the completion performance obligation in regard to supply of goods and/ or services.

(xiii) Employee Benefits expense

a. Defined contribution plan: 401K Plan

The Company's contribution to 401K plan considered as a defined contribution plan is charged as an expense to the Statement of Profit and Loss based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

b. Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the Company's Employee Option Plan.

The fair value of options granted under the Employee Option Plan is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- Including any market performance conditions (e.g., the entity's share price)
- Excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g., profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period)
- Including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g., the requirement for employees to save or hold shares for a specific period of time).

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Where share options are forfeited due to a failure by the employee to satisfy the service conditions, any expenses previously recognised in relation to such share options are reversed effective from the date of the forfeiture.

Where share options are cancelled, any expenses previously recognised in relation to such share options are transferred to retained earnings, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

(xiv) Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for vehicles and equipments. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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.

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

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate of the company. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

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

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.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(xv) Impairment of assets

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

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

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(xvi) Revenue recognition

(a) Revenue from Contracts:

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.

(b) Revenue from Sale of goods:

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of development, manufacture and marketing active pharmaceutical ingredients. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods.
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on delivery.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for variable consideration. If any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

(c) Sale of services:
Income is recognized when the services are completed as per the terms of the agreement and when no significant uncertainty as to its determination or realization exists.

(d) Profit share revenues:
The Company occasionally enters into marketing arrangements with certain business partners to facilitate to sale of its products in certain markets. Under such arrangements, the Company sells its products to the business partners at a non-refundable base purchase price agreed upon in the arrangement and is also entitled to a profit share which is over and above the base purchase price.

The profit share is typically dependent on the business partner's ultimate net sale proceeds or net profits, subject to any reductions or adjustments that are required by the terms of the arrangement. Such arrangements typically require the business partner to provide confirmation of units sold and net sales or net profit computations for the products covered under the arrangement.

Revenue in an amount equal to the base sale price is recognised in these transactions upon delivery of products to the business partners. An additional amount representing the profit share component is recognised as revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates the estimated transaction price (including updating its assessment of whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained) to represent faithfully the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period and the changes in circumstances during the reporting period.

(xvii) Taxes on Income
Current tax comprises the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year after taking credit of the benefits available under the Income Tax Act and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:
- has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax assets/liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, the carry forward balance of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, the carry forward balance of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- The entity has 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 on the same taxable entity.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in OCI or directly in equity respectively.

(xviii) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. Contingent Liability is disclosed after careful evaluation of facts, uncertainties and possibility of reimbursement, unless the possibility of an out flow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in notes. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

(xix) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity Shareholders by the weighted average number of equities 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. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate.

(xx) Events after the reporting date

Where events occurring after the Balance Sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the Balance Sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

(xxi) Critical estimates and judgements

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

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Revenue recognition

In making their judgment, the management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue from the sale of goods set out in Ind AS 115 and, in particular, whether the Company had transferred control over the goods to the buyer.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year-

Items requiring significant estimate	**Assumption and estimation uncertainty**
Useful lives of property, plant and equipment	The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the current year, there has been no change in life considered for the assets.
Provision for doubtful receivables	The Company makes provision for doubtful receivables based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for current estimates.
Fair value measurements and valuation processes	Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The valuation committee which is headed by the Chief Financial Officer of the Company determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. Finance team works closely with the qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The Chief Financial Officer reports the valuation committee's findings to the board of directors of the Company annually to explain the cause of fluctuations in the fair value of the assets and liabilities.
Estimation of net realisable value of inventories	Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In estimating the net realisable value of inventories, the Company makes an estimate of future selling prices, Subsidy and costs necessary to make the sale.
Provision for taxes	Significant judgments are required in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid/ recovered for uncertain tax positions.
Leases	Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use the underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease term are included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option. The Company reassess the option when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the lessee.

