Granules Peptides Private Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025
Assets		
Current assets		
Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	3	2,003.77
(ii) Other financial assets	4	2.69
Income tax assets(net)		-
Total current assets		**2,006.46**
Total assets		**2,006.46**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	5	2,000.00
Other equity	6	(20.22)
Total equity		**1,979.78**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Other current liabilities	7	26.68
Total current liabilities		**26.68**
Total liabilities		**26.68**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,006.46**

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

As per our report of even date attached

Granules Peptides Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the period ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2025
Income		
Revenue from operations		-
Other income	8	7.18
Total income		**7.18**
Expenses		
Other expenses	9	0.12
Total expenses		**0.12**
Profit before tax		**7.06**
Tax expense		
(i) Current tax		1.78
(ii) Deferred tax		-
Total tax expense		1.78
Profit for the period		**5.28**
Other comprehensive income		-
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the period		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**5.28**
Earnings per share:	10	
Equity shares of par value of Rs. 10 each		
Basic (in ₹)		0.36
Diluted (in ₹)		0.36

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

Granules Peptides Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the period ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax		**7.06**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Interest income		(7.18)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(0.12)**
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in trade payables, other liabilities and provisions		0.12
Cash generated from operations		**(0.00)**
Taxes paid (net of refunds)		(0.72)
Net cash flow used in operating activities	**(A)**	**(0.72)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Interest received		4.49
Net cash flow used in investing Activities	**(B)**	**4.49**
	-	
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares		2,000.00
Net cash flow generated from financing activities		**2,000.00**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**2,003.77**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**2,003.77**
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts		-
On deposit accounts		2,003.77
Total cash and cash equivalents		**2,003.77**

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

As per our report of even date attached

Granules Peptides Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Statement of changes in equity

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**
Issue of equity shares during the period	20,00,00,000	2,000.00
As at March 31, 2025	**20,00,00,000**	**2,000.00**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Items of Other Comprehensive	Total
	Retained earnings		
Opening balance as at March 31, 2024	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period			
Profit for the period	5.28	-	5.28
Transaction cost in relation to issue of equity shares	(25.50)	-	(25.50)
Balance as on March 31, 2025	**(20.22)**	**-**	**(20.22)**

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

As per our report of even date attached

1 Company overview

1.1 Reporting entity

Granules Peptides Private Limited ("the Company") is a company domiciled in India with its registered office situated at Hyderabad, Telangana. The Company has been incorporated under the provisions of Indian Companies Act . The Company is primarily involved in the manufacturing and selling of peptides, peptide fragments, and amino acid derivatives (AAD)

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

a) Statement of compliance

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

During the previous year, the company got incorporated on March 04, 2025 and accordingly corresponding figures are not applicable. These financial statements have been prepared for the Company as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Company's annual reporting date, March 31, 2025. These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on May 27, 2025.

Details of the Company's significant accounting policies are included in Note 2.

b) Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (Rs.), which is also the functional currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded-off to the millions, unless otherwise indicated.

d) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following items:
• Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value or amortised cost.
• Net defined benefit assets/(liability) are measured at fair value of plan assets, less present value of defined benefit obligations.
• Assets held for sale are measured at fair value less cost to sell.

e) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:
• Note 1.2(c) - Assessment of functional currency;
• Note 2(a) - Financial instruments;

f) Measurement of fair values

Accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair value for both financial and non-financial assets. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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 asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 12 – financial instruments.

2 Material accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

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

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair values. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquistion or issue of financial assets and liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial assets or financial liability.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and, measured at

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

a. Financial instruments (continued..)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (continued..)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

• the asset 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.

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

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

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in statement of profit and loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to statement of profit and loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in statement of profit and loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities: classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

a. Financial instruments (continued..)

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which 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 recognised 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 derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

iv. Offsetting

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

b. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company’s cash management. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

c. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are restated at the prevailing year end rates. The resultant gain/loss upon such restatement along with the gain/loss on account of foreign currency transactions are accounted in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of the qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective which are recognised in OCI.

d. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item or property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as capital work-in-progress. Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date are recognised as capital advance under "non-current assets".

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of tangible fixed asset is capitalised only if it increases the future benefits from the existing assets beyond its previously assessed standards of performance.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II of companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed off).

e. Intangible assets

Internally generated: Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalised as part of the cost of the resulting intangible asset only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Others

Other intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, such intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

i. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

ii. Amortisation

Other intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life as follows:

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

f. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the monthly moving weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of fixed production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products.

