Ascelis Peptides Private Limited (formerly known as 'Granules Peptides Private Limited')
Consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3A	3,573.78
Capital work-in-progress	3A	1,239.22
Goodwill	3B	116.55
Other intangible assets	3B	0.83
Financial assets		
(i) Investments	4A	0.08
(ii) Other financial assets	4B	4.93
Deferred tax assets	11B	0.50
Income tax assets (net)		4.01
Other non-current assets	5A	24.50
Total non-current assets		**4,964.40**
Current assets		
Inventories	6	817.01
Financial assets		
(i) Trade receivables	7A	601.17
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7B	269.75
(iii) Other financial assets	7C	0.15
Other current assets	5B	191.21
Total current assets		**1,879.29**
Total assets		**6,843.69**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	8	3,300.00
Other equity	9	(64.82)
Total equity		**3,235.18**
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	10A	247.13
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	11A	151.07
Total non-current liabilities		**398.20**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	12A	2,364.50
(ii) Trade payables	12B	
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.32
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		292.45
(iii) Other financial liabilities	12C	219.81
Other current liabilities	13	286.92
Provisions	10B	46.31
Total current liabilities		**3,210.31**
Total liabilities		**3,608.51**
Total equity and liabilities		**6,843.69**
Material accounting policies	2	

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

As per our report of even date attached

for S. R. Batliboi and Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ascelis Peptides Private Limited
CIN : U21001TS2025PTC195163

Navneet Kabra
Partner
Membership No : 102328

Dr. Krishna Prasad Chigurupati
Director
DIN : 00020180

Umadevi Chigurupati
Director
DIN : 00737689

Mukesh Surana
Chief Financial Officer

Anshuman Gupta
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 13, 2026

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 13, 2026

Ascelis Peptides Private Limited (formerly known as 'Granules Peptides Private Limited')
Consolidated statement of profit and loss for the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
(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, 2026
Income		
Revenue from operations	14	1,592.68
Other income	15	108.46
Total income		**1,701.14**
Expenses		
Cost of materials consumed	16	332.08
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods	17	(52.74)
Employee benefits expenses	18	1,137.91
Finance costs	19	48.75
Depreciation and amortisation expense	20	262.87
Impairment losses on financial instruments	7A	1.01
Other expenses	21	619.16
Total expenses		**2,349.04**
Loss before tax		**(647.90)**
Tax expense/(credit)		
(i) Current tax	22	-
(ii) Deferred tax	22	(123.85)
Total tax expense/(credit)		**(123.85)**
Loss for the period		**(524.05)**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plan	25	80.57
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	22	(15.39)
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss		**65.18**
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Gain arising on translation of foreign operations		419.55
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss		**419.55**
Other comprehensive income for the period		**484.73**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(39.32)**
Earnings per share:		
Equity shares of par value of Re. 10 each		
Basic (INR)	23	(2.36)
Diluted (INR)		(2.36)
Material accounting policies	2	

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

As per our report of even date attached

for S. R. Batliboi and Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

Navneet Kabra
Partner
Membership No : 102328

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 13, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ascelis Peptides Private Limited
CIN : U21001TS2025PTC195163

Dr. Krishna Prasad Chigurupati
Director
DIN : 00020180

Umadevi Chigurupati
Director
DIN : 00737689

Mukesh Surana
Chief Financial Officer

Anshuman Gupta
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 13, 2026

Ascelis Peptides Private Limited (formerly known as 'Granules Peptides Private Limited')
Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions except share data and unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital (refer note 8)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at March 04, 2025	**-**	**-**
Shares issued during the period	330,000,000	3,300.00
As at March 31, 2026	**330,000,000**	**3,300.00**

B. Other equity (refer note 9)

Particulars	Retained earnings	Items of Other Comprehensive Income		Total
		Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	
Balance as on March 04, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loss for the period	(524.05)	-	-	(524.05)
Other comprehensive income (net)	-	65.18	419.55	484.73
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	**(524.05)**	**65.18**	**419.55**	**(39.32)**
Transaction costs in relation to issue of equity shares	(25.50)	-	-	(25.50)
Closing balance as at March 31, 2026	**(549.55)**	**65.18**	**419.55**	**(64.82)**

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

for S. R. Batliboi and Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

Navneet Kabra
Partner
Membership No : 102328

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 13, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ascelis Peptides Private Limited
CIN : U21001TS2025PTC195163

Dr. Krishna Prasad Chigurupati
Director
DIN : 00020180

Umadevi Chigurupati
Director
DIN : 00737689

Mukesh Surana
Chief Financial Officer

Anshuman Gupta
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 13, 2026

Ascelis Peptides Private Limited (formerly known as 'Granules Peptides Private Limited')
Consolidated statement of cash flow for the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
(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, 2026**
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax		**(647.90)**
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense		262.87
Impairment losses on financial instruments		1.01
Finance costs		48.75
Interest income		(14.15)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(349.42)**
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in trade receivables		(361.92)
Increase in inventories		33.49
Decrease in other assets		(67.42)
Increase in trade payables, other liabilities and provisions		191.32
Cash used in operations		**(553.95)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		(5.52)
Net cash flow used in operating activities	**(A)**	**(559.47)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, including capital work-in-progress, capital advances and capital creditors		(435.81)
Payments towards business combination		(1,980.30)
Settlement of pre-existing debt obligation in business combination		(1,286.24)
Interest received		14.01
Net cash flow used in investing activities	**(B)**	**(3,688.34)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares		3,274.50
Proceeds from current borrowings (net)		1,261.03
Finance cost paid		(43.14)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities	**(C)**	**4,492.39**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	**244.58**
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		4.04
Cash and cash equivalents pursuant to business combination		21.13
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**269.75**
Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 7B):		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts		219.75
On deposit accounts		50.00
Total cash and cash equivalents		**269.75**