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3.a Property, plant and equipment

Gross Carrying Value	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Plant and machinery	Total
As at April 1, 2024	**7.62**	**0.27**	**0.48**	**13.15**	**21.52**
Additions during the year	0.29	0.17	0.08	0.42	0.96
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**7.91**	**0.44**	**0.56**	**13.57**	**22.48**
Additions during the year	0.49	-	0.08	0.06	0.63
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**8.40**	**0.44**	**0.64**	**13.63**	**23.11**

Accumulated depreciation	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Plant and machinery	Total
As at April 1, 2024	**5.33**	**0.26**	**0.30**	**5.83**	**11.72**
Depreciation expense for the year	1.17	0.04	0.05	1.18	2.44
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**6.50**	**0.30**	**0.35**	**7.01**	**14.16**
Depreciation expense for the year (refer note 27)	0.23	-	0.11	1.10	1.44
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**6.73**	**0.30**	**0.46**	**8.11**	**15.60**

Net Carrying amount					
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1.41	0.14	0.21	6.56	8.32
Balance as at 31 March 2026	1.67	0.14	0.18	5.52	7.51

Note:
(i) The company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment during the year.

3.b Right-of-use assets (ROU)

Gross Carrying Value	Buildings	Others*	Total
As at April 1, 2024	**1.17**	**1.09**	**2.26**
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Less: Deletions during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**1.17**	**1.09**	**2.26**
Additions during the year	2.74	-	2.74
Less: Deletions during the year	(1.16)	(0.68)	(1.84)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**2.75**	**0.41**	**3.16**

Accumulated depreciation	Buildings	Others*	Total
As at April 1, 2024	**0.78**	**0.18**	**0.96**
Depreciation expense for the year (refer note 27)	0.37	0.16	0.53
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**1.15**	**0.34**	**1.49**
Depreciation expense for the year (refer note 27)	0.56	0.11	0.67
Less: Deletions	(1.16)	(0.17)	(1.33)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**0.55**	**0.28**	**0.83**

Net Carrying amount			
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.02	0.76	0.78
Balance as at 31 March 2026	2.20	0.13	2.33

Note:
(i) Additions to right-of-use assets for buildings during the year ended 31 March 2026 primarily pertains to lease of a warehouse facility in New Jersey, amounting to Rs. 2.74, with a lease term of 5 years.

* Others primarily comprises right-of-use assets related to leased equipment and copiers.

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4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Product Intangibles	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at April 1, 2024	1.77	1.77
Additions	0.13	0.13
Deletions	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1.90**	**1.90**
Additions	0.10	0.10
Deletions	(0.64)	(0.64)
As at March 31, 2026	**1.36**	**1.36**
Accumulated amortisation		
As at April 1, 2024	**0.24**	**0.24**
Additions	0.12	0.12
As at March 31, 2025	**0.36**	**0.36**
Additions	1.12	1.12
Deletions	(0.12)	(0.12)
As at March 31, 2026	**1.36**	**1.36**
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2025	1.54	1.54
As at March 31, 2026	-	-

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5 **Other non-current financial assets**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	0.08	0.14
Total	**0.08**	**0.14**

6 **Deferred tax assets (net) (refer note 31)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax liability		
Property,plant and equipment	1.23	1.49
Total Deferred tax liabilities (A)	**1.23**	**1.49**
Deferred tax asset on:		
Deductible temporary differences expenses/income	2.21	5.78
Carry forward of unused tax credits	0.22	-
Total Deferred tax assets (B)	**2.43**	**5.78**
Total C = (B-A)	**1.20**	**4.29**

7 **Income tax assets (net)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Income tax assets (net of provisions)	0.15	0.05
Total	**0.15**	**0.05**

8 **Other non-current assets**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Contract cost assets	7.72	1.52
Total	**7.72**	**1.52**
Contract costs assets		
Reconciliation of Costs to obtain or fulfill contracts with customers		
Opening Balance	1.52	-
Cost Incurred and Deferred	6.36	1.55
Less: Cost amortised	0.06	0.03
Closing Balance	**7.82**	**1.52**
Non Current	**7.72**	**1.52**
Current	**0.10**	**-**

Note :
Contract cost assets represent the costs incurred in various activities in the process of obtaining the regulatory approvals. Such activities are in the nature of set-up and pre commercialisation activities. These activities directly relate to the Agreement and primarily for the purpose of and shall be used in satisfying the performance obligation and these costs are recoverable. Therfore, such costs have been capitalised and these are being amortized over the term of the contract on a systematic basis.