Raw materials, components and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.
The factors that the Company considers in determining the allowance for slow moving, obsolete and other non-saleable inventory include estimated shelf life, planned product discontinuances, price changes, ageing of inventory and introduction of competitive new products, 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.

g. Impairment

i. Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly over and above the usual credit period.
The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held).
Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observable data:
-significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
-a breach of contract such as a default or being past due over a reasonable period of credit
-the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
-it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

In case of investments, the company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost annually, or more frequently, when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

ii. Tangible and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. 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.
If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

h. Employee benefits

i. Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan ("the Gratuity Plan") covering the eligible employees of the Company. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of the employment with the Company.

Liability with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. The defined benefit plan is administered by a trust formed for this purpose through the Company gratuity scheme.

The Company recognises the net obligation of a defined benefit plan as a liability in its balance sheet. Gains or losses through re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit and loss in the subsequent periods. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation is recognised in other comprehensive income. The effect of any plan amendments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Provident fund

Eligible employees of the Company receive benefits from provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the eligible employees and the Company make monthly contributions to the Government administered provident fund scheme equal to a specified percentage of the eligible employee's salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited with in a government administered provident fund. The Company has no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

iii. Compensated absences

The Company's current policies permit certain categories of its employees to accumulate and carry forward a portion of their unutilised compensated absences and utilise them in future periods or receive cash in lieu thereof in accordance with the terms of such policies. The Company measures the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company incurs as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Such measurement is based on actuarial valuation as at the balance sheet date carried out by a qualified actuary Re-measurements are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

i. Provisions (other than for employee benefits)

A provision is recognised 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. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent assets are assessed continually and, if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

Onerous contracts

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

j. Earnings per share ('EPS')

The earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's Earnings Per Share (EPS) comprise net profit after tax (and includes the post-tax effect of any extra ordinary items). The number of shares used in computing basic EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed to be converted as of the beginning of the year, unless they have been issued at a later date. The number of shares used for computing the diluted EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year after considering the dilutive potential equity shares.

k. Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chairperson and Managing Director of the Company is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and accordingly is identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the CODM to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

The Company operates in one reportable business segment i.e. "Pharmaceuticals".

l. Revenue

i. Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when a promise in a customer contract(performance obligation) has been satisfied by transferring control over the promised goods to the customer. Control is usually transferred upon shipment, delivery to, upon receipt of goods by the customer, in accordance with the delivery and acceptance terms agreed with the customers. The amount of revenue to be recognised is based on the consideration expected to be received in exchange for goods, excluding trade discounts, volume discounts, sales returns and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government which are levied on sales such as GST where applicable. Any additional amounts based on terms of agreement entered into with customers, is recognised in the period when the collectability becomes probable and a reliable measure of the same is available.

ii. Sales return allowances

The Company accounts for sales return by recording an allowance for sales return concurrent with the recognition of revenue at the time of a product sale. The allowance is based on Company's estimate of expected sales returns. The estimate of sales return is determined primarily by the Company's historical experience in the markets in which the Company operates.

iii. Export incentives

Export incentives are recognised as income when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

iv. Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

m. Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. Current tax for current year and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of transaction;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognised as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax assets is recognised to the extent it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary timing differences and tax losses can be utilised.

n. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

o. Recent Pronouncements

Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

(i) Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Ind AS 117, Insurance Contracts, vide notification dated 12 August 2024, under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Ind AS 117 replaces Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts. Ind AS 117 applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. Ind AS 117 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The application of Ind AS 117 does not have material impact on the Company's separate financial statements as the Company has not entered any contracts in the nature of insurance contracts covered under Ind AS 117.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 116 Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The MCA notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024, which amend Ind AS 116, Leases, with respect to Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.

The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of Ind AS 116.

