K. P. RAO & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Neoanthem Lifesciences Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Neoanthem Lifesciences Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its loss, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules there-under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report for the year 2025-26.

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Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Information Technology Systems and Controls Relevant to Financial Reporting. The Company's financial reporting processes are highly dependent on its information technology (IT) systems, including an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system through which a significant volume of transactions are initiated, recorded, processed and reported. The integrity of the financial information is dependent on the appropriate design and operating effectiveness of automated controls, IT general controls over program changes, access management and computer operations, and the reliability of system-generated information and reports used in the financial reporting process. Owing to the pervasive role of IT systems, the extent of automation and the degree of reliance placed on these systems and the related control environment in the preparation of the standalone financial statements, we identified information technology systems and controls relevant to financial reporting as a key audit matter.	With the involvement of our information technology specialists, we obtained an understanding of the Company's IT environment, including the ERP system and other applications relevant to financial reporting, and evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the IT general controls over user access management, program change management and computer operations. We tested key automated controls, system-driven calculations, interfaces between applications and the relevant configurations within the ERP system, and evaluated controls over the granting, periodic review and removal of user access rights, including privileged access and segregation of duties. Where appropriate, we performed additional substantive procedures and, where relevant, tested compensating manual controls to corroborate the completeness and accuracy of the system-generated information and reports used in our audit. Based on the procedures performed, we obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that if there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **"Annexure 'A'"**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order, to the extent applicable.

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2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report, are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statement of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure 'B'**" to this report.

(g) There was no managerial remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year as per the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the

K. P. RAO & CO. BENGALURU FRN003135S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

vi. Based on our examination carried out, which includes test checks, we report that the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **K. P. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 003135S

K. P. RAO & CO. BENGALURU FRN:003135S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mohan R Lavi
Partner
Membership No. 029340
UDIN: 26029340TEJFKE7215

Place: Bangalore
Date: May 19, 2026

ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in report on other legal and regulatory requirements Section of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

i. (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of records of the Company there are no immovable property held by the company as at the Balance Sheet date.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii.

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management; the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate; no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks are generally in agreement with the books of account of the Company. Differences if any, are immaterial.

iii. During the year the Company has not made investments in, provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to loans given and investments made.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposit, within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended), during the year; hence, the reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 has not been specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii.

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and according to the books and records as produced and examined by us, in respect of statutory dues, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods & Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. As at the last day of the financial year, there were no amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no disputed dues on account of the aforesaid statutory dues as at the year end and hence, reporting under clause 3(vii)(b) is not applicable.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

ix.

(a) According to the books and records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our audit procedure, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

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(c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x.

(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments). Hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi.

(a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India, no fraud by the Company or on the Company was noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no whistle-blower complaints were received by the Company during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and therefore the provisions of Para 3(xii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable.

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xiii. According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details thereof have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

xiv. The Company is not required to have an internal audit system as required under Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence, the reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him and accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi.

(a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(b) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company does not have more than one CIC as part of the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(d) is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. Based on our examination of books of accounts, the Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 445.03 million in the current year and Rs. 431.40 million in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we

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neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. The provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of the said clause under this report.

For **K. P. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 003135S

K. P. RAO & CO.
BENGALURU
FRN:003135S
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mohan R Lavi
Partner
Membership No. 029340
UDIN: 26029340TEJFKE7215

Place: Bangalore
Date: May 19, 2026

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended on that date.

Board of Directors' Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('the ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('the Standards'), issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. This includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **K. P. Rao & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 003135S

K. P. RAO & CO. BENGALURU FRN:003135S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mohan R Lavi
Partner
Membership No. 029340
UDIN: 26029340TEJFKE7215

Place: Bangalore
Date: May 19, 2026

Neoanthem Lifesciences Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of Anthem Biosciences Ltd)
CIN:U24239KA2020PTC136337.
Registered Office-No.49, F1&F2,
Canara Bank Road, Bommasandra Industrial Area, Bangalore KA-560099.

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I ASSETS			
1) Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	3	1,706.63	809.03
b) Capital work in progress	3.1	1,808.24	2,389.39
c) Intangible assets	3.2	0.05	1.45
d) Financial Assets			
i) Trade receivables	5.1	-	19.11
ii) Other Financial Assets	7.1	10.58	10.43
e) Other non-current assets	9.1	39.13	95.03
Total Non-current assets		**3,564.63**	**3,324.44**
2) Current assets			
a) Inventories	8	53.77	18.31
b) Financial assets			
i) Investment	4	30.22	-
ii) Trade receivables	5.2	176.55	24.87
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	50.27	60.30
iv) Other Financial assets	7.2	-	0.14
c) Other current assets	9.2	836.62	622.88
Total Current assets		**1,147.42**	**726.50**
TOTAL ASSETS		**4,712.05**	**4,050.95**
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity Share capital	10	3,751.50	1,001.50
b) Other equity	11	(1,416.66)	(633.49)
Total Equity		**2,334.84**	**368.01**
Liabilities			
1) Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	12.1	1,949.63	3,294.17
b) Provisions	15.1	8.47	3.11
c) Deferred tax liability	16	3.16	3.88
Total non-current liabilities		**1,961.26**	**3,301.16**
2) Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	12.2	43.60	-
ii) Trade Payables			
(a) total outstanding dues of Micro enterprises & small enterprises	13	25.03	5.89
(b) total outstanding dues to other than Micro enterprises & small enterprises	13	37.18	18.90
iii) Other financial liabilities		-	-
b) Other current liabilities	14	304.78	356.26
c) Provisions	15.2	5.36	0.71
Total current liabilities		**415.95**	**381.77**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**4,712.05**	**4,050.95**
Corporate information and Significant accounting policies	1&2		

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For K.P. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003135S

BENGALURU FRN:003135S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mohan R Lavi
Partner
Membership No.029340
Bangalore, May 19, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Neoanthem Lifesciences Private Limited

Ajay Bhardwaj
Managing Director
DIN:00333704

K Ravindra Chandrappa
Director
DIN:01580534

Gawir Baig
CFO

Divya Prasad
Company Secretary
ACS-41438

Bangalore, May 19, 2026

NEOANTHEM LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED

Neoanthem Lifesciences Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of Anthem Biosciences Ltd)

CIN:U24239KA2020PTC136337.