9 **Inventories**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Raw materials and packing materials	4.35	5.22
Work-in-progress	0.53	0.36
Finished goods**	0.90	0.03
Total inventories*	**5.78**	**5.61**

Note:
*During the year ended 31 March 2026, 0.10 million (31 March 2025: 1.61 million) was recognised as an (reversal) /expense towards the slow moving inventory, expired, near expiry inventories and impact of inventories carried at net realisable value.
** Finished goods includes stock in transit of USD 0.81 (March 31, 2025: USD 0.02)

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10 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured, considered good	10.56	9.14
Total	**10.56**	**9.14**

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							
	Unbilled	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	2.20	5.12	2.91	0.33	-	-	-	10.56
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2.20**	**5.12**	**2.91**	**0.33**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10.56**

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							
	Unbilled	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	1.50	4.69	2.92	0.03	-	-	-	9.14
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.50**	**4.69**	**2.92**	**0.03**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9.14**

Note:
1.Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 60 days.
2.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.

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	14.13	7.24
Total	**14.13**	**7.24**

12 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to suppliers	0.29	0.37
Contract cost assets (refer note 8)	0.10	-
Prepaid expenses	0.51	0.49
Total	**0.90**	**0.86**

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13 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
(a) Authorised				
Equity shares	7,86,38,401	45.84	7,86,38,401	45.84
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up				
Equity shares	7,86,38,401	45.84	7,86,38,401	45.84
Total		**45.84**		**45.84**

Notes:

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

	No. of shares	Amount
Fully paid equity shares		
Balance as on 01 April 2024	**7,86,38,401**	**45.84**
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance as on 31 March 2025	**7,86,38,401**	**45.84**
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance as on 31 March 2026	**7,86,38,401**	**45.84**

(ii) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares. 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, except in case of interim dividend.

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 each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
Name of the shareholder	**No. of shares held**	**% of holding**	**No. of shares held**	**% of holding**
Viyash Scientific Limited (formerly known as Sequent Scientific Limited)*	4,71,83,041	60.00%	4,71,83,041	60.00%
Appco Pharmaceuticals Corporation	82,77,303	10.53%	82,77,303	10.53%
Upsher-Smith Laboratories, LLC	54,19,694	6.89%	54,19,694	6.89%

(iv) Disclosure of shareholding of the Promoters

	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
Name of the Promoter	**No of shares**	**% of total Shares**	**% Change during the year**	**No of shares**	**% of total Shares**	**% Change during the year**
Viyash Scientific Limited (formerly known as Sequent Scientific Limited)*	4,71,83,041	60.00%	0.00%	4,71,83,041	60.00%	0.00%
Appco Pharmaceuticals Corporation	82,77,303	10.53%	0.00%	82,77,303	10.53%	0.00%
Rajendra & Anitha Family Trust	31,57,885	4.02%	0.00%	31,57,885	4.02%	0.00%

Notes:

Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Amalgamation (the "Scheme") between Viyash Scientific Limited (formerly known as Sequent Scientific Limited), SeQuent Research Limited, Viyash Life Science Private Limited and its subsidiaries, as approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal vide its order dated November 18, 2025, the holding company has changed to Viyash Scientific Limited

(v) No shares have been alloted without payment being received in cash or kind or by way of bonus shares or allotted as fully paid-up pursuant to a contact during the period of five years immediately proceeding the reporting date.

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14 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Share options outstanding account	1.12	0.85
Retained earnings	(23.05)	(33.02)
Total	**(21.93)**	**(32.17)**

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(a) Share options outstanding account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.85	0.70
Add: Employee stock option expenses for company and its subsidiaries	0.27	0.15
Balance at the end of the year	**1.12**	**0.85**
(b) Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(33.02)	(28.97)
Add: Profit for the year	9.97	(4.05)
Balance at the end of the year	**(23.05)**	**(33.02)**

Nature and purpose of Reserves

(a) Share options outstanding account

The above relates to share options granted by the Company to certain employees under its employee share option plan. Refer to the note 32 for further information.