Ascelis Peptides Private Limited (formerly known as 'Granules Peptides Private Limited')
Consolidated statement of cash flow for the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Change in liabilities arising from financing activities	Borrowings - Current (excl. interest) (refer note 12A)	Finance cost other than lease liabilities
Finance cost	-	48.75
Proceeds from borrowings, net	1,261.03	-
Additions through business combination, net of settlement of debt obligation towards borrowings in business combination	830.39	-
Finance cost paid	-	(43.14)
Foreign exchange movement	267.47	-
Closing as on March 31, 2026	**2,358.89**	**5.61**

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

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

As per our report of even date attached

for S. R. Batliboi and Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ascelis Peptides Private Limited
CIN : U21001TS2025PTC195163

Navneet Kabra
Partner
Membership No : 102328

Dr. Krishna Prasad Chigurupati
Director
DIN : 00020180

Umadevi Chigurupati
Director
DIN : 00737689

Mukesh Surana
Chief Financial Officer

Anshuman Gupta
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 13, 2026

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 13, 2026

1 Company overview

1.1 Reporting entity

The consolidated financial statements relate to Ascelis Peptides Private Limited (formerly known as 'Granules Peptides Private Limited'), and its subsidiary company. The Company and its subsidiary constitute the Group. The Company is domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at 15th Floor, Granules Tower, Botanical Garden Road, Kondapur, Hyderabad, Telangana. The Company has been incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act. The Group is primarily involved in the manufacturing and selling of Pharmaceutical Peptides, Peptide CDMO Services, Cosmetic Peptides.

The Company was incorporated on March 4, 2025. Accordingly, these financial statements relate to the Company's first reporting period since incorporation and, therefore, comparative financial information for the previous period is not applicable.

1.2 Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated 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 and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended from time to time).

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared for the Group as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Group's annual reporting date, March 31, 2026. These consolidated financial statements were approved for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on July 13, 2026.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest millions, except when otherwise indicated.

Details of the Group's material 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 Group'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 Group has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

c) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities that are controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through power over the entity. In assessing control, potential voting rights are considered only if the rights are substantive. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in these consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. For the purpose of preparing these consolidated financial statements, the accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Company.

Non-controlling interest ("NCI")

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets at the reporting date and are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in full while preparing these consolidated financial statements.

d) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. For each entity the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

e) Basis of measurement

These consolidated 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.

f) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Judgements
Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:
• Note 1.2(d) - Assessment of functional currency;
• Note 2(a) - Financial instruments;
• Note 29 - Fair values ;

Assumptions and estimation uncertainities
Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending March 31, 2026 is included in the following notes:
• Note 25 - Measurement of defined benefit obligations : key actuarial assumptions.
• Note 6 - Provision for inventories
• Note 2(d) - Useful lives of property, plant and equipment;
• Note 2(e) - Useful lives of Intangible assets;
• Note 7A - Provision for loss allowance on trade receivables
• Note 2(g)(ii) - Measurement of recoverable amount of cash generated units; impairment of non financial assets.
• Note 2(l) - Measurement of transaction price in a revenue transaction (sales return).

g) 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.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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).

2 Material accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

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 Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivable which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition 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 as measured at
• amortised cost;
• Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') – debt investment;
• FVOCI – equity investment; or
• Fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL')

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Group 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Group. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

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 Group 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 Group 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.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets
The Group 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 Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Group 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 Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Group 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 Group 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 Group's cash management. Cash and cash equivalents includes of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

Cash dividend to equity shareholders
The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity. Interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

c. Foreign Currency
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

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.

Group companies
On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

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. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

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 property, plant and equipment 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.

Asset Class	Useful Life
Freehold buildings	5- 25 years
Lease hold improvements	Lease period
Plant and equipment including R&D equipment	3-10 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Vehicles	5-8 years
Office equipment	3-5 years
Data processing equipment	3-6 years

The Group, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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 Group 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:

Software	3 years

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 Group 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 Group's business and markets. The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than the 270 days over and above the usual credit period.
The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the group in full, without recourse by the Group 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 Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
-it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;

In case of investments, the Group 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. Non financial 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. Defined contribution plans

The Group makes specified monthly contribution towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme, which is a defined contribution scheme. The Group's contribution is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The Group has no further obligations beyond its monthly contributions.

ii. Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss on the earlier of:
• The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
• The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:
• Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and nonroutine settlements; and
• Net interest expense or income

When the benefits of a plan are changed or curtailed, the resulting change in the benefit that relates to the past service ('past service cost') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Group recognises the gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when settlement occurs.

iii. Compensated Absence Policy

The employees of the Group are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or encash the leaves during the period of employment or retirement or at termination of employment. The Group records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Group measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Group expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Group recognises accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

iv. Other long-term employee benefits

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary as at March 31st every year using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

v. Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

i. Provisions (other than for employee benefits)

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group 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 consolidated 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 Group 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 Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

j. Earnings per share ('EPS')

The earnings considered in ascertaining the Group's Earnings Per Share (EPS) comprise net profit after tax. 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 Group 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group 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 transaction price which is consideration expected to be received in exchange for goods, excluding applicable 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.

