

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
(Amount in Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	5 (A)	2.11
Right of use assets	5 (B)	3.96
Goodwill	6	27.85
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	7	0.01
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	0.03
Total non-current assets		33.96
Current assets		
Inventories	9	39.79
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	10	19.57
Cash and cash equivalents	11	20.04
Other financial assets	13	2.19
Other current assets	14	0.87
Total current assets		82.46
Total assets		116.42
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	15	0.10
Other equity	16	2.28
Total equity		2.38
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	19	45.00
Lease liabilities	17	3.27
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	8	-
Provisions	18	-
Total non-current liabilities		48.27
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	19	15.00
Lease liabilities	17	0.84
Trade payables	20	
i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.55
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		21.69
Other financial liabilities	21	24.32
Other current liabilities	22	0.50
Provisions	18	0.05
Current tax liabilities (net)	23	0.82
Total current liabilities		65.77
Total liabilities		114.04
Total equity and liabilities		116.42

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

1-48

As per our report of even date
For Pratap B. Sheth & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 108140W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
CIN: U46497KA2024PTC187506

CA Parag P. Sheth
Partner
Membership No: 103572
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th May 2025

Yash Biradar
Director
DIN: 08558428
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th May 2025

Kavita Biradar
Director
DIN: 08558310
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th May 2025

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from 12 June 2024 to 31 March 2025
(Amount in Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	For the period ended 31 March 2025
Income		
Revenue from operations	24	198.76
Other income	25	0.00
Total income		198.76
Expenses		
Purchase of stock-in-trade	26	184.83
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	27	(1.85)
Employee benefits expense	28	5.67
Finance costs	29	3.99
Depreciation and amortization expense	30	1.01
Other expenses	31	2.05
Total expenses		195.70
Profit /(Loss) before tax		3.06
Tax expense		
Current tax	32	0.81
Deferred tax	32	(0.03)
Total income tax expense		0.78
Profit for the period		2.28
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plan		-
Income tax effect		-
Total		-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		2.28
Earnings/ (Loss) per share (Nominal value per share: INR 10/- each)	33	
Basic (INR)		228.40
Diluted (INR)		228.40

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Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the period from 12 June 2024 to 31 March 2025
(Amount in Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2025
Cash flow from operating activities	
Profit before tax	3.06
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation and amortization expenses	1.01
Finance cost	3.99
Provision for expected credit loss	0.01
	<u>8.07</u>
Changes in working capital	
Increase in inventories	(1.85)
Decrease in trade receivables	1.78
Increase in other financial assets	(2.20)
Increase in other current assets	(0.87)
Increase in trade payables	4.98
Increase Provision for retirement benefits & Leave obligation	0.05
Decrease in other current liabilities	(5.34)
Increase in other financial liabilities	5.40
Cash generated used in operations	<u>10.03</u>
Income tax paid (net)	<u>0.01</u>
Net cash flows used in operating activities (A)	<u>10.04</u>
Cash flow from Investing activities	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(0.53)
Purchase consideration paid on account of acquisition of business	(44.92)
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	<u>(45.45)</u>
Cash flow from Financing activities	
Proceeds from equity share capital	0.10
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	15.00
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	45.00
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(0.65)
Finance costs paid	(3.99)
Net cash flows generated in financing activities (C)	<u>55.46</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	20.05
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	<u>20.05</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise (Refer note 11)	
Balances with banks	
In current accounts	20.04
Total cash and bank balances at end of the period	<u>20.04</u>
Reconciliation of the movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities	
Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2025
Opening balance	
Cash credit facility	-
Loans from related parties	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-
Total	<u>-</u>
Movement	
Cash flows-loans from related parties	60.00
Interest paid	(3.63)
Interest expenses	3.63
Closing Balance	
Loans from related parties	60.00
Total	<u>60.00</u>

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the period from 12 June 2024 to 31 March 2025
(Amount in Million, unless otherwise stated)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-48
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

1. The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7, Statement of Cash Flows as specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), Rules, 2015 (as amended).

2. Cash comprises cash on hand, Current Accounts and deposits with banks with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of deposits.

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Partner
Membership No: 103572
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th May 2025

Kavita Biradar
Director
DIN: 08558310
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th May 2025

Kavita Biradar
Director
DIN: 09389586
Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th May 2024

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the period from 12 June 2024 to 31 March 2025
(Amount in Million, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 12 June 2024	0.10
Add: issued during the period	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.10

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and surplus
	Retained earnings
Balance as at 12 June 2024	-
Changes during the period	
Profit for the period	2.28
Other comprehensive income for the period	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	2.28

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As per our report of even date
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Partner
Membership No: 103572
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th May 2025

Yash Biradar
Director
DIN: 08558428
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th May 2025

Kavita Biradar
Director
DIN: 08558310
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th May 2025

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

1. Company Information:

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited (the “Company”) is a private limited company incorporated in India on April 16th, 2024 having its registered office at Banashankari Complex, Akkamahadevi Road, Vijaya, Bijapur (KAR) – 586101, Karnataka.