(b) Retained earnings

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

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APPCO Pharma LLC
EIN : 47-2145170
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
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15 Non current lease liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Lease liabilities (refer note 34)	1.88	0.53
Total	**1.88**	**0.53**

16 Other non-current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advance from customers (refer note 22)*	15.52	15.04
Total	**15.52**	**15.04**

*include short-term advances received from customers for sale of products.

17 Borrowings

Non current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured loan - at amortised cost		
From financial institution	0.10	0.14
Total	**0.10**	**0.14**

Current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Loans repayable on demand		
Unsecured loan - at amortised cost		
From financial institution	0.07	1.35
Total	**0.07**	**1.35**

Details of non-current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
From NBFC		
LEAF Equipment Loan	0.12	0.13
Navitas Credit Corporation	0.05	0.08
Loan from Bank of West	-	0.02
M2 Equipment loan	-	0.01
Argento Health Partners INC	-	1.25
Total	**0.17**	**1.49**
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings	(0.07)	(1.35)
Total Non-Current Borrowings	**0.10**	**0.14**

Current Borrowings		
Loans repayable on demand (Unsecured)	-	1.25
Current maturity of long term borrowings	0.07	0.10
Total	**0.07**	**1.35**

Details of current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current maturity of long term borrowings		
LEAF Equipment Loan	0.05	0.04
Loans repayable on demand (Unsecured)		
Navitas Credit Corporation	0.02	0.03
Loan from Bank of West	-	0.02
M2 Equipment loan	-	0.01
Loans repayable on demand (Unsecured)		
Argento Health Partners INC	-	1.25
Total	**0.07**	**1.35**

Particulars	Terms of Payment	Coupon Rate	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Navitas credit corporation - Unsecured loan	The loan is repayable in 30 monthly instalments. Repayable fully by February 2028.	7.21%	0.05	0.11
Lease on Equipment:LEAF (PKG Equipment)	The loan is repayable in 35 monthly instalments. Repayable fully by June 2028.	10.00%	0.12	0.17
Argento Health Partners	Loan Closed	7.50% - 8.00%	-	1.25
M2 Equipment loan	Loan Closed	8.25%	-	0.01
Bank of the west	Loan Closed	7.29%	-	0.02

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18 **Lease liabilities**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Lease liabilities (refer note 34)	0.60	0.43
Total	**0.60**	**0.43**

19 **Trade payables**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	6.06	4.45
	6.06	**4.45**
Trade payables	3.87	3.44
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 33)	2.19	1.01
Total	**6.06**	**4.45**

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade payables-micro and small enterprises (MSME)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade payables - Others	0.54	2.57	2.79	0.16	-	-	6.06
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.54**	**2.57**	**2.79**	**0.16**	**-**	**-**	**6.06**

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade payables-micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade payables - Others	0.40	0.79	2.63	0.13	0.50	-	4.45
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.40**	**0.79**	**2.63**	**0.13**	**0.50**	**-**	**4.45**

Notes:

(i) Trade payables (other than due to micro, small and medium enterprises) are non-interest bearing and are normally settled in 0-60 days.

(ii) The Company's exposures to liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 35.

(iii) refer note 33 for dues payable to related parties

20 **Other current financial liabilities**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	0.08
Employee benefits payable	0.15	0.51
Total	**0.15**	**0.59**

21 **Other current liabilities**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advance from customers (refer note 22)	2.07	3.29
Total	**2.07**	**3.29**

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22 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Sale of products	43.75	43.74
Other operating revenues (refer note (ii) below)	4.57	2.56
Total	**48.32**	**46.30**

(i) **Sale of products comprises:**

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Manufactured goods	43.75	43.74
Total- Sale of products	**43.75**	**43.74**

Reconciliation of revenue from sale of products with the contracted price:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Contracted price	43.75	43.74
Less: Trade discounts	-	-
Sale of products	**43.75**	**43.74**
Timing of revenue recognition:		
Revenue recognized at a point of time	43.75	43.74
Revenue from contract with customer	**43.75**	**43.74**
Unsatisfied performance obligations (for licensing arrangement included in contract liability) Refer note (ii) below		
Aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to licensing arrangements that are partially or fully unsatisfied as on the reporting date	16.75	16.56
Expected to be recognised within the next one year	1.23	1.52
Expected to be recognised after one year	15.52	15.04

(ii) **Trade receivables and Contract Balances**

The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as a trade receivable. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue for revenue contracts are recognized at a point in time when the Company transfers control over the product to the customer.