In arriving at the transaction price, the Company considers the terms of the contract with the customers and its customary business practices. The transaction price is the amount of consideration the Company is entitled to receive in exchange for transferring promised goods or services, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The amount of consideration varies because of estimated rebates, returns and chargebacks, which are considered to be key estimates. Any amount of variable consideration is recognised as revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The Company estimates the amount of variable consideration using the expected value method.

ii. Service income

The Group provides product development activities which are linked to the products manufactured. Usually these services are provided over a period of time with specific milestones.

Revenue from such services is recognised over time, as the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls.

iii. Sales return allowances

The Group 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 Group's estimate of expected sales returns. The estimate of sales return is determined primarily by the Group's historical experience in the markets in which the Group operates.

iv. 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.

v. Interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method on time proportion method.

vi. Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive dividend is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

m. Contract Balances

i. Contract assets

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

ii. Trade receivable

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (a) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

iii. Contract liabilities

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

n. Leases

Lessee
The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings and plant and machinery.

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease as per the requirement of Ind AS 116. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of buildings in which it is a lessee, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group elected to use the following practical expedients on initial application:
•Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.
•Applied the exemption not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
•Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the useful life of right-of-use asset. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The Group recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Group recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:
a. Fixed payments including in-substance fixed payments;
b. Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
c. Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
d. the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group and its associate is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'financial liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

o. Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognised in statement of profit and loss 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 consolidated 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 Group 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.

Deferred tax assets and deferred 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.

p. 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.Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

q. Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired, unless the transaction is treated as an asset acquisition by applying the optional concentration test or otherwise. The optional concentration test permits the acquirer to make an election on a transaction-by-transaction basis, and apply a simplified assessment for determining whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business.

The optional concentration test is met, and the acquired set of activities and assets is not a business, if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets. The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer. Judgment is applied in determining the acquisition date and determining whether control is transferred from one party to another.

The Company determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organized workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition is comprised of:
• fair values of the assets transferred;
• fair values of liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business;
• equity interests issued by the Company;
• fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement; and
• fair value of any pre-existing equity interest.

At the acquisition date, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not re-measured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Contingent consideration classified as a financial liability is subsequently re-measured to fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of (i) the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and the acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity, over (ii) the fair value of the Company’s share of net identifiable assets acquired.

If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference after reassessment, is recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss as a bargain purchase. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company’s cash-generating units or the group of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

r. Recent pronouncements

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

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Group has reviewed the amendment and, based on its evaluation, has determined that it does not have any significant impact on its financial statements.
In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments:

(i) Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025
The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Group has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

(ii) Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025
The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires entities to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of such arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Group has reviewed the amendment and, based on its evaluation, has determined that it does not have any significant impact on its financial statements.

(iii) Ind AS 12 – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules, applicable immediately
The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that the entity has applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively.

Ascelis Peptides Private Limited (formerly known as 'Granules Peptides Private Limited')
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions except share data and unless otherwise stated)

3A. Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress - Reconciliation of carrying amount

Particulars	Freehold land	Freehold buildings	Lease Hold Improvements	Plant and equipment	Data processing equipment	Office equipment	R&D Equipment	Furniture and fittings	Vehicles	Total
Gross block										
Additions through business combination (refer note 36)	1,002.98	1,271.78	-	676.05	0.18	10.79	-	-	2.27	2,964.05
Additions	-	-	13.48	185.45	1.73	1.97	107.73	0.42	1.31	312.09
Exchange differences	191.69	243.06	-	150.22	0.03	2.06	-	-	0.53	587.59
At March 31, 2026	**1,194.67**	**1,514.84**	**13.48**	**1,011.72**	**1.94**	**14.82**	**107.73**	**0.42**	**4.11**	**3,863.73**
Accumulated Depreciation										
Depreciation for the period	-	138.33	0.41	116.54	0.23	4.09	0.77	-	2.01	262.38
Exchange differences	-	10.91	-	16.16	0.02	0.32	-	-	0.16	27.57
At March 31, 2026	**-**	**149.24**	**0.41**	**132.70**	**0.25**	**4.41**	**0.77**	**-**	**2.17**	**289.95**
Net block										
At March 31, 2026	**1,194.67**	**1,365.60**	**13.07**	**879.02**	**1.69**	**10.41**	**106.96**	**0.42**	**1.94**	**3,573.78**

Capital work-in-progress	
At March 31, 2026	**1,239.22**

Capital work -in -Progress- Movement

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Additions including additions through business combination (refer note 36) and exchange differences	1,551.31
Capitalised during the year	(312.09)
Balance at the end	**1,239.22**

Ageing Schedule for Capital work -in -Progress as below

Particulars	March 31, 2026				
	Amount for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years*	2-3 years*	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	213.72	342.13	683.37	-	**1,239.22**
Total	**213.72**	**342.13**	**683.37**	**-**	**1,239.22**

i) Project execution plans are modulated basis capacity requirement assessment on an annual basis and all the projects are executed as per rolling plans.
ii) Projects in progress are neither overdue nor exceeds their cost when compared to its original plan during the current or previous year.
iii) For contractual commitments - refer note 24 (b).
iv) The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the period.
* Projects in progress as at March 31, 2026 outstanding for 1-2 years amounting to Rs. 342.13 million and for 2-3 years : 683.37 million were acquired as part of a business combination.