The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

	As at March 31, 2025
3. Cash and cash equivalents	
i)Balance with banks:	
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	2,003.77
	2,003.77
4. Other financial assets	
Interest accrued but not due on deposits	2.69
	2.69
5. Share capital	
Authorized	
500,000,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each	5,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up	
200,000,000 fully paid up equity shares of Rs.10/- each	2,000.00

5.1 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% holding
Granules India Limited	20,00,00,000	100

5.2 Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount in Rs. Millions
At the beginning of the period	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the period	20,00,00,000	2,000.00
Outstanding at the end of the period	**20,00,00,000**	**2,000.00**

5.3 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares dividends in Indian rupees. 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. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

5.4 Details of shares held by promoters

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		% Change during the period
	No of Shares	% of total shares	
Granules India Limited	20,00,00,000	100.00%	NA

6. Other equity

Retained earnings

The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders
(Refer disclosure of other equity in Statement of changes in equity)

7. Other current liabilities	
Other payables	26.68
	26.68

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2025
8. Other income	
Interest income on Deposits	7.18
	7.18
9. Other expenses	
Professional & Consultancy charges (refer note below)	0.12
	0.12

Auditors' remuneration

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2025
Statutory audit	0.12
Total	**0.12**

10.Earning per equity share (EPS)

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2025
Earnings	
Profit for the year	**5.28**
Weighted average shares used for computing of basic EPS	14.79
Add: Effect of dilution	
Effect of dilutive options granted but not yet exercised/not yet eligible for exercise	-
Weighted average shares used for computing diluted EPS	**14.79**
Earnings per share	
Basic (in ₹)	0.36
Diluted (in ₹)	0.36

11. Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Contingent liabilities:	
(a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt	Nil
(ii) Commitments	
(a) Commitment under share purchase agreement not yet consumated	1,980.30

12. Related party disclosures

12A. Names of related parties and description of relationship

Name of the related party	Relationship
1.Granules India Limited	Holding Company

12B. Transactions during the year

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2025
a) Holding company	
i) Granules India Limited	
Subscription money as per Memorandum of Association	2,000.00
Incorporation expenses incurred on behlaf of the company	26.56

12C. Related party balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
a) Holding company	
i) Granules India Limited	
Other payables	26.56

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions except share data and unless otherwise stated)

13. Fair Values

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

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

Fair Valuation measurement hierarchy

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities including their levels of fair value hierarchy:

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair Value	
	Mandatorily at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Assets/ liabilities at amortised cost method	Total carrying amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)
i) Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,003.77	2,003.77	-	-
	-	**-**	**2,003.77**	**2,003.77**	**-**	**-**

14. Financial risk management

Framework

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

Credit risk

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

Ind AS requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company assesses at each date of statements of financial position whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. Company's exposure to customers is diversified.

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

Credit risk on financial assets, except trade receivables is limited as the company generally transacts with banks and financial institutions with high credit rating assigned by international and domestic credit rating agenies. Investment primarily include investment in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture whose carrying value is evaluated by the management at the end of every reporting period for impairment.

Liquidity risk

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

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates.

Foreign Currency exchange rate risk

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

15.Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure in consideration to the changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by equity. Net debt consists of borrowings including interest accrued on borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances.
The company does not have debt as on reporting date and hence gearing ratio is not presented.

16. Other Statutory information

i) There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the company as at March 31, 2025, under Prohibition of Benami Property Transaction Act, 1988 (As amended in 2016)

ii)The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off as per Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Section 560 of the
iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period

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

v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

vii) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

viii) The company is not declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or vendor.

17. Subsequent events

a) Acquisition of Senn Chemicals AG

Granules Peptides Private Limited ("the Company" or "GPPL") was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of Granules India Limited on 04 March, 2025 for the specific purpose of acquiring Senn Chemicals AG, a Switzerland-based custom peptide Contract Development and Manufacturing Oragnization (CDMO). The closing of the acquisition is subject to certain conditions which was subsequently completed on April 10, 2025.

As per the terms of the SPA, the Company or its affiliates has to transfer an amount of CHF of 11.35 Mn to an escrow account for the purpose of repayment of existing debts of Senn Chemicals AG. The wholly owned subsidiary of the Company i.e. Granules Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA has transferred the funds in the escrow account. Subsequent to the balance sheet date on April 03, 2025, GPPL has transferred the consideration for the acquisition of the shares amounting to INR 1,980.30 Mn (CHF 20.00 Mn) and the Conditions Precedent to Closing as per the SPA were satisfied subsequent to the year end. Accordingly, no effect for the same is given in the financial statements and the amount lying in the escrow account has been disclosed under Other bank balances as restricted bank balance.

Senn Chemicals AG, founded in 1963 is headquartered in Dielsdorf, Switzerland. It is a privately held Peptide CDMO company that specializes in custom peptide development and manufacturing, supporting global clients across Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics and Theragnostic industries, from early development to commercial production.