Trade receivables (refer note 10)	10.56	9.14
Contract liabilities (refer note 16 and 21)	17.59	18.33
Contract liabilities		
Non-current	15.52	15.04
Current	2.07	3.29
Reconciliation of Contract liabilities		
Balance at the beginning of the year	18.33	12.36
Add: Advance received from customers during the year	3.64	8.05
Less: Recognised as revenue during the year	(4.38)	(2.08)
Balance at the end of the year	**17.59**	**18.33**

23 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Interest income on bank deposits	0.22	0.26
Other Income*	0.46	0.09
Total	**0.68**	**0.35**

* Includes write back of liabilities no longer payable amounting to 0.29 million and gain on de-recognition of leases amounting to 0.14 million for the year ended 31 March 2026.

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24.a Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening stock (including in-transit)	5.22	8.79
Add: Purchases	16.38	17.74
Less: Closing stock (including in-transit)	(4.35)	(5.22)
Cost of materials consumed	**17.25**	**21.31**

24.b Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Opening stock (including in-transit)		
Work-in-progress and intermediates	0.36	2.12
Finished goods and other inventories	0.03	1.38
	0.39	**3.50**
Closing stock (including in-transit)		
Work-in-progress and intermediates	0.53	0.36
Finished goods and other inventories	0.90	0.03
	1.43	**0.39**
Net increase/ (decrease)	**(1.04)**	**3.11**
Net increase/ (decrease) in Work-in-progress and intermediates	(0.17)	1.76
Net increase/ (decrease) in Finished goods and other inventories	(0.87)	1.35

25 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries and allowances	7.11	10.89
Contributions to other funds	0.05	0.08
Share-based payments to employees (refer note 32)	0.27	0.15
Staff welfare expenses	0.02	0.03
Total	**7.45**	**11.15**

26 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Interest expense on borrowings	0.21	0.56
Other borrowing costs	0.01	0.01
Interest expense on leases liabilities (refer note 34)	0.19	0.07
Total	**0.41**	**0.64**

27 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation on property,plant and equipment (refer note 3.a)	1.44	2.44
Depreciation on Right of use assets (refer note 3.b)	0.67	0.12
Amortisation on intangible assets (refer note 4)	1.12	0.53
Total	**3.23**	**3.09**

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28 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Power, water and fuel	0.51	0.49
Consumables	1.00	0.49
Conversion and processing charges	-	0.17
Rent	0.39	0.47
Rates and taxes	1.15	1.22
Repairs and maintenance		
Building	0.01	0.01
Machinery	0.60	0.82
Others	0.12	0.12
Legal and professional fees	0.48	0.74
Insurance	0.60	0.81
Subscription and annual maintenance charges	0.26	0.20
Travelling and conveyance	0.09	0.09
Advertisement and selling expenses	0.03	0.01
Payments to auditors (refer note (i) below)	-	0.02
Analytical charges	2.11	4.34
Printing and stationary	-	0.07
Others	0.63	0.05
Total	**7.98**	**10.12**

(i) **Payments to the auditors comprises (net of Goods and Services Tax):**

As auditors - statutory audit fees	-	0.02
Total	**-**	**0.02**

*Rounded off to nearest millions

29 Exceptional Items

There are no exceptional items for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

30 Earnings per share

Profit attributable to equity shareholders	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company	9.97	(4.05)
Profit attributable to equity shareholders for basic and diluted earnings	**9.97**	**(4.05)**

Weighted average number of equity shares		
Equity shares at beginning of the year	7,86,38,401	7,86,38,401
Weighted average no. of shares issued during the year	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares at end of the year for basic EPS	**7,86,38,401**	**7,86,38,401**
Share options	18,57,825	-
Weighted average number of equity shares at end of the year for diluted EPS	**8,04,96,226**	**7,86,38,401**

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Basic earnings per share (in $)	0.13	(0.05)
Diluted earnings per share (in $)	0.12	(0.05)