Registered Office-No.49, F1&F2,

Canara Bank Road, Bommasandra Industrial Area, Bangalore KA-560099.

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ending on March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	PARTICULARS	Note	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
I	Revenue from operations	17	708.97	90.18
II	Other income	18	4.53	0.50
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		**713.51**	**90.68**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of material consumed	19	527.18	76.52
	Employee benefit expenses	20	187.81	83.26
	Finance costs	21	267.67	249.97
	Depreciation and amortization expense	3	345.05	114.34
	Other expenses	22	170.33	112.14
	Total expenses (IV)		**1,498.04**	**636.23**
V	**Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		**(784.53)**	**(545.55)**
VI	Exceptional items	28	3.78	-
VII	**Profit/(Loss) before tax (V-VI)**		**(788.31)**	**(545.55)**
VIII	**Tax expense**			
	1) Current tax	24	-	-
	2) Deferred tax		(0.86)	3.73
IX	**Profit/(Loss) for the year(VII-VIII)**		**(787.45)**	**(549.28)**
X	**Other comprehensive income/(loss)**			
a)	**Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**	25		
	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(0.78)	-
	Deferred Tax on above items		0.13	-
b)	**Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss**			
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (IX+X) (Comprising Profit(Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)**		**(788.10)**	**(549.28)**
XII	**Earnings per equity share: (In Rs.)**	26		
	1) Basic		(6.15)	(70.23)
	2) Diluted		(6.15)	(70.23)
	Corporate information and Significant accounting policies	1&2		

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For K.P. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003135S

BENGALURU
FRN:003135S
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mohan R Lavi
Partner
Membership No.029340
Bangalore, May 19, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Neoanthem Lifesciences Private Limited

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Bangalore, May 19, 2026

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CIN:U24239KA2020PTC136337.
Registered Office-No.49, F1&F2,
Canara Bank Road, Bommasandra Industrial Area, Bangalore KA-560099.

Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the period ending March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Description	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2026
A. Cash Flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	(788.31)	(545.55)
Adjustment:		
Depreciation/ Amortisation	345.05	114.34
Gain on investment carried at Fair Value through Proft or Loss(FVTPL)	0.12	-
Provision for Gratuity and Leave Encashment	10.01	3.82
Interest and finance charges	267.67	249.97
Capital gain from Mutual Funds	0.10	-
Share based compensation expense	5.19	-
Unrealised Foreign Exchange loss	1.77	0.19
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**(158.38)**	**(177.23)**
Adjustment for changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Other financial Assets	(132.57)	(28.83)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(250.97)	(290.62)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other non-current Assets	55.90	74.11
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	29.53	217.28
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	(0.78)	-
Cash used in operations	**(457.28)**	**(205.28)**
Income taxes paid, net	-	-
Net cash generated in Operating Activities	**(457.28)**	**(205.28)**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment and other Intangible assets	(660.10)	(1,378.30)
Capital gain from Mutual Funds	(0.10)	-
Proceeds/(Investment) in mutual funds and corporate bonds	(30.35)	-
Net cash used in Investing activities	**(690.55)**	**(1,378.30)**
C. Cash flow from Financing activities:		
Repayment of bank borrowings	-	(659.39)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	2,750.00	1,000.00
Interest and finance charges	(267.67)	(249.97)
Proceeds/(repayment) of loans and advances from related party	(1,344.54)	1,548.14
Net cash (Used)/ Generated in Financing Activities	**1,137.79**	**1,638.78**
Net change in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**(10.04)**	**55.20**
Cash and Cash Equivalents (beginning of the year)	60.30	5.11
Cash and Cash Equivalents (ending period)	**50.27**	**60.30**

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For K.P. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003135S

K.P. RAO & CO
BENGALURU
FRN:003135S
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mohan R Lavi
Partner
Membership No.029340
Bangalore, May 19, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Neoanthem Lifesciences Private Limited

Ajay Bhardwaj
Managing Director
DIN:00333704

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Bangalore, May 19, 2026

NEOANTHEM LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED

Neoanthem Lifesciences Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of Anthem Biosciences Ltd)
CIN:U24239KA2020PTC136337.
Registered Office-No.49, F1&F2,
Canara Bank Road, Bommasandra Industrial

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ending March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

A - Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount in Millions
Balance as at April 01, 2025	100,150,000	1,001.50
Add: Issued during the year	275,000,000	2,750.00
Balance as at March 31, 2026	375,150,000	3,751.50

B - Other Equity For the year ended March 31, 2026

	General Reserves	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Capital Contribution	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2025	-	-	(633.49)	-	-	(633.49)
Other Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(0.92)	(0.92)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(787.45)	-	-	(787.45)
Additions during the year	-	-	-	5.19	-	5.19
Balance as at March 31, 2026	-	-	**(1,420.93)**	**5.19**	**(0.92)**	**(1,416.66)**

The above includes Rs. 5.19 million (Previous year: NIL) representing capital contribution received from the Holding Company, being share-based payment expenses recognised in respect of Employee Stock Options granted to employees of the Company by the Holding Company, in accordance with Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment.