The Company is a subsidiary of Entero Healthcare Solution Limited. The Holding company of Entero Healthcare Limited is listed on National Stock Exchange (NSE) & Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). The Company is in the business of distributions and marketing of pharmaceutical products, Surgical Products and other allied services.

2. Basis of Preparation, Measurement

Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and on a going concern basis

Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention, except for the following material items which are measured on an alternative basis, required by relevant Ind AS, on each reporting date:-

- Certain Financial assets are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments);
- Employee’s net Defined Benefit (assets/liability) as per actuarial valuation; and
- Liabilities for Share-based payments arrangements.

These financial statements comprise the Balance Sheet at 31st March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the period 12th June 2024 to 31st March 2025.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors on **24 May , 2025**.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company’s functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Functional and presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Use of Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and judgements that affect the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the Balance Sheet date, reported amounts of Revenue and Expenses for the year and disclosure of Contingent liabilities at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and Judgements used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized prospectively in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

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

- Note (5A): Determination of estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment.
- Note (5B): Determination of discount rate and lease term for the purpose of discounting of lease payments.
- Note (8): recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profits against which deductible temporary differences and carried forward tax losses can be utilized.
- Note (9): Income taxes: Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions
- Note (32 (VII)): Measurement of Defined benefit Obligations: assumptions include salary escalation rate, discount rate, expected rate of return on plan assets and mortality rates.
- Note(33): Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: Key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits.
- Note(37): Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities. When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities cannot be measured on quoted prices in active markets, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques along with assistance from valuation experts.
- Note(38(A(i))) : measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) allowance for trade receivable and loans: Key assumptions in determining the weighted average loss rate.
- Note (41): Impairment of goodwill: Key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts such as estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Fair value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for fair value measurement.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized into different levels within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the level of inputs used in the valuation techniques as set out below.

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — inputs other than quoted prices included in level one and Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is based on unobservable market data.

Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle, which is defined to be of twelve months.
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the balance sheet date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

NOTE 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. At the acquisition date, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at fair value. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition date fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. The consideration transferred is measured at fair value at the acquisition date.

Where the consideration transferred exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, the excess is recorded as goodwill. Alternatively, in case of a bargain purchase wherein the consideration transferred is lower than the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, the Group after assessing fair value of all identified assets and liabilities, record the difference as a gain in other comprehensive income and accumulate the gain in equity as capital reserve.

In case of business combinations involving entities under common control, the above policy does not apply. Business combinations involving entities under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interests method. The net assets of the transferor entity or business are accounted at their carrying amounts on the date of the acquisition subject to necessary adjustments required to harmonise accounting policies. Any excess or shortfall of the consideration paid over the share capital of transferor entity or business is recognised as capital reserve under equity.

3.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized as an asset if and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item, will flow to the Company and the cost item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises its purchase price, directly attributable cost of bringing the

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

asset to its working condition for the intended use and present value of estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Any trade discounts, rebates, input tax credit (IGST/ CGST and SGST) or any other tax credit available to the company are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have significant costs and different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with that expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Borrowing costs to the extent related/attributionable to the acquisition/construction of the Property , Plant and Equipment that takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized up to the date such asset is ready for use.

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is calculated on the cost of items less there estimated residual values, on straight-line method over their respective estimated useful lives, which is in line with the estimated useful lives as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	Useful Life as per prescribed in Schedule II of the Act (year)
Leasehold Improvement*	Lease Period
Computer and peripherals	3-6
Furniture and fixtures	10
Office equipment	5
Vehicle	8
Plant and Machineries	15
Electrical Installations and Equipment	10

*Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of the lease or useful life whichever is lower.

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

3.3 Goodwill:

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, in accordance with Ind AS 103.

Goodwill is not amortized but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units (CGUs) for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those CGUs or group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

3.4 Other Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization.

The cost comprises purchase price, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts, rebates, input tax credit (IGST/ CGST and SGST) or any other tax credit available to the company are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Borrowing costs to the extent related/attributable to the acquisition/construction of intangible asset that takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized from the date it meets capitalization criteria till such asset is ready for use.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful economic lives.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed prospectively.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

A summary of amortization period applied to the Company's intangible assets is as below:

Particulars	Useful life (years)
Computer software	3-5

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

3.5 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers, generally on delivery of goods at the agreed point of delivery. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, incentives, price concessions, amounts collected on behalf of third parties, or other similar items, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue is recorded provided the recovery of consideration is probable and determinable. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Invoices are usually payable based on the credit terms agreed with customers which vary up to 90 days.

Other Income

Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest Income is recognized on a basis of effective interest method as set out in Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, and where no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.

Marketing Support

Marketing support income is recognized upon completion of promised services to customers. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, incentives, performance bonuses, price concessions, amounts collected on behalf of third parties, or other similar items, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue is recorded provided the recovery of consideration is probable and determinable.

3.6 Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current Income Tax:

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of the previous years. Current tax Assets and liabilities represents the best estimates of the amounts expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The Tax Laws and Tax rates used to compute the amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized balances and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

b) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when probability of future taxable profit improve.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

3.7 Intangible Asset Under Development

The Company capitalizes intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalization of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalized, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.