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31 Reconciliations of tax expenses and details of deferred tax balances

A) Income tax expense recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
i) Income tax expense recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss		
Current tax	0.66	-
Adjustment of income tax relating to earlier periods	-	-
Total (I)	0.66	-
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	3.09	1.28
Total (II)	3.09	1.28
Total (III = I+II)	**3.75**	**1.28**

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	**13.72**	**(2.77)**
Statutory income tax rate	30.00%	30.00%
Tax as per applicable tax rate	**4.12**	**(0.83)**
Differences due to:		
Deductible temporary differences expenses/income	-	2.18
Carry forward of unused tax credits	(0.62)	-
Others	0.24	(0.07)
Income tax expenses charged to the standalone statement of profit and loss	**3.75**	**1.28**
Effective tax rate	**27.31%**	**-46.05%**

C) Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

	As at 01 April 2025	Credit / (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	Credit / (charge) in statement of profit and loss (dislosed under adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods)	Credit / (charge) in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2026
Deferred tax asset (net)					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1.49)	0.26	-	-	(1.23)
R&D Expenses*	4.05	(2.84)	-	-	1.21
Provisions	0.07	(0.07)	-	-	-
Advance from customers	1.66	(0.66)	-	-	1.00
Carry forward of unused tax credits	-	0.22	-	-	0.22
Total	**4.29**	**(3.09)**	**-**	**-**	**1.20**

	As at 01 April 2024	Credit / (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	Credit / (charge) in statement of profit and loss (dislosed under adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods)	Credit / (charge) in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax asset (net)					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1.66)	0.17	-	-	(1.49)
R&D Expenses*	-	4.05	-	-	4.05
Provisions	7.24	(7.17)	-	-	0.07
Advance from customers	-	1.66	-	-	1.66
Total	**5.57**	**(1.28)**	**-**	**-**	**4.29**

Note:
The 2025 One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA), enacted in July 4, 2025, introduced several federal tax provisions applicable in 2025. One such provision currently in effect for tax years beginning after July 4, 2025 (FY26) allows taxpayers to fully expense domestic R&E expenses in the year incurred and provides the option to accelerate prior-year unamortized R&E costs. Taxpayers are still required to capitalize and amortize foreign R&E expenses in the year incurred. Amortization deduction for foreign expenses is over a 15-year period. The Company has elected to fully deduct prior capitalized domestic R&E expenses in the current year period and hence the deferred tax movement from the previous year.

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32 Share-based payment arrangements

I. Appco Stock Option (ESOP) Scheme 2024

The company has approved Equity Incentive Plan (ESOP scheme) during the previous year to provide incentives to the eligible employees. The ESOP scheme shall be administered by "Managers" identified in the agreement.

Participation in the plan by employees is at the Board's discretion and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits. The maximum number of ESOPs per option granted under the plan shall not exceed 9% (70,77,456 options) of the total no. of shares of the Company on pre-ESOP capital structure.

Options are granted under the plan for no consideration and carry no dividend or voting rights. The options granted shall vest in a graded manner between completion of 1 year up to 5 years of service from the grant date, unless specific details are laid out by the administrator/Manager. vested options remain exercisable by the participant only during an Exercise Window as per agreement. The exercise price of the share underlying an option shall be USD 0.30 per share.

The Company has identified employees who are eligible under the said plan and have granted options to eligible employees during the financial year 2023-24.

II. Stock Options Granted to Employees-

In accordance with the Viyash ESOP Schemes, on February 22, 2024 the company has granted total 38,16,609 number of shares to its employees for their employment services.