Other Equity For the year ended March 31, 2025

	General Reserves	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Capital Contribution	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	-	-	(84.20)	-	-	(84.20)
Other Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(549.28)	-	-	(549.28)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	-	**(633.49)**	-	-	**(633.49)**

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For K.P. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003135S

K. P. RAO & CO. BENGALURU FRN:003135S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mohan R Lavi
Partner
Membership No.029340
Bangalore, May 19, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Neoanthem Lifesciences Private Limited

Ajay Bhardwaj
Managing Director
DIN:00333704

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Bangalore, May 19, 2026

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Neoanthem Lifesciences Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of Anthem Biosciences Ltd)
CIN:U24239KA2020PTC136337.
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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Tangible						
	Furniture and Fixtures	Laboratory Equipment	Plant and Machineries	Office equipment	Pipeline	Computers & Accessories	Total
Cost or Deemed cost							
As at April 01,2025	48.52	83.67	786.09	-	-	7.27	925.54
Additions during the year	15.07	70.88	1,049.15	1.15	99.06	5.96	1,241.25
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**63.59**	**154.54**	**1,835.23**	**1.15**	**99.06**	**13.23**	**2,166.79**
Depreciation							
As at April 01,2025	13.85	13.24	86.16	-	-	3.26	116.51
Charge for the period	12.68	36.65	272.21	0.47	17.30	4.36	343.66
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**26.52**	**49.89**	**358.37**	**0.47**	**17.30**	**7.62**	**460.16**
Net block							
As at March 31, 2026	**37.06**	**104.65**	**1,476.87**	**0.68**	**-**	**5.61**	**1,706.63**
As at March 31,2025	34.67	70.43	699.93	-	-	4.00	809.03

3.1 Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2026
Capital work-in-progress		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,389.39	1,887.80
Additions during the year	660.10	1,378.30
Capitalised during the year	(1,241.25)	(876.71)
Balance at the end of the year	**1,808.24**	**2,389.39**

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2026

CWIP	Amount in capital work in progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project work in progress	696.38	623.22	457.58	31.07	**1,808.24**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31st March 2025

CWIP	Amount in capital work in progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project work in progress	949.39	1,220.16	219.85	-	**2,389.39**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

3.2 Other Intangible assets

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2026
Other Intangible Assets	0.05	1.45
Total	**0.05**	**1.45**

Particulars	Amount
Cost or Deemed cost	
As at April 01, 2025	2.62
Additions during the year	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2026	**2.62**
Amortisation	
As at April 01, 2025	1.17
Charge for the period	1.40
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2026	**2.57**
Net block	
As at March 31, 2026	**0.05**
As at March 31, 2025	1.45

NEOANTHEM LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED

K. P. RAO & CO. BENGALURU FRN:003135S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

4 Investments

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Current Investments:		
	Mutuals Funds; Trade - Quoted - at FVTPL		
	Investment in mutual funds	30.22	-
	Total investments at FVTPL	**30.22**	-
	Non Current Investments:		
	Other Investments at amortized cost		
a)	Other Equity Investments	-	-
b)	Other Preference Investments	-	-
	Total investments at amortized cost	-	-

Details of investments:

Sl. No	Security Name	FY2026			FY2025		
		No of units	NAV	Rs.in Million	NAV	No of units	Rs.in Million
	Mutual Fund						
1	Nippon India Money Market Fund	4,645.76	4,338.58	20.16	-	-	-
2	Nippon India Overnight Fund	70,035.99	143.72	10.07	-	-	-
	Total			**30.22**			-

5 Trade receivable

5.1 Non current asset

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Trade Receivables from Related parties	-	19.11
Total	-	**19.11**

5.2 Current asset

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Trade Receivables	176.55	24.87
Total	**176.55**	**24.87**

Trade Receivable Ageing as on 31.03.2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	176.55	-	-	-	-	176.55
(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	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	176.55	-	-	-	-	176.55

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

Trade Receivable Ageing as on 31.03.2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	24.87	-	-	-	-	24.87
(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	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24.87	-	-	-	-	24.87

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks:		
(i) in current accounts	41.48	13.08
(ii) in deposit accounts	8.78	47.23
Cash in Hand:		
(i) Cash on hand	0.00	-
Total	50.27	60.30

7 Other Financial Assets

7.1 Other Non-current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposits	10.58	10.43
Total	10.58	10.43

7.2 Other Current Financial Asset

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest Receivable	-	0.14
Total	-	0.14

8 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Raw Material stock	53.77	18.31
Total	53.77	18.31

9 Other assets

9.1 Other non current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital advances	37.70	92.99
Pre-paid expenses	1.43	2.04
Total	39.13	95.03

9.2 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with statutory authorities	832.65	621.17
Pre-paid expenses	2.89	1.39
Advances to Suppliers	1.08	0.32
Total	836.62	622.88

NEOANTHEM LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED

K. P. RAO & CO. BENGALURU FRN:003135S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

10. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31,2025	
	No.of Shares	Amount	No.of Shares	Amount
Authorised Share capital				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	375,150,000	3,751.50	150,000,000	1,500.00
	375,150,000	**3,751.50**	**150,000,000**	**1,500.00**
Issued, subscribed & fully paid share capital				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each				
Balance at beginning of the year	100,150,000	1,001.50	150,000	1.50
Add: Shares issued during the year	275,000,000	2,750.00	100,000,000	1,000.00
Balance at end of the year	**375,150,000**	**3,751.50**	**100,150,000**	**1,001.50**

During the year, the Company allotted 275,000,000 equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid-up, aggregating to ₹2,750 million, to Anthem Biosciences Limited (100% Holding company), pursuant to conversion of the unsecured loan outstanding to the holding company into equity shares.

10.1 The Company has equity share having a face value of Rs.10/- each.

10.2 Terms/ Rights attached to equity shares

Each holder of the equity share, as reflected in the records of the Company as of the date of the shareholders meeting, is entitled to one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholders meeting. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company after distribution of amounts payable to preference shareholders if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders

10.3 The details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares as at March 31, 2026 set out below:

Sl. No	Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31,2025	
		No. of Shares held	% holding	No. of Shares held	% holding
1	Anthem Biosciences Limited	375,150,000	100.00%	100,150,000	100.00%

11 Other Equity

Amount

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31,2025
a)	Retained Earnings	(1,420.93)	(633.49)
b)	Capital contribution	5.19	-
c)	Components of Other Comprehensive Income	(0.92)	-
	Balance at the end of the period (a+b+c)	**(1,416.66)**	**(633.49)**

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders

Capital contribution

This represents the fair value of equity-settled stock options granted by Anthem Biosciences Limited(Holding Company) to employees of the Company under the Employee Stock Option Plan, 2024.