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

3B. Intangible assets - Reconciliation of carrying amount

Particulars	Goodwill	Other intangible assets
		Software
Gross block		
Additions	-	-
Additions through business combination (refer note 36)	116.55	1.14
Disposals	-	-
Exchange differences	-	0.22
At March 31, 2026	**116.55**	**1.36**
Accumulated amortisation		
Amortisation for the period	-	0.49
Disposals	-	-
Exchange differences	-	0.04
At March 31, 2026	**-**	**0.53**
Net block		
At March 31, 2026	**116.55**	**0.83**

Goodwill arising upon business combinations is not amortised but tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if there is any indication that the cash generating unit to which goodwill is allocated is impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to a cash generating unit, representing the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and which is not higher than the Group’s operating segment. Entire goodwill has been allocated to Swiss operations (Senn Chemicals AG).

The recoverable amount of the cash generating unit has been assessed using a value-in-use model. Value in use is generally calculated as the net present value of the projected post-tax cash flows plus a terminal value of the cash generating unit to which the goodwill is allocated. Initially, a post-tax discount rate is applied to calculate the net present value of the post-tax cash flows. Key assumptions upon which the Group has based its determinations of value-in-use include:

a) Estimated cash flows not exceeding five years.

b) The post-tax discount rates used are based on the Company’s weighted average cost of capital.

c) Terminal value is arrived at by extrapolating the last forecasted year cash flows to perpetuity, using constant long-term growth rate of 2%. This long-term growth rate takes into consideration external macroeconomic sources of data. Such long-term growth rate considered does not exceed that of the relevant business and industry sector. The pre-tax discount rate used for impairment testing is 8.34%.

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

4. Financial Assets- Non Current

4A. Investments

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**
Investments	
In Quoted equity shares (Fair value through OCI)	
Swiss Life Holding AG - 1 (March 31, 2025 : Nil) equity share of CHF 0.10/- each fully paid up	0.08
Total	**0.08**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	0.08
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	0.08

4B. Other financial assets

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**
Security deposits	
Considered good	4.93
Total	**4.93**

5. Other assets

5A. Non-current (Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**
Capital advances	1.18
Balance with government authorities	23.32
Total	**24.50**

5B. Current (Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**
Balance with government authorities	6.14
Prepaid expenses	138.58
Advance to suppliers	46.49
Total	**191.21**

6. Inventories (at lower of cost and net realisable value)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**
Raw materials	154.73
Packing materials	7.14
Work-in-progress	84.00
Finished goods	561.15
Stores, spares and consumables	9.99
Total	**817.01**

i) For details of inventories hypothecated against borrowings Refer note 12A.

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

7. Financial Assets

7A. Trade receivables (Unsecured)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2026
(a) Considered good		662.50
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables		(61.33)
	(A)	601.17
(b) Significant increase in credit risk		-
(c) Credit impaired		-
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables		-
	(B)	-
Total	**(C=A+B)**	**601.17**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally with payment terms of upto 180 days from the date of invoice or bill of lading date.
The Group's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 30.
For receivables secured against borrowings, Refer note 12A.

Details of changes in allowance for doubtful trade receivables/ credit losses :

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Additions through business combinations	50.50
Provision made during the period including exchange differences, net of reversals	10.83
Balance at the end of the period	61.33

Ageing Schedule for Trade receivables as below
As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	353.18	284.67	-	-	24.65	-	662.50
(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	**353.18**	**284.67**	**-**	**-**	**24.65**	**-**	**662.50**

7B. Cash and bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Cash and cash equivalents	
Balance with banks:	
On current accounts	219.75
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	50.00
Total	**269.75**

7C. Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Interest accrued but not due on deposits	0.14
Advance to employees	0.01
Total	**0.15**

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

8. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Authorized	
500,000,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each	5,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up	
330,000,000 fully paid up equity shares of Rs.10/- each	3,300.00

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

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Shares issued during the period	330,000,000
Number of shares at the end of the period	**330,000,000**

8.2 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. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. of shares	% holding
Granules India Limited	330,000,000	100.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

8.4 Disclosure of shareholding of promoters
As at March 31, 2026
Shares held by promoters

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2026	
	No of Shares	% of total shares
Granules India Limited	330,000,000	100.00%

8.5 There are no shares issued pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash or by way of bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

9. Other equity
(Refer disclosure of other equity in Statement of changes in equity)

Retained earnings
The amount that can be distributed by the Group as dividends to its equity

Analysis of items of OCI, net of tax

Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (refer note - 25)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans comprises actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets.

Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)
Represents the FCTR of a foreign subsidiaries. For the purpose of consolidation of subsidiaries financial statements with the financial statement of the parent company, income and expenses are translated at average rates and the assets and liabilities are stated at closing rate. The movement in this reserve is due to fluctuation in exchange rate of currencies in the current period.