Fair value of the options derived by using Black-Scholes Model by the independent valuer. Fair value of weighted average Option of the Company is USD 0.61/- on the date of grant. The exercise price of the said options is USD 0.30

Class of the Option	Type of Options	No. of Options	Criteria
Class A	EBITDA Performance Linked#	32,10,556	12.5% in the FY 2023-24, 25% each year from FY 2025 to 2027and remaining 12.5% in FY 2027-28 if annual EBITDA# target achieved.
Class B	Performance Linked (MOIC)*	6,06,053	Vesting if MOIC>=1.2X USD
		38,16,609	

*MOIC-Multiple on Invested Capital
#EBITDA-Earnigs before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation

Life of the options and Value of the option-

Class	Particulars	No. of Options	Weighted Average life of Options	Fair value per option
A	Year 1	4,01,320	6.85	0.61
	Year 2	8,02,639	6.85	0.61
	Year 3	8,02,639	6.85	0.61
	Year 4	8,02,639	6.85	0.61
	Year 5	4,01,320	6.85	0.61
B		6,06,053	6.85	0.61
Total		**38,16,609**	6.85	0.61

Movement of the Employee ESOP options outstanding for the year ended March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Average exercise price per option (USD)	Class A	Class B	Total
Opening balance-Option Granted	0.30	19,79,356	2,98,252	22,77,608
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-
Unvested live options	0.30	19,79,356	2,98,252	22,77,608
Vested and exercisable	-	-	-	-

Movement of the Employee ESOP options outstanding for the year ended March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Average exercise price per option (USD)	Class A	Class B	Total
Opening balance-Option Granted	0.30	32,10,556	6,06,053	38,16,609
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	12,31,200	3,07,801	15,39,001
Cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-
Unvested live options	0.30	19,79,356	2,98,252	22,77,608
Vested and exercisable	-	-	-	-

VII. Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss as part of employee benefits expense in Note 25 is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2026 (USD)	March 31, 2025 (USD)
A) EBITDA based ESOP	0.23	0.11
B) MOIC based ESOP	0.04	0.04
Total employee share-based payment expense	**0.27**	**0.15**

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33 Related party transactions

33.1 List of related parties

Related parties where control exists

(i) Holding Company
Holding company - Viyash Scientific Limited (formerly known as Sequent Scientific Limited)

(ii) Entities in which director's are interested
Piramal Pharma Limited *

Aterna Labs Private Limited (w.e.f. 01 August 2025)
Piramal Pharma Limited ("Piramal") procured goods from Viyash Scientific Limited, the holding company of APPCO, in connection with CRO/CMO activities performed on behalf of APPCO. Accordingly, transactions amounting to USD 1.49 million have been disclosed under Related Party

(iii) Key Management Personnel
Rajendra Appalaneni - Minority Members Representative/Manager

33.2 Transactions for the year

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Purchases of goods and services		
Viyash Scientific Limited (formerly known as Sequent Scientific Limited)	3.95	6.47
Piramal Pharma Limited	1.49	0.39
Aterna Labs Private Limited	0.06	-

33.3 Balance as at Balance Sheet date

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Trade Payables		
Viyash Scientific Limited (formerly known as Sequent Scientific Limited)	1.01	0.86
Piramal Pharma Limited	1.18	0.15

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34 Lease Accounting

(i) Refer note 3.b for movement of ROU assets.The lease period for the Lease liability recognized ranges from 1 to 4 years. The nature is Office building and warehouse taken on rent.

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

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.96	1.39
Additions	2.74	-
Accretion of interest	0.19	0.07
Deletions	(0.72)	-
Payments	(0.69)	(0.50)
Balance at the end of the year	**2.48**	**0.96**
Current	0.60	0.43
Non-current	1.88	0.53

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is between 3.00% to 7.00%, with maturity between 2026-30.

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

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (refer note 27)	0.67	0.12
Finance costs (refer note 26)	0.19	0.07
Net decrease in profit for the year	**0.86**	**0.19**

(iv) **Maturity Analysis of Lease (refer note 35.4)**

Particulars	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Beyond 5 Years	Total
As at March 31, 2026 Lease liabilities	0.74	0.74	1.34	-	**2.82**
As at March 31, 2025 Lease liabilities	0.47	0.32	0.24	-	**1.03**

(v) **Impact on the statement of cash flows increase / (decrease)**

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(0.50)	(0.43)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(0.19)	(0.07)
	(0.69)	**(0.50)**

Note:
The Company uses the exemption for short term leases and the leases for low value assets. 0.39 million (31 March 2025: 0.47 million), relates to short term lease and low value leases which is recognised as expense in profit of loss.