3.8 Leases

The Company as a lessee

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

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

At commencement or on modification of the contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone prices. However, for the leases of property the company has elected not to separate non lease component and account for the lease and non lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and estimate an present value of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset whichever is earlier. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and in the statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the statement of profit and loss.

For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use asset and lease liability for leases of properties that are having non-cancellable lease term of less than 12 months. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

3.9 Inventories

The inventory comprises traded goods which are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory of traded goods is arrived at based on actual cost of the “batch” which comprises cost of purchase and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Provision is made for the cost of obsolescence and other anticipated losses, whenever considered necessary.

3.10 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a Company of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use, are tested for impairment annually at each balance sheet date, or earlier, if there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and presented 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 recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through Statement of Profit and 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 accompanied 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” - CGU).

3.11 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

A provision is 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 resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025**

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

The Company creates a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are neither recorded nor disclosed in the financial statements.

3.12 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash on hand , cash at banks and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash on hand and cash at banks and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months.

3.13 Financial Instruments

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

(A) Financial assets**(i) Recognition and Initial measurement**

At initial recognition, financial asset is measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset not “at fair value through profit or loss” are measured at transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

- a) at amortized cost; or
- b) at fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- c) at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification depends on the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the related cash flows.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amounts are taken through Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI'), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss and recognized in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Other income" using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss. Interest and dividend income from these financial assets is included in "Other income". Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Equity instruments: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in OCI subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no reclassification of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent years, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL.

Life time ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payment is more than 90 days past due.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. In balance sheet ECL for financial assets measured at amortized cost is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when

- a) the right to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred or
- b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the financial asset is transferred then in that case financial asset is derecognized only if substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

(B) Financial liabilities

(i) Recognition and Initial measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortized cost, as appropriate.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. EIR is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iv) Derecognition of Financial liability

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs.

(C) Embedded Derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are separated if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

(D) Offsetting financial instruments

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

3.14 Employee Benefits

(a) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the year in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the year and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(b) Post employment benefit plans

(i) Defined contribution plan

Provident Fund: Contribution towards provident fund is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Employee's State Insurance Scheme: Contribution towards employees' state insurance scheme is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

The Company has no further obligations under these plans beyond its monthly contributions.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

Costs comprising service cost (including current and past service cost and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements) and net interest expense or income is recognized in profit or loss.

The obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Compensated Absences: Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

Leaves under define benefit plans can be encashed only on discontinuation of service by employee.

3.15 Foreign Currency Transactions

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Gains/Losses arising out of fluctuation in foreign exchange rate between the transaction date and settlement date are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are restated at the year end at the exchange rate prevailing at the year end and the exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

3.16 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are 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.

The weighted average numbers of equity shares are adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in the rights issue, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all potential dilutive equity shares.

3.17 Share Based Payments

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to the employees via the Share based long term incentive scheme.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period June 12 2024 – March 31 2025

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

using an appropriate valuation model. That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share options outstanding account in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date represents the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Expense or credit recorded in the statement of profit and loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognized in employee benefits expense.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

3.18 Share capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary equity shares are recognized as deduction from equity.

3.19 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of Company that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components and for which discrete financial information is available.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The Key Managerial Person of the Company acts as the (CODM). The Company operates only in one business segment i.e. trading of pharmaceutical and surgical products and hence, the Company has only one reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

4. RECENT INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (IND AS) AND 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. Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification no. G.S.R. 291 (E) dated 7th May, 2025 made amendments in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The notification explains the following:

- Exchangeable definition
- Estimating the spot exchange rate when a currency is not exchangeable into another currency.
- Disclosures requirements when an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency
- Recognition of effect of initially applying the amendments

These amendments are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st April 2025, with specific transitional provisions outlined.

(A) Property, plant and equipment	Gross block						Depreciation				Net block	
	Particulars	As at 12 June 2024	Additions	Acquired through Business Combination	Adjustment	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 12 June 2024	For the period	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Owned assets											-	
Plant & Machinery			0.13	0.13			0.26		0.01		0.01	0.25
Furniture and fixtures			0.07	1.14	-	-	1.21		0.09	-	0.09	1.12
Office equipment			0.13	0.16	-	-	0.29		0.03	-	0.03	0.26
Computer and peripherals			0.21	0.17	-	-	0.38		0.08	-	0.08	0.30
Vehicles			-	0.19	-		0.19		0.02		0.02	0.17
Total		-	0.54	1.79	-	-	2.33	-	0.22	-	0.22	2.11

* There is no capital work in progress as at 31 March 2025.