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

10. Provisions

10A. Non-current

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**
Provision for employee benefits	
Gratuity (refer note 25(b))	0.12
Pension liabilities (refer note 25(b))	157.37
Other provisions	
Restoration / contamination provision*	89.64
Total	**247.13**

***Details of movement in restoration / contamination provision are as follows:**

Particulars	**For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026**
Additions through business combinations including exchange differences (refer note 36)	89.64
Balance as at end of the period	**89.64**

10B. Current

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**
Provision for employee benefits	
Gratuity (refer note 25(b))	-
Compensated absences^	0.31
Provision for sales return*	46.00
Total	**46.31**

^Details of movement in provision for Compensated absences are as follows:

Particulars	**For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026**
Provision made during the period, net of reversals	0.31
Benefits paid to employees	-
Balance as at end of the period	**0.31**

***Details of movement in provision for sale return are as follows:**

Particulars	**For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026**
Additions through business combinations including exchange differences (refer note 36)	46.00
Provision made during the period, net of reversals	-
Balance as at end of the period	**46.00**

11A. Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**
Deferred tax liabilities	
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	304.59
Gross deferred tax liabilities	**304.59**
Deferred tax asset	
Employee benefit obligations	30.06
Business loss	123.46
Gross deferred tax assets	**153.52**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**151.07**

11B. Deferred tax asset (net)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**
Deferred tax asset	
Employee benefit obligations	0.11
Business loss	2.41
Gross deferred tax asset	**2.52**
Deferred tax liabilities	
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2.02
Gross deferred tax liabilities	**2.02**
Net deferred tax asset	**0.50**

(refer note 22 for movement in deferred tax balances)

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

12. Current financial liabilities

12A. Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Current borrowings	
Secured	
Working capital loan*	2,364.50
Total	**2,364.50**

*As on March 31, 2026 under revolving credit facility agreement ("the agreement") with a bank, Senn Chemicals AG., has available borrowings of CHF 25 millions. The interest rate as per the agreement was stipulated at 1.25% p.a. The said borrowings are repayable on demand.

12B. Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Trade payables (refer note (b) below)	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note (a) below)	0.32
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	292.45
Total	**292.77**

Note (a) :	
i)The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each year	
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	0.32
Interest due on the above	-
ii)The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of MSMED, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-
iii)The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-
iv)The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	-
v)The amount of further interest remaining due and payable in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-

The list of undertakings covered under MSMED was determined by the Group on the basis of information available with the Group and has been relied upon by the

Note (b) :
The Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in Note 30.

Ageing Schedule for Trade payables as below:
As on March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	
i) MSME	0.32	-	-	-	0.32
ii) Others	292.45	-	-	-	292.45
iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues-others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**292.77**	-	-	-	**292.77**

12C. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Capital creditors	30.82
Employee benefits payable	99.76
Others*	89.23
Total	**219.81**

* Includes payable to customers

13. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Contract liabilities (refer note 14)	268.37
Statutory liabilities	18.55
Total	**286.92**

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

14. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Sale of products	1,590.02
Other operating revenue*	2.66
Total	**1,592.68**

*Includes sale of scraps and export incentives

The operations of the Group are limited to one segment viz. pharmaceuticals products. Revenue from operations is from sale of manufactured goods and other operating revenue which includes services. Sale of goods are made at a point in time and revenue is recognised upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which is typically upon dispatch / delivery. The Group has a credit evaluation policy based on which the credit limits for the trade receivables are established. There is no significant financing component as the credit period provided by the Group is not significant.

Reconciliation of Revenue recognised with contract price

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Revenue as per the contracted price	1,592.68
Adjusted for :	
Less : Sales returns, rebates and discounts	-
Total revenue from operations	**1,592.68**

The following table shows the distribution of the Group's revenue based on the geographical location of the customers

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Within India	-
Outside India	1,592.68
Total revenue from operations	**1,592.68**

Details of contract liabilities:

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Contract liabilities (refer note 13)	268.37

The Contract liabilities are primarily relate to advance consideration received from customers for sale of products, for which revenue is recorded at a point in time or overtime.

Timing of revenue recognition	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Goods transferred at a point in time	1,590.02
Services transferred at a over the time	2.66
Total	**1,592.68**

15. Other income

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Interest income	
Deposits with banks	13.39
Others	0.76
Foreign exchange gain, net	94.31
Total	**108.46**

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

16. Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Inventory at the beginning of the period	-
Additions through business combination (refer note 36)	119.81
Add: Purchases	374.14
	493.95
Less: Inventory at the end of the period	161.87
Cost of materials consumed	**332.08**

17. Changes in inventory of work-in-progress and finished goods

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Inventories at the end of the period	
Finished goods	561.15
Work-in-progress	84.00
	645.15
Additions through business combination (refer note 36)	
Finished goods	326.97
Work-in-progress	265.44
	592.41
Total	**(52.74)**

18. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Salaries, wages, bonus and post employment benefits (refer note 25(b) & 26)	1,122.88
Staff welfare expenses	15.03
Total	**1,137.91**

19. Finance costs

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Interest expense	
- Working capital	21.49
- Others	23.12
Other borrowing costs	4.14
Total	**48.75**

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

20. Depreciation and amortisation

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Depreciation	262.38
Amortisation	0.49
Total	**262.87**