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35 Financial instruments

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

	Carrying value and fair value	
	As at 31 March 2026	**As at 31 March 2025**
Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade receivables	10.56	9.14
Cash and cash equivalents	14.13	7.24
Other financial assets	0.08	0.14
Total	**24.77**	**16.52**
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings	0.17	1.49
Lease liabilities	2.48	0.96
Trade payables	6.06	4.45
Other financial liabilities	0.15	0.59
Total	**8.86**	**7.49**

35.1 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		
Particulars	**Date of valuation**	**Total**	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income:					
Investment in equity instruments (Quoted)	31 March 2026	-	-	-	-
Investment in equity instruments (Quoted)	31 March 2025	-	-	-	-

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

Notes:
(i) refer note 2 (viii) under material accounting policies for recognition and measurement of financial assets.
(ii) The fair value of the investments in equity is based on the quoted price.
(iii) Price risk- The Company's listed and non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities.

35.2 Financial risk management objectives 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 trade and other receivables, cash and deposits that are derived 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 standalone 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.

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35.3 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 the Company's 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.

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

The Company's trade and other receivables are actively monitored to review credit worthiness of the customers to whom credit terms are granted and also avoid significant concentrations of credit risks.

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

	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Outstanding for more than 6 months	0.33	0.03
Not due or due for less than 6 months	10.23	9.11
	10.56	**9.14**

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

- Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable and where appropriate.

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

35.4 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 funds on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, 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:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above	Total
Borrowings	0.07	0.10	-	0.17
Trade payables	6.06	-	-	6.06
Other financial liabilities	0.15	-	-	0.15
Lease liabilities	0.74	0.74	1.34	2.82
Total	**7.02**	**0.84**	**1.34**	**9.20**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above	Total
Borrowings	1.35	0.14	-	1.49
Trade payables	4.45	-	-	4.45
Other financial liabilities	0.59	-	-	0.59
Lease liabilities	0.47	0.32	0.24	1.03
Total	**6.86**	**0.45**	**0.24**	**7.56**

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35.5 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 does not have any transactions denominated in currencies other than its functional currency and, accordingly, is not exposed to foreign currency risk. Therefore, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates do not have any impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Accordingly, no foreign currency sensitivity analysis has been presented as the Company has no exposure to foreign currency risk as at the reporting date.

35.6 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

Interest rate risk

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
Variable-rate instruments		
-Borrowings from others	0.17	1.49
Total	**0.17**	**1.49**

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.

	Profit and loss	
	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease
31 March 2026		
Variable-rate instruments	-*	-*
	-	-
31 March 2025		
Variable-rate instruments	-*	-*
	-	-

* Represents value lower than USD 10,000.

36 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 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 covenant attached to the borrowings.

The Company manages its capital to ensure that Company will be able to continue as going concern 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 the year is as follow.

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2025**
(i) Borrowings (refer note (i) below)	0.17	1.49
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	14.13	7.24
Net debt [(i)-(ii)]	(13.96)	(5.75)
Total equity	23.91	13.67
Gearing ratio (refer note (iii) below)	-58.37%	-42.09%

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

(ii) Other bank balance exclude the bank balance towards unpaid dividend.

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

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37 There are no capital commitments as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

38 **Subsequent Events**
The management has assessed, the subsequent events to the year end and is of view that there are no material events which requires adjustements or disclosures in the financial statements.

39 **Segment Reporting**
The Company has presented segment information in its Consolidated Financial Statements, which are part of the same annual report. Accordingly, in terms of provisions of Accounting Standard on Segment Reporting (Ind AS 108), no disclosure related to the segment are presented in these Standalone Financial Statements.

40 The Company has also revised the presentation of Contract cost assets (reported under the head 'Other assets') and related Advance from customers (reported under the head 'Other liabilities') between 'current' and 'non current' in accordance with the operating cycle of the group, which is 12 months. Accordingly, 1.52 million of Contract cost assets and 15.04 million of Advance from customers have been reclassified from 'current' to non current' at March 31, 2025. The revised classification has no impact on profit/ (loss) of the periods reported and for March 31, 2024.

41 The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 19 May 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

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2026

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Hari Babu Bodepudi
Manager
DIN: 01119687

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 19, 2026

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