5 (B)	Right of use assets											
	Particulars	Gross block						Depreciation				Net block
		As at 12 June 2024	Additions	Acquired through Business Combination	Adjustment	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 12 June 2024	For the period	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
	Leased assets											
	Right to use asset (refer note 42)		4.75	-	-	-	4.75		0.79	-	0.79	3.96
	Total	-	4.75	-	-	-	4.75	-	0.79	-	0.79	3.96

6 Goodwill		As at 31 March 2025
Particulars		
Opening balance		-
Addition during the period (Refer note 44)		27.85
Impairment of goodwill (Refer note 43)		-
Closing balance		27.85

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025
7 Other financial assets	
(Unsecured ,considered good)	
Security Deposits (at amortised cost)	0.01
Total	0.01
8 Deferred tax assets (net)	
Particulars	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax asset on account of:	
Right of use asset and lease liability adjustment	0.04
Gratuity & leave encashment	0.01
Trade Receivables	0.00
Unabsorbed depreciation and Unabsorbed loss	-
Deferred tax liability on account of:	
Timing difference between tax depreciation and depreciation charged in the books	(0.03)
Expenses provided but allowable in income tax on payment basis	0.01
Net deferred tax assets/(liability)*	0.03
Net deferred tax assets recognized	0.03
Net deferred tax assets not recognized	-

Particulars	As at 12 June 2024	(Charged)/ Credited to P & L	(Charged)/ Credited to OCI	As at 31 March 2025
8.1 Note (a): Summary of deferred tax assets/(liabilities)-31 March 2024				
Property, plant and equipment	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)
Expenses provided but allowable in income tax on payment basis	-	0.01	-	0.01
Right of use asset and lease liability adjustment	-	0.04	-	0.04
Gratuity & leave encashment	-	0.01	-	0.01
Trade Receivables	-	0.00	-	0.00
Unabsorbed depreciation and Unabsorbed loss	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax assets/(liability)	-	0.03	-	0.03

9 Inventories	
At lower of cost and net realizable value	
Stock in trade (refer note 27)	39.79
Total	39.79
10 Trade receivable	
Unsecured	
-Considered good	19.57
-Considered doubtful	0.01
	19.58
Less:- Expected loss allowances	(0.01)
Total	19.57
Further classified as:	
Receivable from related parties (Refer note 41)	0.21
Receivable from others	19.36
	19.57

Trade receivables ageing schedule
As at 31 March 2025

Particulars/ Period	Less Than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivable - considered good	19.48	0.10	-	-	-	19.57
(ii) Undisputed trade receivable - Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Undisputed trade receivable - considered doubtful	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01
(v) Disputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivable - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)
Total	19.49	0.10	-	-	-	19.57

Note : There are no unbilled and not due receivables as at 31 March 2025.

	As at 31 March 2025
11 Cash and cash equivalents	
Balances with banks:	
In current accounts	20.04
Cash on hand	-
Total	20.04
13 Other financial assets	
Other receivables	2.19
Total	2.19
14 Other current assets	
Balance with government authorities	0.87
Total	0.87

15 Equity Share capital

Particulars

a. Authorised Share Capital

10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each

Total

As at 31 March 2025	
	0.10
	0.10

b. Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:

10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid

Total

	0.10
	0.10

c. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

Particulars

Outstanding at the beginning of the period

Add: Issued during the period

Outstanding at the end of the period

As at 31 March 2025	
No of shares	Amount
-	-
10,000	0.10
10,000	0.10

d. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

e. Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2025	
	No of shares	%
Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited including shares held by nominee	10,000	100.00%

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

f. Shareholding of Promoters at the end of the period

Name of the Promoter	As at 31 March 2025		
	No. of Share	% of Total Shares	% Change During the Period
Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited*	10,000	100%	-

*Out of total 10,000 equity shares, Mr. Prabhat Agrawal holds 1 equity share i.e. 0.01% of total shares, as nominee of Entero Healthcare Solutions Private Limited.

g. No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the company during the period.

h. No class of shares have been bought back by the company during the period.

16 Other equity

Particulars

Retained Earnings

Opening balance

Add: Net Profit for the current year

Less: Re-measurement Gain on post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)

Closing balance

As at 31 March 2025	
	-
	2.28
	-
	2.28

Nature and purposes of Reserves

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represents the Company's undistributed losses. Retained earnings includes re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligations, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period from 12 June 2024 to 31 March 2025**

(Amount in Million, unless otherwise stated)

17 Lease liabilities**Particulars****At amortised cost**

Lease liabilities (Refer note 42)

Total

As at 31 March 2025	
Long term	Short term
3.27	0.84
3.27	0.84

18 Provisions**Particulars****Provision for employee benefits (refer note 34)**

Provision for gratuity

Total

As at 31 March 2025	
Long term	Short term
-	0.05
-	0.05

19 Borrowings**Particulars**

Loans and advances from related parties* (refer note 41)

As at 31 March 2025	
Long term	Short term
45.00	15.00
45.00	15.00

*The company has availed unsecured short term/ long term loan from Holding Company to be repayable on demand and over a period of 5 years, respectively. These loans carry a interest rate of 9.00% pa.

20 Trade payables**Particulars**

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*

Total

As at 31 March 2025
2.55
21.69
24.24

*Refer note 41 for trade payables to related parties.