Components of Other Comprehensive Income

Represents cumulative actuarial gains and losses on remeasurement of defined benefit plans

K. P. RAO & CO. BENGALURU FRN:003135S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

NEOANTHEM LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

12 Borrowings

12.1 Non current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Related party payable- (intercorporate loans)	1,949.63	3,294.17
Total	**1,949.63**	**3,294.17**

12.2 Current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash Credit	43.60	-
Total	**43.60**	-

Break up of loans- Borrowings with repayment of terms

Loan Type	Loan Name	Repayment Terms	Total Outstanding	
			As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash credit	Citi Bank	On demand	-	-
	Federal Bank		43.60	-

Terms of Security

Cash Credit and other fund and non fund facilities from Citibank & Federal Bank are secured by the first charge on pari-passu basis on current assets (stocks and book debts). These facilities are payable on demand and carry an interest rate (re-set) of 8.85% & 8.50% p.a. for Citibank and Federal bank respectively.

13 Trade Payables

Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i)	Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises	25.03	5.89
(ii)	Dues to others	37.18	18.90
Total		62.21	24.79

Trade Payables Ageing as on 31.03.2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	25.03				25.03
Others	37.18				37.18
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	62.21	-	-	-	62.21

Trade Payables Ageing as on 31.03.2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	5.89	-	-	-	5.89
Others	18.90	-	-	-	18.90
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24.79	-	-	-	24.79

NEOANTHEM LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED

K. P. RAO & CO. BENGALURU FRN:003135S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Dues to statutory/government authorities	29.38	30.09
Other accrued liabilities	23.41	2.88
Capital Creditors	186.64	300.05
Advances from customers	62.30	7.45
Interest Payable to MSME	3.05	15.79
Total	**304.78**	**356.26**

15 Provisions

15.1 Non current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provisions for employee benefits		
Gratuity payable	7.84	2.06
Leave encashment payable	0.63	1.05
Total	**8.47**	**3.11**

15.2 Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provisions for employee benefits		
Gratuity payable	1.05	0.30
Leave encashment payable	4.31	0.41
Total	**5.36**	**0.71**

16 Deferred Tax Liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Liability		
Deferred Tax Liability	3.88	0.16
Add: Adjustments during the year	(0.72)	3.73
Total	**3.16**	**3.88**

NEOANTHEM LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED

K. P. RAO & CO. BENGALURU FRN:003135S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

17. Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Product & Services		
Export sales	596.75	71.84
Domestic sales	112.23	18.34
Total	**708.97**	**90.18**

17.1 Disaggregation of revenue

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
By geography		
India	112.23	18.34
North America	452.31	71.84
Europe	138.83	-
Rest of asia and others	5.61	-
Total	**708.97**	**90.18**
By timing of revenue recognition		
Revenue recognised at a point in time	708.97	90.18
Revenue recognised over time	-	-
Total	**708.97**	**90.18**

Reconciliation of Revenue from operations with contract price

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Contract price	709.13	90.18
Less: Sales Return	(0.16)	-
Total	**708.97**	**90.18**

18. Other Income

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Other income	2.09	0.03
Capital Gain	0.10	-
Fair value Gain-Mutual Fund	0.12	-
Forex Gain/(Loss)	2.22	0.00
Interest received	-	0.46
Total	**4.53**	**0.50**

19. Cost of material consumed

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the year	18.31	0.38
Add:Purchases	562.64	94.45
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	53.77	18.31
Cost of material consumed	**527.18**	**76.52**

20. Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and allowances	163.76	74.11
Contribution to provident and other funds	11.09	6.70
Staff welfare	7.77	2.45
Share based compensation expense	5.19	-
Total	**187.81**	**83.26**

The Holding Company has granted Employee Stock Options (ESOPs) to the employees of the Company. The fair value of such options, determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model as at the grant date, has been recognised as employee benefits expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding credit to capital contribution under Other Equity, in accordance with Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment.

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21. Finance cost

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Bank charges	0.41	0.22
Interest paid-Related Party Loans and Advances	264.20	237.58
Interest on MSME dues	3.05	12.17
Total	**267.67**	**249.97**

22 . Other Expenses

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Auditors' remuneration	0.21	0.15
Rent	3.28	-
Conveyance	0.24	0.16
Communication expenses	0.06	0.07
Legal and professional fees	0.69	1.52
Rates and taxes	28.04	19.75
Environmental, Health & Safety	15.41	9.91
Freight and forwarding charges	0.77	0.30
Insurance	6.49	3.27
Repairs and maintenance	23.84	16.19
Testing and analysis charges	2.50	0.24
Power and fuel	82.25	56.21
Miscellaneous expenses	0.12	0.00
Membership and subscriptions	0.00	0.00
Printing & Stationery	2.32	1.51
Security Charges	4.10	2.86
Total	**170.33**	**112.14**

23 Auditors Remuneration Break up

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Statutory audit fees	0.15	0.15
Tax Audit fees	0.05	-
Other expenses	-	-
Total	**0.20**	**0.15**

24. Tax Expense

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
A - Current Tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Total	-	-

24.1 Reconciliation of tax expenses to accounting profit

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
A. Tax Expense for the year:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax expense/(income)	(0.86)	3.73
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss		
B. The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss is as follows:		
Profit Before Tax	(788.31)	(545.55)
Tax at statutory income tax rate at 17.16%	-	-
Tax effects on:		
Inadmissible expenses & Income not included	-	-
Deductible expenditure & income to be excluded	-	-
Others	(0.86)	3.73
	(0.86)	3.73

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25 Other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
i) Actuarial gains & losses	(0.78)	-
ii) Deferred tax	0.13	-
Total	**(0.65)**	-

26 Earning Per Share

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Earnings:		
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders (a) (in Rs.)	(787,447,584)	(549,283,529)
Shares:		
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	100,150,000	150,000
Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	27,876,712	7,671,233
Weighted average number of equity shares issued as share split	-	-
Weighted average number of bonus shares issued during the year	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares bought back during the year	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares - Basic (b)	**128,026,712**	**7,821,233**
Weighted average number of equity shares - Diluted (c)	**128,026,712**	**7,821,233**
EPS: Basic (in Rs.) (a/b)	**(6.15)**	**(70.23)**
Diluted (in Rs.) (a/c)	**(6.15)**	**(70.23)**

27 Employee benefit expenses

(a) Defined contribution plan

The following amount has been recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss towards provident fund and other statutory funds. There are no other obligations of the Company other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Contribution to provident fund	5.34	2.38

(b) Gratuity

The Company provides its employees with benefits under a defined benefit plan. The Gratuity Plan entitles an employee who has rendered a minimum specified period of continuous service to receive a lump-sum payment at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, based on the last drawn salary and years of service, in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. This defined benefit plan exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as longevity risk, interest rate risk, salary escalation risk and market risk on plan assets. The liability towards gratuity is provided for on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method.