21. Other expenses

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Consumption of stores and spares	57.50
Power and fuel	52.44
Effluent treatment expenses	37.67
Analytical fees	23.73
Repairs and maintenance	
Plant and machinery	168.80
Buildings	21.79
Others	33.66
Rent	11.88
Rates and taxes	23.02
Insurance	3.54
Remuneration to statutory auditors (refer note 27)	1.91
Research & development expenses (refer note 26)	129.22
Business promotion expense	19.64
Communication expenses	6.45
Travelling and conveyance	5.12
Advertisement charges	0.42
Miscellaneous expenses	22.37
Total	**619.16**

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

22. Tax expense

(a) Tax expense:

Amount recognised in profit (or) loss

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Current tax	-
Deferred tax benefit	
Attributable to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(123.85)
Total tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**(123.85)**

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Profit before tax (A)	(647.90)
Enacted tax rate in India (B)	25.17%
Expected tax expenses (C = A*B)	(163.06)
Difference between enacted rate and applicable rate of subsidiary	39.21
Tax expense	**(123.85)**
Effective tax rate	**19.12%**

Movement in temporary differences:

Particulars	Additions through business combination (refer note 36)	Recognised in profit or loss during the period including exchange differences	Recognised in OCI during the period	Balance as at March 31, 2026
On account of depreciation and amortization	(255.76)	(50.85)	-	(306.61)
On account of employee benefits	32.52	13.04	(15.39)	30.17
On account of business loss	-	125.87	-	125.87
Total	**(223.24)**	**88.06**	**(15.39)**	**(150.57)**

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Gain/(loss) arising on translation of foreign operations	419.55	-	419.55
Re-measurement of defined benefit liability	80.57	(15.39)	65.18
Total	**500.12**	**(15.39)**	**484.73**

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

23. Earning per equity share

Particulars	**For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026**
Earnings	
Profit for the year	**(524.05)**
Weighted average shares used for computing of basic EPS	222.49
Weighted average shares used for computing diluted EPS	222.49
Earnings per share	
- Basic (in INR)	(2.36)
- Diluted (in INR)	(2.36)

24. Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**
(a) Contingent liabilities:	Nil

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**
(b) Commitments	
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for, net of advances	16.40

25. Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plan

Particulars	**March 31, 2026**
Contribution to provident fund	0.50
Total	**0.50**

b) Post employment benefit plans

Gratuity plan

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under this legislation, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefit provided depends on the employee's length of service and salary at retirement/termination age. The gratuity plan is an unfunded plan.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Group's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

Pension plan

For the subsidiary company in Switzerland, the Group has defined benefit retirement plans covering its employees. Pension provisions are recognised for obligations arising from benefit plans for old age, invalidity, and surviving dependents benefits. Benefits vary according to the legal, tax, and economic circumstances prevailing in each relevant country and are usually based on the length of service and final salary of employees. The pension plan is funded .

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the pension plan and the amounts recognised in the Group's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

Particulars	**Defined benefit obligation**		**Fair value of plan assets**		**Net defined benefit (asset)/liability**	
	Gratuity	**Pension**	**Gratuity**	**Pension**	**Gratuity**	**Pension**
Balance as on March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Liabilities assumed through businesscombinations (refer note 36)		**1,279.95**		**(1,109.68)**	-	**170.27**
Current service cost	0.12	61.46	-	-	0.12	61.46
Plan participant contributions	-	41.55	-	(41.55)	-	-
Interest expense/(income)	-	19.17	-	(17.19)	-	1.98
Amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss	**0.12**	**122.19**	**-**	**(58.74)**	**0.12**	**63.44**
Remeasurements:						
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from:				-	-	-
Demographic assumptions	-	(19.09)	-	-	-	(19.09)
Financial assumptions	-	28.52	-	(40.00)	-	(11.48)
Experience adjustment	-	(45.49)	-	-	-	(45.49)
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**-**	**(36.06)**	**-**	**(40.00)**	**-**	**(76.06)**
Employers contribution	-	-	-	(29.86)	-	(29.86)
Benefits paid	-	(138.36)	-	138.36	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments		240.97		(211.39)	-	29.57
Balance as on March 31, 2026	**0.12**	**1,468.69**	**-**	**(1,311.32)**	**0.12**	**157.37**

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

25. Employee benefits

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Gratuity	
Non-current	0.12
Current	-
	0.12
Pension	
Non-current	157.37
Current	-
	157.37

(ii) The assumptions used for gratuity valuation are as below:

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Interest rate	7.79%
Discount rate	7.79%
Salary increase	8% to 10.0%
Attrition rate	20.00%
Retirement age - Years	60

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with published statistics and mortality tables.
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 9 years
The defined benefit plan expose the Group to actuarial risks, such as longevity and interest rate risk.

(iii) Sensitivity analysis
The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions are as below:

	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026	
Particulars	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Discount rate	(0.01)	0.01
Salary increase	0.01	(0.01)
Attrition rate	-	-

Sensitivity of significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of defined benefit obligation by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant. Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumption shown.