Trade payable ageing schedule**For the period 31 March 2025**

Particulars	Outstanding for following years from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	-
MSME	2.55	-	-	-	2.55
Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Other	21.69	-	-	-	21.69
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period from 12 June 2024 to 31 March 2025**

(Amount in Million, unless otherwise stated)

Disclosure relating to suppliers registered under MSMED Act based on the information available with the Company:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025
(a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:	
Principal	2.55
Total	2.55
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	-

21 Other financial liabilities**Particulars**

As at
31 March 2025

Other financial liabilities at amortised cost

Payable to Employees

0.31

Purchase consideration payable

18.92

Other payable

1.83

Total**24.32****22 Other current liabilities**

Statutory due payable

0.51

Total**0.51****Particulars**

As at
31 March 2025

23 Non current Tax liabilities (Net)

Advance income tax

-

Provision for income tax

0.82

Net Non current tax liabilities**0.82**

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2025
24 Revenue from operations	
Sale of traded goods	198.76
Other operating income	-
Total	198.76
Analysis of revenues by segments:	
Trading of pharmaceutical and surgical products.	198.76
Revenue based on geography	
Domestic	198.76
Export	-
Total	198.76
Revenue based on timing of recognition	
Revenue recognition at a point in time	198.76
Revenue recognition at point over time	-
Total	198.76
25 Other income	
Miscellaneous income	0.00
Total	0.00
26 Purchase of stock-in-trade	
Purchases of Stock-in-trade	184.83
Total	184.83
27 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	
Inventories at the beginning of the period	
-Stock in trade	-
'Inventories as at the date of acquisition of subsidiary / business	37.94
	37.94
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	
-Stock in trade	39.79
	39.79
Net decrease/ (increase)	(1.85)
28 Employee benefits expense	
Salaries, wages and bonus	5.27
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.32
Gratuity and compensated absences expenses (refer note 34)	0.05
Staff Welfare expense	0.03
Total	5.67
29 Finance costs	
(i) Interest on borrowings	
On loan from holding company (refer note 41)	3.63
(ii) Other finance cost	
Bank charges	0.01
Interest on lease liabilities	0.35
Total	3.99

30 Depreciation and amortization expense

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 5 (A))	0.22
Depreciation on Right to use asset (refer note 5 (B))	0.79
Total	1.01

31 Other expenses

Rent	0.02
Legal and Professional fee	0.13
Travelling expenses	0.29
Power and Fuel expense	0.44
Repairs and maintenance	0.10
Distribution cost	0.64
Printing and stationery	0.04
Communication expense	0.07
Office expenses	0.02
Net Impairment losses on trade receivables/Financial assets	0.01
Auditor's remuneration (refer note below)	0.15
Insurance	0.01
Business support charges	0.09
Miscellaneous expenses	0.04
Total	2.05

***Note : The following is the break-up of Auditors remuneration (exclusive of taxes)**

Particulars

As auditor:

Statutory Audit fees	0.15
Total	0.15

32 Income Tax

Particulars

**For the period ended
31 March 2025**

Current tax

Current tax on profits for the year	0.81
Adjustments for current tax of prior years	-
Total Current Tax	0.81
Deferred tax expense (income)	(0.03)
Total tax expense	0.78

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars

**For the period ended
31 March 2025**

Profit/(Loss) before income tax expense	3.06
Enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the Company 26% (31 March 2025 : 26.00%)	0.80
Tax effect of:	
Permanent disallowances	0.00
Deferred tax assets not created on OCI	-
Others	-
Tax in respect of earlier year	-
Difference due to differential tax rates	(0.03)
Total tax expense	0.77
Effective tax rate	25.21%

33 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all potential dilutive equity shares.

Particulars

**For the period ended
31 March 2025**

Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company (A)	2.28
Weighted Average number of shares issued for Basic EPS (B)	10,000
Adjustment for calculation of Diluted EPS (c)	-
Weighted Average number of shares issued for Diluted EPS (D= B+C)	10,000
Basic EPS in Rs.	228.40
Diluted EPS in Rs.	228.40

34 Employee benefits

I. Defined contribution plans

The Company has classified the various benefits provided to employees as under:

- Provident Fund
- Employee State Insurance Fund
- Labour welfare fund

The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plan -

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2025
Contribution to Provident Fund	0.02
Employers Contribution to Employee state insurance	0.30
Employers Contribution to Labour welfare fund	-

II. Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company has an unfunded Gratuity Scheme for its employees and gratuity liability has been provided based on the actuarial valuation done at the year end. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation was carried out at the balance sheet date. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the details of the employee benefit obligation as at balance sheet date:

Sr No	Defined benefit plans	For the period ended 31 March 2025 Gratuity (Unfunded)
I	Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss during the year:	
	Current service cost	0.05
	Net interest cost on the net defined benefit liability	-
	Total expenses	0.05
II	Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income	
	Amount recognized in OCI, Beginning of Period	-
	Actuarial (gains) / losses due to financial assumption changes in defined benefit obligations	-
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses due to experience on defined benefit obligations	-
	Total remeasurements recognized in OCI	-
	Amount recognized in OCI, End of Period	-
III	Net liability recognised as at balance sheet date:	
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	0.05
	Total	0.05
IV	Movements in present value of defined benefit obligation	
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	-
	Current service cost	0.05
	Past service cost	-
	Interest cost	-
	Actuarial (gains) / loss	-
	Benefits paid	-
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	0.05
V	Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	
	Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	
	1st Following year	0.01
	2nd Following year	0.00
	3rd Following year	0.00
	4th Following year	0.00
	5th Following year	0.01
	Sum of years 6 To 10	0.03
	Sum of years 11 and above	0.02
VI	Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:	
1	Increase / (decrease) on present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	
	(i) +1% increase in discount rate	(0.00)
	(ii) -1% decrease in discount rate	0.00
	(iii) +1% increase in rate of salary increase	0.00
	(iv) -1% decrease in rate of salary increase	(0.00)

2 **Sensitivity analysis method**

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the projected benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the projected benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year, which is the same method as applied in calculating the projected benefit obligation as recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

VII Actuarial assumptions:		As at 31 March 2025
1	Expected Return on Plan Assets	NA
2	Discount rate	6.66%
3	Expected rate of salary increase	8.00%
4	Rate of Employee Turnover	20.00%
5	Mortality Rate During Employment	IALM (2021-14) Ultimate
6	Retirement age	58 years

35 Contingent liabilities & commitments

(i) There is no Contingent liabilities & capital commitments 31 March 2025.

(ii) The Company will continue to assess the impact of further developments relating to retrospective application of Supreme Court judgement dated February 28, 2019 clarifying the definition of 'basic wages' under Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 and deal with it accordingly. In the assessment of the management, the aforesaid matter is not likely to have a significant impact and accordingly, no provision has been made in these Standalone Financial Statements.

36 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of Company that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The Key Managerial Person of the Company acts as the (CODM). The Company operates only in one business segment i.e. trading of pharmaceutical and surgical products and hence, the Company has only one reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

37 Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximizes shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, annual operating plans and long term and other strategic investment plans. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2025. The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises all components of equity including share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity share holders.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio is as follows.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025
Borrowings	
Long term borrowings	45.00
Short term borrowings	15.00
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(20.04)
Adjusted Net debt	39.96
Total Equity	2.38
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	16.76

38 Events after reporting date

There have been no events after the reporting date that require disclosure in these financial statements.

39 Fair value measurements**A. Accounting classification and fair values**

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Particulars	Carrying Amount			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total
Financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2025				
Non-current financial assets				
Other financial assets	-	-	0.01	0.01
Current financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	19.57	19.57
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	20.04	20.04
Other financial assets			2.19	2.19
Total	-	-	41.81	41.81
Non-current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	45.00	45.00
Lease liability	-	-	3.27	3.27
Current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	15.00	15.00
Trade payables	-	-	24.24	24.24
Lease liability	-	-	0.84	0.84
Other financial liabilities			24.32	24.32
Total	-	-	112.67	112.67

B. The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, deposits, other receivables, cash and cash equivalent including other current bank balances and other liabilities including deposits, creditors for capital expenditure, etc. are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to current and short term nature of such balances.

C. Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to above have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting year.

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period from 12 June 2024 to 31 March 2025**

(Amount in Million, unless otherwise stated)

40 Financial Risk Management

The Company has in place comprehensive risk management policy in order to identify measure, monitor and mitigate various risks pertaining to its business. Along with the risk management policy, an adequate internal control system, commensurate to the size and complexity of its business, is maintained to align with the philosophy of the Company. Together they help in achieving the business goals and objectives consistent with the Company's strategies to prevent inconsistencies and gaps between its policies and practices. The Board of Directors/committees reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management policy and internal control system. The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies.

The company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk and
- Market risk

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the company's trade and other receivables. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

i) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers located in India. Credit risk has always been managed by the company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Summary of the company's exposure to credit risk by classification of the outstanding balances from various customers is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured	
-Considered good	19.57
-Considered doubtful	0.01
Gross Trade Receivables	19.58
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(0.01)
Net Trade Receivables	19.57

The Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss as per Ind AS 109. The Company computes the expected credit loss allowance as per simplified approach for trade receivables based on available external and internal credit risk factors such as the ageing of its dues, market information about the customer and the Company's historical experience for customers. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is based on the ageing of the receivable days and the rates as given in the provision matrix.

ii) Cash and bank balances

The company held cash and cash equivalent and other bank balance of INR. 20.04 Millions at 31 March 2025. The same are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating. Also, company invests its short term surplus funds in bank fixed deposit which carry no market risks for short duration, therefore does not expose the company to credit risk.

iii) Others

Apart from trade receivables ,loans and cash and bank balances , the company has no other financial assets which carries any significant credit risk.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities**as at 31 March 2025**

	1 year or less	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease Liabilities	1.20	3.80	-	5.00
Borrowings	15.00	45.00	-	60.00
Trade Payables	24.24	-	-	24.24
Other financial liabilities	24.32	-	-	24.32
Total	64.76	48.80	-	113.57

The outflows disclosed in above table represents the total contracted undisclosed cash flows and total interest payable on borrowings