(c) Compensated Absences- Unfunded Obligation

The Company provides for compensated absences to its employees. Employees can carry forward a portion of unutilised accumulated leave and use it in future service periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company determines this expense based on actuarial valuation of the present value of the obligation using the projected unit credit method.

Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave encashment	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Change in projected benefit obligations				
(i) Obligations at the beginning of the year	2.36	-	1.46	-
(ii) Current Service cost	2.23	0.65	2.49	0.71
(iii) Past Service Cost	2.49	1.71	1.28	0.75
(iv) Interest Expense	0.17	-	0.04	-
(v) Benefits settled	-	-	(1.81)	-
(vi) Actuarial (gain)/loss	(0.05)	-	0.84	-
(vii) Effect due to transfer	1.69	-	0.63	-
Obligations at end of the year	**8.88**	**2.36**	**4.93**	1.46

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Reconciliations of present value of plan assets

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave encashment	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Change in plan assets				
(i) Plan assets at the beginning of the year, at fair value	-	-	-	-
(ii) Interest income on plan assets	-	-	-	-
(iii) Re-measurement - actuarial gain/ (loss)	-	-	-	-
(iv) Benefit payments from plan assets	-	-	-	-
(v) Contributions from employers	-	-	-	-
(vi) Benefits settled	-	-	-	-
Plan assets at the end of the year at fair value	-	-	-	-

Reconciliation of net defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave encashment	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
(i) Present value of funded obligation	8.88	2.36	4.93	1.46
(ii) Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-
Net Defined Benefit Liability / (Asset)	**8.88**	**2.36**	**4.93**	**1.46**

Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss under employee benefits expense

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
(i) Current Service Cost	2.23	0.65	2.49	0.71
(ii) interest (Income) on Plan Assets	2.49	1.71	1.28	0.75
(iii) Interest (Income) on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
(iv) Actuarial Loss / (Gain) - Other than OCI	(0.05)	-	0.84	-
Defined Benefit Cost included in P & L	**4.67**	**2.36**	**4.61**	**1.46**
(i) Discount rate	7.82%	7.04%	7.82%	7.04%
(ii) Salary increase	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

Bifurcation of present value of obligations at the end of the valuation period as per schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
(i) Current liabilities	1.05	0.30	4.31	0.41
(ii) Non-Current liabilities	7.84	2.06	0.63	1.05

Plan assets comprises of the following:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Insurance Policies	-	-	-	-

The experience adjustments, meaning difference between changes in plan assets and obligations expected on the basis of actuarial

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave encashment	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
(i) Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	0.32	-	0.96	-
Percentage of opening plan liabilities	13.37%	-	65.27%	-
(ii) Experience adjustment on plan assets	-	-	-	-
Percentage of opening plan assets	-	-	-	-

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave encashment	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Year 1	1.05	0.30	1.38	0.41
Year 2	1.11	0.27	1.09	0.32
Year 3	1.21	0.28	0.86	0.25
Year 4	1.25	0.32	0.68	0.20
Year 5	1.41	0.45	0.60	0.18
Next 5 year Payouts	9.03	2.08	1.86	0.50

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28. Exceptional items

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs in this regard . The Company has assessed and made a provision, as an Exceptional Item consistent with the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, for the year ended March 31, 2026.

For the year ended 31 March 2026, the net expense recognized in "Exceptional Item" amounts to Rs. 3.78 million in the Statement of profit and loss.

In case of any further clarification from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Codes, the Company will evaluate and account for differential impact, if any, in subsequent periods.

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29 Financial instruments - Fair value measurements

Carrying Value and Fair value of Financial Instrument by Categories

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Amortised cost				
Trade Receivables	176.55	43.98	176.55	43.98
Other Financial Assets	10.58	10.57	10.58	10.57
Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank Balances	50.27	60.30	50.27	60.30
Fair Value through Profit and Loss				
Investments	30.22	-	30.22	-
Total Financial Assets	**267.61**	**114.85**	**267.61**	**114.85**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Amortised cost				
Borrowings	1,993.24	3,294.17	1,993.24	3,294.17
Trade Payables	62.21	24.79	62.21	24.79
Total Financial Liabilities	**2,055.44**	**3,318.96**	**2,055.44**	**3,318.96**

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and trade payables approximate the fair value due to their nature. Carrying amounts of other financial assets and other financial liabilities which are subsequently measured at amortised cost also approximate the fair value due to their nature in each of the periods presented.

Fair Value heirarchy

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Investments in mutual fund and corporate bonds	30.22	-	-	30.22
Investment in Wholly Owned Subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Other Investments	-	-	-	-
Total	**30.22**	-	-	**30.22**

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Investments in mutual fund and corporate bonds	-	-	-	-
Investment in Wholly Owned Subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Other Investments	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

30 Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The Company when necessary uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange related risk exposures. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivative for speculative purposes may be undertaken. In addition, a portion of the Company's receivables are naturally hedged on account of some portion of the raw material and consumables procurement being imports, and denominated in the U.S. Dollar.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

(a) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract,leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks/ financial institutions and other financial instruments. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty

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(b) Trade and other receivables:

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment.

(c) Investments:

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors.

(d) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that The Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Also, the Company has unutilized credit limits with banks.