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
1st Following year	-
2nd Following year	-
3rd Following year	-
4th Following year	0.01
5th Following year	0.03
After 5 years	0.19

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

26. Research and development expenses

Details of Research and development expenses incurred during the year is given below

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Capital	107.73
Revenue (included in note 21)	
Cost of materials consumed	0.21
Employee benefits expense	129.01
Sub-total	**129.22**
Total	**236.95**

27. Remuneration to statutory auditors

Particulars	For the period from March 04, 2025 to March 31, 2026
As auditor (excluding taxes)	
Statutory audit	1.90
Reimbursement of expenses and taxes	0.01
Total	**1.91**

28. Related party disclosures

28A. Names of related parties and description of relationship

Name of the related party		Relationship
1	Granules India Limited	Holding company
2	Granules Pharmaceuticals Inc	Wholly owned subsidiary
Key managerial personnel		
Directors		
1	Dr. Krishna Prasad Chigurupati	Director
2	Mrs. Uma Devi Chigurupati	Director
3	Mr. Rajiv Pritidas Kakodkar	Director
Others		
1	Mr. Mukesh Surana	Chief Financial Officer
2	Mr. Anshuman Gupta	Company Secretary

28B. Transactions during the year

Particulars	March 31, 2026
a) Holding company of the parent	
i) Granules India Limited	
Incorporation expenses incurred on behalf of the company	26.56
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	3,300.00
Commission on Corporate Guarantee	1.60
b) Subsidiary company of the parent	
i) Granules Pharmaceuticals Inc	
Interest expense on intercorporate loan	22.29
Inter-corporate loan received & repaid	1,356.00

28C. Closing balances

Particulars	March 31, 2026
a) Holding company of the parent	
i) Granules India Limited	
Share capital	3,300.00
Other payables	1.64

i) The Group has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing regulations under Sections 92-92F of the Income-Tax Act, 1961. Since the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Group continuously updates its documents for the international transactions entered into with the associated enterprises during the financial year. The management is of the opinion that its international transactions are at arm’s length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense for the year and that of provision for taxation.

ii) There were no loans or advances in the nature of loans granted by the Group to promoters, Directors, Key managerial persons and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that were repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

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

29. Fair Values

The management assessed that loans, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, current 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:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026						
	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)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
i) Financial assets							
a) Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	4.93	4.93	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	601.17	601.17	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	269.75	269.75	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	0.15	0.15	-	-	-
b) Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI							
Non-current investments	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.08	-	-
	-	**0.08**	**876.00**	**876.08**	**0.08**	**-**	**-**
ii) Financial liabilities							
a) Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Trade payables	-	-	292.77	292.77	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	219.81	219.81	-	-	-
Current borrowings	-	-	2,364.50	2,364.50	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**2,877.08**	**2,877.08**	**-**	**-**	**-**

30. Financial risk management

Framework

The Group 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 Group assesses the unpredictability of the financial environment and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

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, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. None of the financial instruments of the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Rs. 606.25 millions as of March 31, 2026, being the total of the carrying amount of balances with trade receivables and other financial assets.

Before accepting any new customer, the Group 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 agencies. 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. As at the end of the reporting period, there are no indicators of impairment of investments.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Not Due	< 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Gross carrying amount of trade receivables	353.18	284.67	-	-	24.65	-	662.50
Expected Credit losses (Loss allowance provision)							(61.33)
Net carrying amount of trade receivables							601.17

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group 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 Group 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 assets and liabilities.

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Carrying value	Payable on demand	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Current borrowings	2,364.50	2,364.50	-	-	-	-	2,364.50
Trade payables	292.77	-	292.77	-	-	-	292.77
Other financial liabilities	219.81	-	219.81	-	-	-	219.81

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 Group’s exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest 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. As the Group's debt obligation with floating interest rates are primarily in CHF which is subject to insignificant change, exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Group’s profit after tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Change in basis points	March 31, 2026
CHF - Borrowings	+100	(19.13)
	-100	19.13

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 Group 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 Group.

The year end foreign currency exposures are as under -

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Millions)

Particulars	March 31, 2026		
	USD	**EURO**	**Others**
Assets			
Trade receivables	26.32	259.89	-
Cash and cash equivalents	22.95	14.97	-
Total	**49.27**	**274.86**	**-**
Liabilities			
Trade payables	27.63	9.62	3.34
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1.64
Total	**27.63**	**9.62**	**4.98**

Sensitivity analysis:

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in US Dollars (USD) and Euro exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit after tax and equity is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	**Change in basis points**	**USD**	**EURO**
March 31, 2026	+100	0.16	1.98
	-100	(0.16)	(1.98)

Commodity rate risk

Exposure to market risk with respect to commodity prices primarily arises from the Group's purchases and sales of active pharmaceutical ingredients, including the raw material components for such active pharmaceutical ingredients. These are commodity products, whose prices may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. The prices of the Group's raw materials generally actuate in line with commodity cycles, although the prices of raw materials used in the Group's active pharmaceutical ingredients business are generally more volatile. The cost of raw materials forms the largest portion of the Group's operating expenses. Commodity price risk exposure is evaluated and managed through operating procedures and sourcing policies. As of March 31, 2026, the Group had not entered into any material derivative contracts to hedge exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices.

31. Segment reporting

A. Basis for segmentation

The operations of the Group are limited to one segment viz. Pharmaceutical products including ingredients and intermediaries. The products being sold under this segment are of similar nature and comprises of pharmaceutical products only. The Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the internal management reports prepared based on aggregation of financial information of the Group on a periodic basis, for the purpose of allocation of resources and evaluation of performance. Accordingly, management has identified pharmaceutical segment as the only operating segment for the Group.

