

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: The management board and shareholders of Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.

A. *Report on the audit of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 included in the annual report*

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 of Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V., based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V. as at March 31, 2024, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise off:

- the company balance sheet as at March 31, 2024;
- the company profit and loss account for the year then ended; and
- the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V. in accordance with the "Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten" (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the "Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants" (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

B. *Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements*

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included e.g.:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control;
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Because we are ultimately responsible for the opinion, we are also responsible for directing, supervising and performing the group audit. In this respect we have determined the nature and extent of the audit procedures to be carried out for group entities. Decisive were the size and/or the risk profile of the group entities or operations. On this basis, we selected group entities for which an audit or review had to be carried out on the complete set of financial information or specific items.

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

Huizen, May 20, 2024

CONFIDENTIAL

Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.
Attn: directors
Polarisavenue 87
2132JH HOOFFDORP

Huizen, May 20, 2024

Our reference
JC/17120/22/J/22

Your reference

Handled by
J.I. Cid

Subject: Annual report year end March 31, 2024

Dear members of the board of directors,

Please find enclosed a copy of the annual report of Sun Pharma Netherlands B.V. for the year ending March 31, 2024 that has been initialed for identification purposes with attached our auditor's report thereon dated May 20, 2024.

We also send you a separate copy of the aforementioned auditor's report. We confirm our permission to include this auditor's report in copies of the annual report provided that they are identical to the enclosed copy that has been initialed for identification purposes.

A copy of the annual report signed by the directors should be presented to the shareholders. The annual report should be adopted by the General Meeting and adoption should be recorded in the minutes. If prior to the General Meeting circumstances arise that require a modification to the annual report, please note that under Section 2: 362 sub 6 and Section 2: 392 subsection 1 at g of the Dutch Civil Code such modifications should be made prior to the General Meeting. In this situation, of course, we withdraw our permission granted above.

- Initialed annual report March 31, 2024;
- Separate audit opinion March 31, 2024.

Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.
Amsterdam

Annual Report
For the year
ended 31st March 2024

Entry number in the trade register of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce : 33254757

Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.

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Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024

(After appropriation of the results)

(Amounts in US Dollars)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	1	668	916
Intangible assets under development		50.000	-
		50.668	916
Financial fixed assets			
Investments	2	1.056.174.866	872.060.310
Amount owed by group entities	3 A	177.912.010	132.779.033
Total Financial fixed assets		1.234.086.876	1.004.839.343
Total fixed assets		1.234.137.544	1.004.840.260
Current assets (due within one year)			
Amount owed by group entities	3 A & B	20.178.697	101.622.077
Other receivables	4	2.211.738	1.918.008
Cash and cash equivalents	5	27.955.957	49.455.429
Total current assets		50.346.392	152.995.514
		1.284.483.937	1.157.835.773
Shareholder's equity	6		
Share capital		774.492.466	781.599.216
Share premium reserve		155.000.114	155.000.114
Retained earnings		133.608.561	24.536.794
Foreign currency translation reserve		125.510.395	118.403.645
Total shareholder's equity		1.188.611.536	1.079.539.769
Current liabilities (due within one year)			
Accrued liabilities and other payables	7	6.627.689	3.296.004
Interest accrued on Borrowings	8	-	-
Total current liabilities		6.627.689	3.296.004
Non current liabilities			
Borrowings	8	75.000.000	75.000.000
Deferred tax liability		14.244.712	-
		89.244.712	75.000.000
		1.284.483.937	1.157.835.773

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Amounts in US Dollars)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 Mar 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Operating income			
Dividend from investments	9	30.722.429	19.411.867
Impairment in value of investments	2	-	(39.467.166)
Total operating income		30.722.429	(20.055.299)
Other operating income			
Interest income on amount owed by group entities	10	11.147.004	8.234.985
Interest income from banks and others		2.804.333	2.206.709
Excess provision reversed		-	105
Impairment of receivable from group entities (Net)		-	(28.950.144)
Total other operating income		13.951.337	(18.508.345)
Other financial income / (expense)	11	(5.586.463)	1.198.740
Other expenses			
Salary, Wages & Bonus	12	(418.641)	(458.236)
Social Security charges	12	(43.455)	(37.990)
Staff welfare expenses	12	-	(4.354)
Depreciation expense	1	(248)	(239)
General and administration expenses	13	(201.228)	(90.446)
Total other expenses		(663.572)	(591.265)
Result before tax		38.423.731	(37.956.169)
Corporate income tax	14	(3.209.265)	(2.425.973)
Deferred tax		(14.244.712)	-
Result after tax		20.969.754	(40.382.142)
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation of securities		88.102.013	13.569.441
Net results		109.071.767	(26.812.701)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