The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The working capital position of the Company is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash & cash equivalents	50.27	60.30
Investments in mutual funds & corporate bonds	30.22	-

Contractual maturities of significant financials liabilities as at

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	43.60	1,949.63	**1,993.24**
Trade payables	62.21	-	**62.21**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	-	3,294.17	**3,294.17**
Trade payables	24.79	-	**24.79**

Foreign currency risk:

The Company's exchange risk arises from its foreign operations, foreign currency revenues and expenses, (primarily in U.S. Dollars). A significant portion of The Company's revenues are in US Dollars while a significant portion of its costs are in Indian Rupees. As a result, if the value of the Indian Rupee appreciates relative to these foreign currencies, The Company's revenues measured in Rupees may decrease. The exchange rate between the Indian Rupee and these foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent periods and may continue to fluctuate substantially in the future. The Company has an internal committee which meets on a periodic basis to formulate the strategy for foreign currency risk management. When necessary, the Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts, to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates in respect of its forecasted cash flows and trade receivables.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD , EURO CHF and GBP exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

As on March 31 2026

Particulars	US Dollar	Euro	CHF	GBP
Gross Financial Assets	307,726.65	1,299,590.00	-	12,400.00
Gross Financial Liability	-225,161.00	-	-109,608.41	
Net Asset/ (Liability)	**82,565.65**	**1,299,590.00**	**-109,608.41**	**12,400.00**

As on March 31 2025

Particulars	US Dollar	Euro	CHF	GBP
Gross Financial Assets	407,250.38	-	-	5,911.00
Gross Financial Liability	-	-	-	
Net Asset/ (Liability)	**407,250.38**	**-**	**-**	**5,911.00**

As at March 31,2026, every 1% increase / decrease in the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the company would result in increase/decrease in the companys's profit before taxes for the year by 1.38 millions

As at March 31,2025, every 1% increase / decrease in the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the company would result in increase/decrease in the companys's profit before taxes for the year by 0.36 millions

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Interest rate risk:
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to The Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates and investments. The Company's borrowings and investments are primarily short-term, which do not expose it to significant interest rate risk.

31 Capital Management Structure

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends on its equity shares. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value.
The capital structure is as follows:

The Company is predominantly financed by way of funding from holding company for its business operation which is evident from the capital structure table.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total equity attributable to the equity share holders of the company	2,334.84	368.01
As percentage of the total capital	100%	100%
current loans & borrowings	43.60	-
Non current loans & borrowings	1,949.63	3,294.17
Total loans & borrowings	**1,993.24**	**3,294.17**
As percentage of the total capital	85%	895%
Total capital (loans and borrowings and equity)	4,328.07	3,662.18

32 Contingent Liabilities & Capital Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of expected capital commitments	744.31	767.20
Bank Guarantees	8.13	-

33 Segment information :

Segments are identified in line with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 "Operating Segments", taking into consideration the internal organization and business activities in which it engages and the economic environments in which it operates and separate financial information availability. The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") has been identified as the Board of Directors. The CODM reviews the Company's performance and allocates resources based on the analysis of revenue from the following two reportable segments, identified in accordance with Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments":

Company has identified two business segments
i) Contract Manufacturing;Development & Discovery Services
ii) Speciality Ingredients (product business)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Segment Revenue		
Business Vertical:		
CRDMO	703.52	90.18
Speciality Ingredients	5.46	-
Total	708.97	**90.18**

Details on customers contributing more than 10% of total revenue

Customer Concentration		
Customer A	21.08%	68.88%
Customer B	20.90%	20.20%
Customer C	14.74%	10.75%
Total	**56.71%**	**99.83%**

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34 **Key financial ratios**

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	% of Changes	Reason if the variance is more than 25%
1. Current Ratio (in times)	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	2.76	1.90	45%	Increase in current assets
2. Debt - Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt consist of Borrowing & Lease Liabilities	Total Equity	0.85	8.95	-90%	Conversion of loan into equity hence reduction in debt
3. Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earnings for debt service = Profit Before Tax + Non Cash Operating Expenses + Interest	Debt Service = Interest & Lease payment and Principal repayment	(0.65)	(0.20)	222%	Repayment of Bank borrowings
4. Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Profit for the year	Average total equity	58%	385%	-85%	Conversion of loan into equity hence reduction in debt
5. Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	14.63	8.19	79%	Increase in average inventory held
6. Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Average trade receivables	6.43	3.03	112%	Increase in revenue from operation during the year
7. Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Material + Other Expenses	Average trade payables	16.03	13.51	19%	Increase in cost of materials
8. Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Average working capital	1.32	0.52	152%	Conversion of loan into equity hence reduction in debt
9. Net profit ratio (%)	Profit for the year	Total Revenue	-110.36%	-605.74%	-82%	Increase in Cash loss
10. Return on Capital employed (%)	Profit before tax and interest	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities	22.11%	79.48%	-72%	Conversion of loan into equity hence reduction in debt

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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Million, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

35 Trade Payables and Micro, Small and medium Enterprises
Trade Payables have been classified as Current and Non-Current. The Management has identified:

	Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	25.03	94.08
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii)	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year	3.05	12.17
(v)	The amount of interest accrued and remanining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above actually paid	-	-

36 Related Parties

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship with the Company
Anthem Biosciences Limited	Holding company (100% holding)
Ajay Bharadwaj	Managing Director
K Ravindra Chandrappa	Director
Ganesh Sambasivam	Director

36.1 Transactions with the above related party

Name of the related party	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Anthem Biosciences Limited		
Supply of goods and services	107.79	24.38
Purchase of goods and services	250.98	54.64
Purchase of Asset	37.59	-
Interest paid on loans advances availed	264.20	237.58
Loans and advances received	1,170.00	2,343.98
Issue of Equity Shares	2,750.00	1,001.50
ESOP of holding company to employees	5.19	-
Corporate Guarantee given	490.00	-

36.2 Balance outstanding with related party

Related Party	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Anthem Biosciences Limited		
Loans and advances payable	1,949.63	3,294.17
Payables for purchase goods and services	-	12.08
Receivables for supply of goods and services	13.48	-
Corparate Guarantee given	490.00	-

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37 Other Statutory Disclosures

(i) The Company 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 company (Ultimate Beneficiaries), or

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

(ii) The Company 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 Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(iv) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.