B. Segment information for secondary segment reporting (by geographical segment)

The Company has reportable geographical segments based on location of its customers:
(i) Revenue from customers within India – Domestic
(ii) Revenue from customers outside India – Exports

During the period ended March 31, 2026, revenues are at 41% from three external customer groups with individual revenue contributions of more than 10%.

The Group is engaged in the manufacture of Pharmaceuticals, which in the context of Ind AS 108 is considered only business segment.

Particulars	**March 31, 2026**		
	Outside India	**Within India**	**Total**
Revenue	1,592.68	-	1,592.68
Non-current assets (refer note - i)	4,687.06	151.27	4,838.33

Note:
i) Non-current assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use-assets, capital work in progress, intangible assets and other non-current assets.

32. Group information

Information about subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements of the Group includes subsidiaries and step-down subsidiary are listed in the table below:

Name	**Country of incorporation**	**% of equity interest March 31, 2026**
Senn Chemicals AG (Acquired w.e.f April 10, 2025)	Switzerland	100%

33. Statutory Group Information

Name of the entity in the group	**Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities**		**Share in profit and loss**		**Share in other Comprehensive income / (loss)**		**Share in total Comprehensive income / (loss)**	
	As % of consolidated net assets	**Amount**	**As % of consolidated profit and loss**	**Amount**	**As % of consolidated other comprehensive income**	**Amount**	**As % of total comprehensive income**	**Amount**
Parent								
Ascelis Peptides Private Limited								
Balance as at March 31, 2026	101.17%	3,273.00	0.29%	(1.50)	-	-	3.81%	(1.50)
Subsidiaries								
Senn Chemicals AG								
Balance as at March 31, 2026	90.05%	2,913.31	99.71%	(522.55)	100.00%	484.73	96.19%	(37.82)
On account of Eliminations								
Balance as at March 31, 2026	-91.22%	(2,951.13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	**100.00%**	**3,235.18**	**100.00%**	**(524.05)**	**100.00%**	**484.73**	**100.00%**	**(39.32)**

34. Other Statutory information

i) There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Group as at March 31, 2026, under Prohibition of Benami Property Transaction Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder (As amended in 2016).

ii) The Group does not have any transactions with companies struck off as per Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

iii) The Group does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

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

v) The Group has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

vi) The Group has 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 Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

vii) The Group has 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 Group 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.

viii) The Group does not have 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.

ix) The Group has complied with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and the Companies Act for the above transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003).

x) Title deeds of all immovable properties were held in the name of the Group.

35. Capital management

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

The Group manages its capital structure in consideration to the changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by equity. Net debt consists of borrowings including interest accrued on borrowings, lease liabilities, less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances.

Particulars	March 31, 2026
Borrowings including interest accrued on borrowings	2,364.50
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	(269.75)
Net debt	**2,094.75**
Equity share capital	3,300.00
Other equity	(64.82)
Total equity	**3,235.18**
Capital gearing ratio	0.65

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group'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. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

36. Business combinations -Acquisition of Senn Chemicals AG

The Group entered into a Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") for the acquisition of Senn Chemicals AG on February 21, 2025. Accordingly, Senn Chemicals AG became a wholly owned step-down subsidiary of the Company with effect from April 10, 2025 (the Completion Date), upon satisfaction of customary closing conditions and receipt of necessary regulatory approvals and has been consolidated from that date.

The fair value of net assets acquired on the acquisition date amounted to Rs.1,863.75 million (CHF 18.82 million). The excess of purchase consideration over the fair value of the net assets acquired has been attributed towards goodwill.

Summary of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Particulars	Amount (in CHF million)	Amount (in INR million)
Assets acquired:		
Property, plant and equipment	29.94	2,964.05
Capital work-in-progress	9.51	941.64
Intangible assets	0.01	1.14
Inventories	7.27	719.98
Trade receivables	2.04	201.71
Cash and cash equivalents	0.21	21.13
Other Assets	1.54	152.12
Liabilities assumed:		
Borrowings*	15.17	1,502.38
Trade payables	4.73	468.47
Deferred tax liabilities, net	2.25	223.24
Other liabilities	9.53	943.93
Net Assets	**18.82**	**1,863.75**
Goodwill	1.18	116.55
Purchase consideration	**20.00**	**1,980.30**

* Including settlement of pre-existing debt obligation of Rs. 671.99 million.

37 Labour code:

The Group has estimated and recognized the impact of implementation of the New Labour Codes under Employee benefits expense for the year ended March 31, 2026. The impact of the same is not material.

38. The financial statements of each of the subsidiary are drawn up to the same reporting date i.e. period ended March 31, 2026, for the purpose of consolidation.

39. Subsequent event

No significant subsequent events have been observed till July 13, 2026 which may require any additional disclosure or an adjustment to the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for S. R. Batliboi and Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

Navneet Kabra
Partner
Membership No : 102328

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 13, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ascelis Peptides Private Limited
CIN : U21001TS2025PTC195163

Dr. Krishna Prasad Chigurupati
Director
DIN : 00020180

Umadevi Chigurupati
Director
DIN : 00737689

Mukesh Surana
Chief Financial Officer

Anshuman Gupta
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: July 13, 2026