General information:

Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V. ("the Company") was incorporated as a limited liability company under the laws of the Netherlands on 14 December 1993 and has its statutory seat in Hoofddorp, the Registered Office address is Polarisavenue 87, 2132 JH Hoofddorp, The Netherlands. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited ('Parent Company'). The Company name has been changed from Ranbaxy (Netherlands) B.V. to Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V. effective from 21st July 2017.

The functional and reporting currency of Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V. is US Dollar, mainly based on the nature of the Company and in accordance with the primary economic environment in which the company operates as a holding company within the sun Group.

Financial reporting period

The current financial reporting period is for the 12 months ending 31 March 2024

Basis of preparation and presentation :

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Title 9, Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

The financial statements are presented in U.S. Dollars, the company's functional currency. All financial information in U.S. Dollars has been rounded to the nearest Dollar.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption.

Accounting policies for the measurement of assets and liabilities and the determination of the result

a. General

The principles applied for the valuation of assets and liabilities and result determination are based on the historical cost convention.

Unless stated otherwise, assets and liabilities are shown at nominal value.

An asset is disclosed in the balance sheet when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. A liability is recognized in the balance sheet when it is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits and the amount of the obligation can be measured with sufficient reliability.

If a transaction results in a transfer of future economic benefits and or when all risks relating to assets or liabilities to a third party, the asset or liability is no longer included in the balance sheet. Assets and liabilities are not included in the balance sheet if economic benefits are not probable and/or cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Income and expenses are allocated to the period to which they relate. Income is recognized when the right to receive the income is established.

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period and all other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

b. Using estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires that management make judgements and use estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting principles and the reported value of the assets and liabilities and the income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are continually reviewed. Revised estimates are stated in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods for which the revision has consequences.

The accounting policies regarding financial fixed asset valuation and valuation of financial instruments are in the opinion of management the most critical for the purpose of presenting the financial position and require estimates and assumption.

c. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are presented at cost less cumulative depreciation and if applicable less impairment in value. Depreciation is based on the estimated useful life and calculated as a fixed percentage of cost, taking into account any residual value. Depreciation is provided from the date an asset comes to use.

d. Financial fixed assets

Financial fixed assets mainly consists of participations in group entities, associated and other entities. For accounting policies relating to amounts held with group entities, refer to financial instruments policy. The participations in group entities and associates are accounted for by the cost method and are stated at cost, less any provision for other than temporary decline in value. The participation in other entities are valued at fair value. Change in fair value is recognised in profit and loss account.

Financial fixed assets are valued at cost tested for impairment in the case of changes, or circumstances arising, that lead to an indication that the carrying amount of the asset will not be recovered. The recoverability of assets in use is determined by comparing the carrying amount of an asset with the estimated present value of the future net cash flows which the asset is expected to generate. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the estimated present value of the future cash flows, impairment is charged to statement of profit and loss as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

e. Impairment of financial fixed assets

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, with negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset, which can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a debtor, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, indications that a debtor or issuer is approaching bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

The entity considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortised cost (loan and receivables and financial assets that are held to maturity) at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant assets are assessed for specific impairment. Those individually significant assets found not to be specifically impaired and assets that are not individually significant are then collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset stated at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate for Investments carried at cost the cash flows are discounted at the Investments weighted average cost of capital taking into account specific entity, industry and country risks.

Losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables or investment securities held to maturity. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised by using the asset's original effective interest rate.

When, in a subsequent period, the amount of an impairment loss decreases, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss (up to the amount of the original cost).

f. Financial instruments

Financial instruments include amounts owed by group entities, other receivables, accrued liabilities, derivatives and other payables, and amounts owed by group entities. Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value. After initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value and other financial instruments are valued at amortized cost on the basis of the effective interest method, less impairment losses. The effective interest and impairment losses, if any, are directly recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

g. Shareholders equity

Financial instruments taking the legal form of shareholders' equity instruments are presented under shareholders' equity. Distributions to the holders of these instruments are deducted from shareholder's equity after deduction of any related benefit related to tax on profit.