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

(vi) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

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

(viii) The Company has not been declared as Willfull Defaulter by any Bank or Financial Institutions or any other lender.

(ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Act w.r.t Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

(x) For the financial year ended 31 March 2026, the Company's accounting software has an audit trail functionality. This feature remained operational throughout the year, capturing a chronological record of all relevant transactions processed within the software. The audit trail has not been tampered with during the year. The audit trail logs have been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For K.P. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003135S

K.P. RAO & CO. BENGALURU FRN:003135S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mohan R Lavi
Partner
Membership No.029340
Bangalore, May 19, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board

Ajay Bhardwaj
Managing Director
DIN:00333704

K Ravindra Chandrappa
Director
DIN:01580534

Gawir Baig
CFO

Divya Prasad
Company Secretary
ACS-41438

Bangalore, May 19, 2026

NEOANTHEM LIFESCIENCES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

1. Corporate information:

Neoanthem Lifesciences Private Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Anthem Biosciences Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on July 22, 2020. The registered office of the Company is situated in Bangalore, in the state of Karnataka. Company operates in in the area of discovery, development, manufacturing and commercialisation of biopharmaceutical products that address significant unmet needs and provide biological solutions to improve industrial performance. The financial statements of the holding company (Anthem Biosciences Private Limited) are being prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards have been adopted in the preparation of the company's financial statement.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION:

(A) Basis of preparation and presentation of standalone financial statements:

a) Statement of compliance:

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant standards of the Companies Act, 2013. These standalone Financial Statements have been prepared for the company as a going concern using the accounting policies set out below, which have been applied consistently to all periods presented, except where a new Ind AS or an amendment to an existing Ind AS has been applied for the first time during the year.

b) Basis of preparation and measurement:

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

i. Certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments);

ii. Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits obligations, which are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows

c) Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Standalone financial statements.

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Financial instruments- classification, fair value measurement and impairment
- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and wherever applicable, investment property;
- Provision for income taxes and related tax contingencies
- Measurment of Defined Benefit Obligation- key actuarial assumption
- Net Realisable Value of Inventories
- Measurment of expected credit losses on financial assets
- Measurment of share-based payment arrangements

d) Fair value Measurment:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/ or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as a net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for the asset or liability and
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.
The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(i) Functional and presentation currency:

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, the national currency of India, which is the functional currency and presentation currency of the company.
All financial information presented in Indian rupees has been rounded to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated. Amount having absolute value of less than 10,000 Rupees have been rounded and are presented as 0.00 million in the financial statements. Acocrdingly, sub-totals may not always equal the sum of the individual line items due to rounding.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and balances:

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the exchange rates prevailing at reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/ (losses). Non monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the original transaction."Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis. This includes changes in the fair value of foreign exchange derivative instruments, which are accounted at fair value through profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

(iii) Financial instruments:

Initial Recognition

Trade receivables and contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component are initially recognised at transaction price when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset(other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sale of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place(regular way trade) are recognised on trade date. While, loans and borrowings and payables are recognised net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Classification and subsequent measurement – financial assets

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measured at: (i) amortised cost, (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), or (iii) fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), based on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Financial assets at amortized cost:

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

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and

(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, net of loss allowance for impairment. Financial assets at amortised cost primarily comprise trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, security deposits, employee and other advances and other eligible current and non current receivables.

(ii) Financial assets at FVTPL:

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FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition the company may elect to designate the financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair values with all changes in the statement of profit and loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement – financial liabilities

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 amortized cost represented by borrowings, trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. For financial liabilities classified as FVTPL, subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition:

(a) Financial Asset:

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

Where the Company retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.
On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Financial Liabilities:

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.
The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different from the original. 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 recognised is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting:

Derivative financial instruments such as forward exchange contracts are used to hedge foreign currency risk. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period.
Where derivative financial instruments are not designated as hedging instruments, they are classified as financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL, and changes in their fair value are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss within foreign exchange gains / losses or finance costs, as appropriate
If the Company designates a derivative as a hedging instrument in a qualifying cash flow hedge, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity, and any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss in equity remains there until the forecast transaction occurs or is no longer expected to occur, at which point it is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(B) Property, plant and equipment:

a) Recognition and measurement:

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Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Property, Plant and Equipment not ready for its intended use at the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital Work in progress". Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital advances and capital work- in-progress respectively. Advances paid towards the acquisition of
property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed under 'other assets'.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs & maintenance cost are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item or or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use of PPE is recognised in standalone statement of profit and loss. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset.

b) Depreciation:

The company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a written down value basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the lower of estimated useful life and lease term. Depreciation is computed based on the useful life estimated by management. Where the useful lives differ from those specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, the difference is based on a technical assessment by management. The estimated useful lives of assets for the current and comparative period of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Category	Useful Life (years)
Land	No depreciation
Roads	5-10
Buildings	3-60
Plant and machinery	3-20
Electrical installations	10
Furniture and fittings	5-10
Laboratory equipments	3-10
Office equipment	5
Pipelines	10-15
Computers and DP units	3-6
Motor vehicles	8

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 of.
Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

(C) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives on a written down value basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives of the intangible assets and the amortization period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortization period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The estimated useful lives of intangibles are as follows:

Category	Useful Life
Software licenses	Earlier of license period or 1-5 years

(D) Impairment:

(a) Financial assets:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortised cost. For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies the simplified approach and recognises lifetime ECL from initial recognition. The ECL allowance for trade receivables is determined using a provision matrix based on historically observed default rates, adjusted for forward looking information where appropriate. The provision matrix is applied at an individual invoice level.

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For all other financial assets, the Company applies the general approach and recognises 12 month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case lifetime ECL is recognised. If, in a subsequent period, the credit risk on the financial asset improves so that it is no longer considered to have increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance reverts to an amount equal to 12 month ECL.