(C) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the company’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The company’s exposure to, and management of, these risks is explained below.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The company caters mainly to the Indian Market . Most of the transactions are denominated in the company's functional currency i.e. Rupees. Hence the company is not materially exposed to foreign currency risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The exposure of the Company’s borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

Particulars

Variable rate borrowings
Fixed rate borrowings

As at 31 March 2025
-
60.00

Sensitivity:

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates would have following impact on profit after tax and equity -

Particulars

Interest rates – increase by 100 basis points *
Interest rates – decrease by 100 basis points *
* Holding all other variables constant

As at 31 March 2025
-
-

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period from 12 June 2024 to 31 March 2025

(Amount in Million, unless otherwise stated)

41 Related Party Disclosures
A. Names of related parties and nature of relationship:

Description of relationship	Name of the related party
Holding Company	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited
Fellow Subsidiary companies	<p> Atreja Healthcare Solutions Private Limited Avenir Lifecare Pharma Private Limited Avenues Pharma Distributors Private Limited Barros Enterprises Private Limited Calcutta Medisolutions Private Limited Chethana Healthcare Solutions Private Limited Chethana Pharma Distributors Private Limited Chethana Pharma Private Limited Chhabra Healthcare Solutions Private Limited Chirag Medicare Solutions Private Limited City Pharma Distributors Private Limited CPD Pharma Private Limited Curever Pharma Private Limited Devi Pharma Wellness Private Limited Dhanvanthari Super Speciality Private Limited Entero RS Enterprises Private Limited G.S.Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited Galaxystar Pharma Distributors Private Limited Getwell Medicare Solution Private Limited Gourav Medical Agencies Private Limited Jaggi Enterprises Private Limited Millennium Medisolutions Private Limited New RRPD Private Limited New Siva Agencies Private Limited Novacare Healthcare Solutions Private Limited Peerless Biotech Private Limited R S M Pharma Private Limited Rada Medisolutions Private Limited S.S. Pharma Traders Private Limited Sai pharma distributors Private Limited Saurashtra Medisolutions Private Limited Sesha Balajee Medisolutions Private Limited Sree Venkateshwara Medisolutions Private Limited Sri Parshva Pharma Distributors Private Limited Sri Rama Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited Srinivasa Lifecare Private Limited Sundarlal Pharma Distributors Private Limited SVMED Solutions Private Limited SVS Lifesciences Private Limited Swami Medisolutions Private Limited Vasavi Medicare Solutions Private Limited Western Healthcare Solutions Private Limited Ujjain Maheshwari Pharma Distributors Private Limited Quomed Lifesciences Private Limited Rimedio Pharma Private Limited Zennx Software Solutions Private Limited </p>
Entities under common control of any Individual	<p> Millennium City Developers Private Limited Millennium Medicare Private Limited Mediste Pharmaceutical Private Limited Medlix Hospitals And Healthcare Llp H S Pathology Private Limited Lifewell Diagnostics Private Limited Suraksha Diagnostic Private Limited Blue Sapphire Healthcare Private Limited RK Business Consultancy </p>
Directors	<p> Kavita Sudhir Biradar Yash Sudhir Biradar </p>

B. Details of related party transactions:

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the period ended 31 March 2025
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Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period from 12 June 2024 to 31 March 2025**

(Amount in Million, unless otherwise stated)

Sale of stock in trade	Gourav Medical Agencies Private Limited	0.19
Remuneration	Yash Sudhir Biradar	1.00
Cross charge	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	3.87
Interest expense	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	3.63
Loans taken	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	60.00
Rent expense	Kavita Sudhir Biradar	1.02
Purchase of stock in trade	Novacare Healthcare Solutions Private Limited	0.03
	Galaxystar Pharma Distributors Private Limited	3.81
	Barros Enterprises Private Limited	0.39

C. Details of balances outstanding for related party transactions:

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	As at 31 March 2025
Borrowing	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	60.00
Interest payable	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	3.26
Trade receivables	Gourav Medical Agencies Private Limited	0.21
Cross charge	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	4.17

D. Key management personnel compensation:**Particulars****For the period ended
31 March 2025**

Director Remuneration:

Salaries and Allowances

1.00

Key managerial personnel who are under the employment of the Company are entitled to post employment benefits recognised as per Ind AS 19 - 'Employee Benefits' in the financial statements. As these employee benefits are amounts provided on the basis of actuarial valuation, the same is not included above. Gratuity has been computed for the Company as a whole and hence excluded.