Financial instruments taking the legal form of a financial obligation are presented under loan capital. Interest, dividends, income and expenses related to these financial instruments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

h. Principles for the translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated into the relevant functional currency of the group companies at the exchange rate applying on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the balance sheet date into the functional currency at the exchange rate applying on that date. Translation gains and losses are taken to the statement of profit and loss as expenditure. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency that are stated at historical cost are translated into U.S. Dollars at the applicable exchange rates applying on the transaction date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency that are stated at present value are translated into U.S. Dollars at the applicable exchange rates at the moment the present value is determined. Translation gains and losses are taken directly to equity as part of the revaluation reserve.

i. Consolidation

In accordance with article 408, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, the Company is not required to prepare consolidated annual accounts in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the Netherlands. The annual accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries are included in the consolidated accounts of the holding company, which are available at the Company's registered office and will be filed at Dutch Chamber of Commerce.

j. Recognition of income

Dividend from investments are recorded as income (net of taxes) when the right to receive the income is established. Other income and expenses are recognised and reported on an accrual basis. Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the interest rate applicable.

k. Corporate income tax

Provisions for taxation have been made in accordance with standard ruling practice for holding companies in The Netherlands. Corporate income tax comprises the current and deferred corporate income tax payable and deductible for the reporting period. Corporate income tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity. Current tax comprises the expected tax payable of receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the financial year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax is provided for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

I. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at nominal value. If cash and cash equivalents are not readily available, this fact is taken into account in the measurement.

Cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the balance sheet date in the functional currency

at the exchange rate ruling at that date. Reference is made to the accounting policies for foreign currencies.

Cash and cash equivalents that are not readily available to the Company within 12 months are presented under financial fixed assets.

m. Provisions

A provision is recognised if the following applies:

- the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, arising from a past event; and
- the amount can be estimated reliably;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the nominal value of the best estimate of the expenditures that are expected to be required to settle the liabilities and losses.

n. Cash flow statement

In accordance with the provisions of Dutch Accounting Standard RJ 360.104 the Company does not prepare a cash flow statement as a cash flow statement is included in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate Parent Company, which can be obtained at the website of the Parent Company.

o. Related parties

Transactions with related parties (refer to note 19 for the identified related parties) are disclosed if they have not been entered into at arm's length. Disclosed are the nature and amounts involved with such transactions, and other information that is deemed necessary for an insight into the transactions.

Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

Balance sheet**1 Tangible fixed assets**

	Other fixed assets (USD)
Carrying amount as of April 1, 2023	
Purchase price	1.155
Cumulative depreciation and impairment	239
	<u>916</u>
Movement	
Investments	-
Depreciation	248
	<u>(248)</u>
Carrying amount as of March 31 ,2024	
Purchase price	1.155
Cumulative depreciation and impairment	487
Carrying amount as of March 31 ,2024	<u>668</u>
Depreciation rates	%
Other fixed operating assets	20