ECL is measured as the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are presented as an allowance in the balance sheet and reduce the gross carrying amount of the asset. Loss allowances and reversals are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

(b) Non-financial assets:

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non-financial asset or a group of non-financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the amount of impairment loss. An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or group of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

(E) Employee benefits:

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

a) Provident Fund:

Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year when the employee renders the related service. Both the eligible employees and the Company make monthly contributions to the Government administered provident fund scheme equal to a specified percentage of the eligible employee's salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited with in a government administered provident fund. The Company has no obligation other than the contribution payable to provident fund authorities.

b) Gratuity:

The Company provides for gratuity covering the eligible employees of the company. The Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Re-measurements comprising actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

c) Compensated absences:

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement.

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The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in the Standalone statement of profit and loss.

(F) Provisions:

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of there porting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

(G) Revenue:

The Company derives revenue principally from (i) the sale of manufactured products and (ii) the rendering of technical consultancy services to customers. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised in accordance with Ind AS 115, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". The Company recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised on satisfaction of the performance obligation(s) in a contract by applying the following five-step model:
(i) identifying the contract with a customer; (ii) identifying the separate performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determining the transaction price; (iv) allocating the transaction price to the separate performance obligations; and (v) recognising revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.
A performance obligation is satisfied, and revenue recognised, when control of the promised good or service is transferred to the customer, either over time or at a point in time. Revenue is measured at the amount of the transaction price allocated to that performance obligation, and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties (such as goods and services tax and other indirect taxes). Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and discounts.

a) Sale of goods:

Revenue from the sale of manufactured products is recognised at the point in time at which control of the goods is transferred to the customer, which is generally on shipment or delivery of the products in accordance with the agreed delivery terms (Incoterms). This is the point at which the customer obtains the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the goods, the Company has a present right to payment, legal title and the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer, and the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.

b) Rendering of services – technical consultancy:

Where the Company enters into contracts for providing scientific and technical consultancy services, the timing and pattern of revenue recognition depend on the terms of the contract and the nature of the performance obligation. The Company recognises revenue over time where the performance creates or enhances an asset that has no alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date; otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time.

c) Contracts with multiple performance obligations:

When a contract contains more than one distinct performance obligation, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices of the goods or services promised. Where the stand-alone selling price is not directly observable, the Company estimates it using an appropriate method.

d) Variable consideration:

The consideration receivable under a contract may be variable on account of rebates, cash and volume discounts, price concessions, incentives, rights of return or similar items. The Company estimates variable consideration using either the expected value method or the most likely amount method, whichever better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled. Such consideration is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty is subsequently resolved. Revenue from product sales is recorded net of allowances for estimated rebates, cash discounts and expected product returns, which are estimated at the time of sale and reassessed at each reporting date.

e) Contract balances

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- Trade receivables: A receivable is recognised when the Company's right to consideration becomes unconditional, that is, when only the passage of time i required before the consideration is due. Trade receivables are measured in accordance with the Company's policy on financial instruments and are assessed for impairment under the expected credit loss model in Ind AS 109.
- Contract assets (unbilled revenue): A contract asset is recognised when the Company has satisfied, or partially satisfied, a performance obligation b transferring goods or services to the customer but the right to consideration is conditional on something other than the passage of time, such as future performance. Where the services rendered exceed the amount billed, the excess is recognised as a contract asset (unbilled revenue). Contract assets are assessed for expected credit losses in accordance with Ind AS 109.
- Contract liabilities (deferred revenue and advances from customers): A contract liability is recognised when the Company receives consideration, or has a unconditional right to receive consideration, from a customer in advance of transferring the related goods or services. Where the amounts billed or received exceed the services rendered, the excess is recognised as a contract liability. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

f) Other Income:

-Dividend & interest income :

Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive payment is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend. Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and rate applicable. For all financial assets measured at amortised cost, interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

(H) Borrowing Cost:

Borrowing Cost consist of interest expense on loans and borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(I) Income tax:

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

a) Current income tax:

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period.

The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

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

(J) Earnings per share (EPS):

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

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(K) Inventories:

Inventories consist of (a) Raw materials, (b) Work-in-progress and (d) Finished goods. Inventories are carried at lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of raw materials is determined on a weighted average basis and/specific cost wherever applicable. Cost of work in progress & finished goods produced includes direct material and relevant labour cost.
Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated selling expenses. The write-down is reversed in a subsequent period to the extent the reasons for the write-down no longer exist.

(L) ESOP:

The Company does not grant its own ESOPs to the employees. The ESOPs of the Holding Company are issued to the employees of the Company. The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grants are made using an black scholes model. The cost is recognised in employee benefits expense, together with a corresponding increase in capital contribution reserve, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in a graded vesting manner. The amount recognised as expense is based on the estimate of the number of awards for which the related service conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service conditions at the vesting date.

(M) Exceptional Item:

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense within the statement of profit and loss from ordinary activities which are nonrecurring and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company.

(N) Segment reporting:

Operating segments are identified and reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM").
The Company has identified two reportable segments based on the nature of products and services offered:

(a) Contract Research Development and Manufacturing Services ("CRDMO"): comprising end-to-end comprehensive services across the New Chemical Entity (NCE) and New Biological Entity (NBE) lifecycle, covering contract research, development and manufacturing of development batches of molecules used for clinical (Phase I, II and III) trials up to commercial manufacturing, for both small molecules and biologics.

(b) Specialty Ingredients comprising manufacture and sale of complex specialized fermentation-based APIs, including probiotics, enzymes, peptides, nutritional actives, vitamin analogues and biosimilars, etc.

Segment revenue comprises revenue directly attributable to each segment. Since the Company does not maintain separate records of assets, liabilities or expenditure at the segment level, segment assets, segment liabilities and segment expenses are not disclosed. The entire operations of the Company are carried out from common integrated facilities, and costs, assets and liabilities are not separately identifiable to individual segments without arbitrary allocation.

(O) Cash & Cash Equivalent:

Cash and cash equivalent in the standalone balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, debit balance in cash credit accounts 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 purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand, book overdraft and are considered part of the company's cash management system.

(P) Previous year's figures have been re-grouped or re-classified to conform to the present year's presentation.

Recent pronouncements

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

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 Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

1. 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 Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

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2. 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 to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the 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 Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

3. 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 they have applied the relief. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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