E. The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

42 Disclosure related to Leases

Company as Lessee

(A) Additions Right of Use asset

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025
(A) Change in carrying value of right of use assets at the end of the reporting period	
Balance at the beginning of the period	-
Additions	4.75
Depreciation charge for the period	(0.79)
Balance at the end of the period	3.96

(B) Change in carrying value of lease liabilities at the end of the reporting period

Balance at the beginning of the period	-
Additions	4.75
Payment of lease liabilities	(1.00)
Finance cost during the period	0.35
Balance at the end of the period	4.11

(C) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Less than one year	1.20
One to five years	3.80
More than five years	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at reporting period	5.00
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position at the period ended	4.11

(D) Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	0.35
Expenses relating to short-term leases	0.02
Amortisation of Right to Use Assets	0.79

(E) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Total Cash outflow for leases	1.00
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43 Impairment testing of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually on 31st March every year. Company operates in single segment/ CGU.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is based on higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 participant at measurement date. Value in use is present value of future cash flow expected to be derived from an assets (CGU). The value in use is estimated using discounted cash flows over a period of 5 years and Cash flows beyond 5 periods is estimated by capitalising the future maintainable cash flows by an appropriate capitalisation rate and then discounted using appropriate discount rate. This fair value measurement was categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on inputs in the valuation technique used.

Operating margins and growth rates for the five year cash flow projections have been estimated based on past experience and after considering the financial budgets/forecasts provided by the management. Other key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are set out below. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the relevant industry and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025
Discount rate	13.27%
Terminal value growth rate	5.00%
Revenue growth rate	15.00%

With regard to assessment of recoverable amount, no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cost the carrying amount of the CGU's to exceed their recoverable amount.

The Company has also performed sensitivity analysis calculations on the projections used and discount rate applied. Company has concluded that, given the significant headroom that exists, and the results of the sensitivity analysis performed, there is no significant risk that reasonable changes in any key assumptions would cause the carrying value of goodwill to exceed its value in use.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
(Amount in Million, unless otherwise stated)

44 Acquisition of Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals

- a** On 12 June 2024, the Company completed the acquisition of Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals, a partnership firm under slump sale transaction. The deal envisaged the acquisition of the business for a total cash consideration of Rs. 68.83 million. The transaction is accounted for as per acquisition method of business combination under Ind AS 103 - "Business Combination"
The acquisition is in line with the Company's strategy to expand its business in the state of Karnataka.

b Purchase consideration transferred:

Particulars	Amount
Lump sum consideration (including contingent consideration)	63.84

c Assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Particulars	Amount
Property, Plant and Equipment	1.79
Inventories	37.94
Trade Receivables	21.37
Other Current Liabilities	(5.85)
Trade and other Payable	(19.26)
Total identifiable net assets	35.99

d Amount recognized as goodwill:

Particulars	Amount
Fair value of consideration transferred	63.84
Less: Fair value of the net assets acquired	(35.99)
Goodwill	27.85

e Acquired receivables:

As on the date of acquisition, gross contractual amount of the acquired Trade and other Receivables was Rs. 21.37 million against which no provision had been considered since fair value of the acquired receivables were equal to carrying value as on the date of acquisition.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period from 12 June 2024 to 31 March 2025**

(Amount in Million, unless otherwise stated)

45 Statement of unhedged foreign currency exposure:

The Company has no foreign currency exposure as at 31 March 2025.

46 Ratio Analysis

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31 2025
a) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.25
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Short term and long term borrowings	Total Equity	25.17
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning before Interest and Tax	Debt Service	2.02
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit After Tax	Average shareholder's equity	1.92
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	9.20
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales	Average Trade receivables	20.31
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Credit purchases	Average Trade payable	15.25
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Sales	Working Capital (Current Assets-Current Liabilities)	11.92
(i) Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Net Sales	0.01
(j) Return on Capital employed	Earning before Interest and Tax	Average Capital Employed	7.09
(k) Return on investment	NA		

47 Other Statutory Information:**(i) Details of benami property held**

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

(ii) Relationships with struck off companies

The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies.

(iii) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

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

(iv) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

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

(v) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions

The Company have not advanced or extended loan or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the

(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.

The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period from 12 June 2024 to 31 March 2025

(Amount in Million, unless otherwise stated)

(vi) Undisclosed Income

The Company does not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year (previous 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.

(vii) The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Group will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

(viii) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or by any government authorities.

(ix) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Ru

(x) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(xi) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the company

The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease arrangements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are

held in the name of the Company during the current and previous year.

(xii) Valuation of PPE, intangible assets and investment property

The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (Including Right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xiii) Backup of books of accounts

The company uses software application to maintain its books of accounts and other books and papers in electronic mode ("Electronic records"). During the year, the Company has maintained backups of these electronic records on server physically located in India on daily basis, except for on Sundays, as required by Companies

(xiv) Audit trail

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which use accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of accounts along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company has used software applications "Entero ERP" for revenue, billing and receivables, purchases and payables, inventory management and maintaining its books of accounts during the year-ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording the audit trail (edit log) facility. The same has been enabled at application as well as database level. Further, the audit trail feature operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software application. Also, the audit trail feature is not tampered with.

48 The financial statements were authorised for issue by the company's Board of Directors on May 24, 2025.

As per our report of even date

For Pratap B. Sheth & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 108140W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

CIN: U46497KA2024PTC187506

CA Parag P. Sheth

Partner

Membership No: 103572

Place: Mumbai

Date: 24th May 2025

Yash Biradar

Director

DIN: 08558428

Place: Mumbai

Date: 24th May 2025

Kavita Biradar

Director

DIN: 08558310

Place: Mumbai

Date: 24th May 2025