Balance sheet

			As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
			USD	USD
2 Investments				
<i>Interests in group entities</i>				
Name	Domicile	Effective shareholding (%)		
		Current year (Previous year)		
Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd (formerly known as Ranbaxy Australia Pty. Ltd.)	Australia	100 (100)	23.677.353	13.866.307
Ranbaxy Farmaceutica Ltda	Brazil	100 (100)	12.491.730	12.491.730
Sun Pharma Canada Inc	Canada	100 (100)	1.855.487	1.855.487
Sun Pharma Egypt (L.L.C.) (formerly known as Ranbaxy Egypt (L.L.C.))	Egypt	100 (100)	21.336.254	19.821.254
Sun Pharma France SAS (formerly known as Ranbaxy Pharmacia Generiques SAS)	France	100 (100)	25.096.561	3.252.484
Basics GmbH	Germany	100 (100)	6.984.012	6.984.012
Sun Pharma Italia SRL (formerly known as Ranbaxy Italia S.p.A.)	Italy	100 (100)	29.051.792	29.051.792
Ranbaxy (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	55.8 (55.8)	3.162.941	3.105.425
Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Ukraine LLC **	Ukraine	100 (100)	4.950.000	4.950.000
Ranbaxy Nigeria Ltd	Nigeria	86.16 (86.16)	2.137.307	2.137.307
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries S.A.C. ***	Peru	99.99 (99.99)	1.512.500	1.512.500
Ranbaxy (Poland) Sp. Zo.o.	Poland	100 (100)	1.324.634	1.324.634
S.C. Terapia S.A.	Romania	96.81 (96.81)	326.716.541	326.716.541
AO Ranbaxy	Russia	99 (99)	4.229.061	4.229.061
Ranbaxy South Africa (Pty) Ltd	South Africa	100 (100)	3.272.000	3.272.000
Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Ltd.	South Africa	100 (100)	91.672.094	91.672.094
Sun Pharma Laboratorios, S.LU.(formerly known as Laboratories Ranbaxy SLU)	Spain	100 (100)	10.889.738	10.889.738
Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Limited	Thailand	100 (100)	3.328.661	3.328.661
Ranbaxy Holdings(UK) Ltd	United Kingdom	100 (100)	54.178.491	54.178.491
Biosintez Public Joint Stock Company	Russia	100(100)	26.139.935	26.139.935
Rexcel Egypt Company (L.L.C.)	Egypt	46.89(46.89)	54.902	54.902
Sun Pharma (U.K.) Limited (formerly known as Ranbaxy (U.K.) Limited)	United Kingdom	100 (100)	39.475.267	39.475.267
Sun Pharmaceuticals Morocco LLC Sarlau	Morocco	100 (100)	1.496.923	1.496.923
Sun Pharma (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	China	100	154.328	154.328
Sun Pharma Philippines, Inc.	Philippines	99,99	200.882	200.882
Sun Pharma East Africa Limited	Keneya	99,99	1.140	1.140
Sun Pharmaceutical Peru S.A.C.	Peru	99,33	1	1
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Australia) Pty Limited	Australia	100	119.464.701	99.823.701
Sun Pharma Holdings	Mauritius	3,9	118.000.000	118.000.000
Sun Pharma De Mexico S.A De CV	Mexico	25	9.236.297	-
Sun Pharma Middle East FZE LLC	UAE	100	68.092	-
			942.159.626	879.986.597
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments				
Sun Pharma France SAS (formerly known as Ranbaxy Pharmacia Generiques SAS)			3.252.484	3.252.484
Sun Pharma Italia SRL (formerly known as Ranbaxy Italia S.p.A.)			29.051.790	29.051.790
Sun Pharma Egypt (L.L.C.) (formerly known as Ranbaxy Egypt (L.L.C.))			19.821.254	19.821.254
Ranbaxy Nigeria Ltd			2.137.307	2.137.307
Sun Pharma Holdings			70.681.360	70.681.360
			124.944.195	124.944.195
Total investments in group entities			817.215.431	755.042.402
Investment in associates				
WRS Bioproducts Pty Ltd	Australia	12,49	2.493.900	1.546.800
Artes Biotechnology GmbH	Germany	45	3.710.697	3.710.697
Surgimatix Inc			3.052.505	-
Other investments				
Kyristol Biotech Inc.	USA		162.647.059	73.183.406
SC Pharmaceuticals Inc.	USA		1.717.557	3.239.287
Encludeas #	Netherlands		-	-
Lyndra Therapeutics	USA		30.000.000	-
Investment in debts instruments				
Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Proprietary Ltd.	South Africa		15.150.263	15.150.263
Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd	South Africa		20.187.455	20.187.455
Total investments			1.056.174.866	872.060.310

* Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V. holding 99.90% in Sun Pharma Egypt Ltd. (L.L.C.) and 0.10% through it's holding company Ranbaxy (UK) Ltd.

In the current financial year the Company has converted the subordinated loan given to Sun Pharma Egypt Limited (L.L.C.) amounted to USD 258,233 into equity.

** Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V. holding 99% in Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Ukraine and 1% through it's holding company Ranbaxy Holdings(UK) Ltd.

*** Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V. holding 99.98 in Ranbaxy (Poland)Sp. Zoo and 0.02% through it's holding company Ranbaxy Holdings(UK) Ltd.

Encludeas was dissolved during the previous year.

The Company has made use of article 408, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, which enables departure from consolidation of subsidiaries.

Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

	Interest Rate	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
		USD		USD	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
3 A Amount owed by group entities					
Sun Pharma ANZ Pty Ltd (formerly known as Ranbaxy Australia Pty. Ltd)	1,60%	-	-	-	9,811.046
Ranbaxy Farmaceuticalls Ltda	6 M SOFR + 125 bps	-	10,000.000	-	10,000.000
Ranbaxy Nigeria Limited #	6 M SOFR + 300 bps	4,181.871	13,000.000	3,691.871	13,000.000
Sun Pharmaceuticals Morocco LLC Sarlau	3 M SOFR + 250bps	-	4,500.000	-	4,500.000
Biosintez Public Joint Stock Company #	5,00%	-	-	-	-
Sun Pharma Holding, Maritius	3 M SOFR + 100 bps	-	12,738.150	-	12,688.150
Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries (Australia) Pty Ltd	1.6% & 3 M SOFR + 140 bps	2,395.276	10,500.000	2,462.539	10,500.000
Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Limited	3 M SOFR + 100 bps	-	-	2,700.000	-
Sun Pharma France SAS #	6M SOFR+150bps	-	-	-	-
Sun Pharma Industries SAC(Formerly Ranbaxy PRP Peru SAC) #	*	-	1,770.000	1,770.000	-
Sun Pharma Laboratories FZE	3M SOFR+ 75 bps	-	62,500.000	76,500.000	-
Sun Pharma Philippines Inc	*	-	5,624.023	5,974.023	-
Sun Pharmaceutical Peru S.A.C.	*	-	2,279.837	-	2,279.837
Sun Pharma Industries Inc	3M SOFR+ 100 bps	-	55,000.000	-	70,000.000
Sun Pharma Egypt LLC	-	-	-	-	-
		6,577.147	177,912.010	93,098.433	132,779.033
3 B Amount owed by group entities - Interest accrued portion					
Ranbaxy Farmaceuticalls Ltda		169.798	-	324.309	-
Ranbaxy Nigeria Limited		3,945.184	-	3,945.184	-
Sun Pharmaceuticals Morocco LLC Sarlau		1,487.856	-	1,169.717	-
Biosintez Public Joint Stock Company		-	-	-	-
Sun Pharma Holding, Maritius		1,440.495	-	635.804	-
Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries (Australia) Pty Ltd		745.065	-	416.073	-
Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Limited		-	-	-	-
Sun Pharma Laboratories FZE		983.825	-	1,166.811	-
Sun Pharma Egypt LLC		6.583	-	-	-
Sun Pharma France (RPG)		505.137	-	509.769	-
Sun Pharma Industries Inc		4,317.607	-	355.976	-
		13,601.550	-	8,523.643	-

* Interest free loans

A provision for doubtful debts has been recognised on the basis of recoverable assessment the provision consist of USD 550,000 loan to Sun Pharma Industries S.A.C, Peru(total loan disbursement USD 2,320,000) , USD 35,603,150 for loan to Sun Pharma France SAS and USD 5,016,352 for loan to Ranbaxy Nigeria Limited.
Loan to Biosintez Public Joint Stock Company was waived during the previous year along with interest accrued on the loan.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	USD	USD
4 Other receivables		
Withholding taxes *	1,762.161	1,509.738
VAT	14.775	4.701
Other loans	128.739	128.739
Bank interest receivable	88.862	59.157
Other assets	217.201	215.673
	2,211.738	1,918.008
Other assets		
Insurance premium - receivable from entities	6.665	-
Dividend receivable from Ranbaxy Nigeria Limited	3.440	10.587
Prepaid expenses	3.079	1.493
Employee advance	2.691	2.267
Third party payment receivable from Ranbaxy Nigeria Limited	201.326	201.326
	217.201	215.673
* includes refund receivable from authorities and deferred tax asset of USD 742,561.		
5 Cash and cash equivalent		
Current account with Canara Bank (USD)	215.211	1,859.299
Current account with Canara Bank (EUR)	246.479	233.404
Current account with Canara Bank (GBP)	-	197.448
Current account with SBER Bank SA (USD)	40.096	40.096
Current account with SBER Bank SA (RUB)	1.293	3.832
Current account with J P Morgan Bank (USD)	1,581.799	1,729.402
Current account with J P Morgan Bank (EUR)	306.421	1.475
On deposit accounts :		
- Fixed deposit with BNP Paribas with original maturity of three or less than 3 months	23,000.000	42,500.000
- Fixed deposit with SBER Bank with original maturity of three or less than 3 months	2,564.658	2,890.473
	27,955.957	49,455.429
Cash at banks and deposits is not restricted and is freely distributable.		

Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

6 Shareholder's equity

The authorized share capital of the Company amounts to EUR 1,750,000,000 divided into 17,500,000 shares of EUR 100 each. Issued and paid up shares are 5,473,340 (31 March 2022, 5,473,340) shares of EUR 100 each. Issued and paid up shares are 1,707,212 (31 March 2022, 1,707,212) shares of EUR 100 each for 'Class B' shares.

	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	In USD Total
Balance as on 01 April 2022	797.617.551	155.000.114	51.349.495	102.385.310	1.106.352.470
Other comprehensive income	-	-	13.569.441	-	13.569.441
Translation adjustment for the period	(16.018.335)	-	-	16.018.335	-
Result for the period	-	-	(40.382.142)	-	(40.382.142)
Balance as on 31 March 2023	781.599.216	155.000.114	24.536.794	118.403.645	1.079.539.769
Balance as on 01 April 2023	781.599.216	155.000.114	24.536.794	118.403.645	1.079.539.769
Other comprehensive income	-	-	88.102.013	-	88.102.013
Dividend paid during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Translation adjustment for the period	(7.106.750)	-	-	7.106.750	-
Result for the period	-	-	20.969.754	-	20.969.754
Balance as on 31 March 2024	774.492.466	155.000.114	133.608.561	125.510.395	1.188.611.536

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	USD	USD
7 Accrued liabilities and other payables		
Accruals	50.695	37.009
TDS Salaries	24.081	23.335
EPS 95 Payable.	211	-
Social Security Payable -RO	2.480	2.272
Payable to employees	565	569
Leave balance provision	90.569	102.477
Bonus payable	74.789	72.339
Other liabilities	161.546	44.515
Provision for tax	6.222.753	3.013.488
	6.627.689	3.296.004
Accruals		
Audit fee	24.269	25.580
Professional charges	26.426	11.429
	50.695	37.009
Other liabilities		
Third party payment payable to Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries (Europe) B V	75.116	28.245
Insurance amount payable to entities	18.338	16.270
Payable to Sun Pharma Middle East FZE LLC	68.092	-
	161.546	44.515
8 Borrowing from Group companies		
Loan from Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited	75.000.000	75.000.000
Interest accrued on borrowing	-	-
	75.000.000	75.000.000

Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
	USD	USD
9 Dividend from investments		
S.C. Terapia S.A.	30.722.429	19.411.867
	<u>30.722.429</u>	<u>19.411.867</u>
10 Interest income on amount owed by group entities		
Ranbaxy Nigeria Limited, Nigeria	-	1.133.107
Ranbaxy Farmaceutica Ltda., Brazil	654.070	383.012
Sun Pharma Egypt LLC	6.583	-
Sun Pharmaceuticals Morocco LLC, Morocco	353.488	238.914
Sun Pharma AZN Pty Ltd (formerly known as Ranbaxy Australia Pty. Ltd), Australia	-	162.339
Sun Pharma France SAS (formerly known as Ranbaxy Pharmacia Biosintez Public Joint Stock Company , Russia	-	693.283
	-	925.168
Sun Pharma Industries Inc	3.961.631	355.976
Sun Pharma Holding Mauritius	804.691	480.111
Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries (Australia) Pty Ltd	830.884	462.894
Ranbaxy (Thailand) Co., Limited	84.657	122.101
Sun Pharma Laboratories FZE	4.451.000	3.275.712
Alkloida Chemical Company Zrt	-	184
Sun Pharma Japan Limited	-	2.184
	<u>11.147.004</u>	<u>8.234.985</u>
11 Other financial income / (expense)		
Interest expense on borrowing	(4.938.355)	(3.031.381)
Currency exchange rate differences	(648.108)	4.230.121
Total other financial income / (expense)	<u>(5.586.463)</u>	<u>1.198.740</u>

Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
	USD	USD
12 Salary, wages & bonus		
Salary, wages & bonus	391.300	431.985
Other employees cost	27.341	26.251
Social Security charges	22.011	18.781
Pension contribution	21.444	19.209
Staff welfare	-	4.354
	<u>462.096</u>	<u>500.580</u>
During 2022-23, 2 employees are employed (2021-22 - 2)		
13 General and administrative expenses		
Audit fee	24.371	24.755
Professional Legal and Consultancy Fees	134.925	40.911
Miscellaneous expenses	2.713	508
Rent	4.984	4.738
Vehicle Operating expense	14.291	13.303
Bank charges	4.812	6.025
Travelling and Conveyance	15.132	206
	<u>201.228</u>	<u>90.446</u>
14 Corporate income tax		
Current tax	3.209.265	2.425.973
Correction prior years	-	-
	<u>3.209.265</u>	<u>2.425.973</u>

On the basis of the profit/(loss) before taxation of USD 38,423,731 (31 March 2023: (USD 37,956,169)), the effective corporate income tax rate would be 8.4% (31 March 2022: -6.4%).

The corporate income tax rates in 2023-24 is 19% for profit up to and including EUR 200,000 and 25.8% for profit exceeding EUR 200,000 and in 2022-23 were 19% for profit up to and including EUR 200,000 and 25.8% for profit exceeding EUR 200,000.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Results before taxation	38.423.731	(37.956.169)
Tax adjustments	(25.852.550)	48.824.342
Taxable profit	12.571.181	10.868.173
Compensation	-	-
Taxation thereon, based on corporate income tax rates	<u>3.209.265</u>	<u>2.425.973</u>

Effective tax rate is lower than the prevailing tax rates in the Netherlands due to some of the income being non-taxable in nature e.g. dividend received, gain/loss on account of disposals of participations, unrealized gains/losses on foreign currency loans and advances to subsidiaries etc.

15 Managing directors

The Company has two managing directors. During the year, one of the director has received remuneration in their capacity as a director. (31 March 2023: Two managing directors, one with remuneration)

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Salary, wages and bonus paid		
Salary, wages and bonus	431.465	342.110
Allowances	17.480	18.445
	448.945	360.555
Amount payable		
Expense payable	322	327
	322	327
Amount receivable		
Advance receivable	2.471	2.267
	2.471	2.267

16 Contingent liabilities

1. The Company issued Corporate guaranties for advance facilities and long term loans of subsidiaries in aggregate of AUD 65,000,000 (31 March 23: AUD 65,000,000).
2. The Company issued a Letter of Comfort to Alkaloida Chemical Company Zrt. regarding Sun Farmaceutica Do Brasil Ltda to meet its commitments and maintain its going concern. This support will remain valid at least until 31st March 2024.
3. The Company issued Letter of Comfort to Sun Pharma Egypt LLC and Rexcel Egypt Company LLC to meet their commitments and maintain their going concern. This support will remain valid at least until 31st March 2024.

17 Leases

The Company does not have any lease arrangements.

18 Subsequent events

No events have occurred since balance sheet date, which would change the financial position of the Company and which would require adjustment of or disclosure in the annual accounts now presented.

19 Related parties

Material transactions with related parties primarily involve investments (including related dividend income) and loans receivable (including related interest).

The remuneration of the managing directors is included in note 15.

Dated

Amsterdam

Board of Managing Directors

Hellen De Kloet

Prashant Lakhamshi Savla

Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.

Other Information

Appropriation of results

The management proposes to the shareholder to add the result for the year to the retained earnings.

Independent auditor's opinion

The independent auditor's opinion is set forth on the next page.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: The management board and shareholders of Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.

A. *Report on the audit of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 included in the annual report*

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 of Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V., based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V. as at March 31, 2024, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise off:

- the company balance sheet as at March 31, 2024;
- the company profit and loss account for the year then ended; and
- the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V. in accordance with the "Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten" (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the "Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants" (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

B. *Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements*

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included e.g.:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control;
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Because we are ultimately responsible for the opinion, we are also responsible for directing, supervising and performing the group audit. In this respect we have determined the nature and extent of the audit procedures to be carried out for group entities. Decisive were the size and/or the risk profile of the group entities or operations. On this basis, we selected group entities for which an audit or review had to be carried out on the complete set of financial information or specific items.

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