



*Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V.
Statutory seat Hoofddorp*

08 May 2025

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Directors' report

Hoofddorp,
08 May 2025

Financial

The Directors present the Annual Report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and auditors' report for the period ended 31 March 2025.

Principal activities and structure of shares

The activities of the company Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. (the company) consists of wholesaling, importing, exporting, marketing, distribution and sales of medicines.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V is wholly owned by Alkaloida Chemical Company Zrt.

Review of business

Fiscal year 2024-2025 was successful for Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. Despite the economy recovering slowly from a recession, we concluded the year with growth of the business. This confirms the adequacy of our business strategy and we will continue with high investments in all fields.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. won few new tenders in all the geographies it operates and also acquired some new B2B customers which is important for successful development of our business. We have increased sales and market share in the markets where we sell directly.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. has achieved total revenues (Net) of € 57,236,101 in FY2024-2025 (FY2023-2024: 44,413,922).

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. reported € 894,077 profit after taxes in FY2024-2025, which represents a slight increase compared to the previous year FY2023-2024, when the result after taxes was a profit of € 749,224

Business Outlook of the Company

The Company continue to focus on participating in more tenders in Dutch Medicine Markets with the goal of winning those tenders. While the company already has a high market share for the existing portfolio, the company will focus on retaining the existing tenders and winning more tenders, which will ensure good performance in the next year. The company is focused on growth opportunities for the future. As in previous years, the company will continue to focus on finding in-licensing opportunities for new molecules as a part of its inorganic growth objective in coming years. The company has as goal to benefit from high investments made by the group in building branded portfolio in the region and gearing up to be a reliable partner to be able to sell and distribute this new range of medicines.

Employee Involvement

During the year under review Employee engagement and development was a main focus area for the company. Various initiatives were taken to achieve these themes which included Birthday Celebration, Long Service Awards, Teambuilding events, Your Contribution Counts. Further, Office events such as Summer event, Diwali and Christmas event were organized.

Investments

As we are expected to grow our business in the coming years, investments will be made into employees and assets.

Dividends

No interim dividend was paid and the Directors recommend no dividend for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Potential risks of the company

Liquidity risks

Notwithstanding, the liquidity remains a significant focus, especially in ensuring the continued ability to finance working capital.

The company meets its working capital requirements through the funds generated from its operations. The company has no financial loan as at the end of the financial year.

Foreign exchange risks

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. purchases their goods in the same currency as which we sell and thus has a very limited foreign exchange risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a party in the agreement will not be able to fulfil its obligations as set in the agreement and would cause financial damage to the company. Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. analyses the risk of non-payment from the customers by reviewing and setting credit limits for each individual customer. The receivables from customers are monitored regularly and followed up for collections.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. has no risk related to fulfilling its financial or business liabilities. The company has the intention to pay all liabilities in agreed timeline in FY2024 -2025.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. regularly monitors all applicable legislation, especially tax legislation; therefore management is confident that the Company has no tax risk. The Company also monitors all legislation related to their operations.

The Company monitors all risks that might affect operations. Before sending a quote to the customer, detailed check of the customer as well as the market is performed in order to minimize all possible risks. On the other hand, the Company minimizes risk on purchase side of the business.

Based on the above stated risk analysis, the company is confident that it is organized in a way to minimize all potential risks.

Legal proceedings

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. is not a defendant in any proceedings which the directors believe will have a material effect on either Company's financial position or profitability.

Going concern

The directors, having made appropriate enquiries, has assured herself that no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern have been identified, and they have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Ratio's

	202425	202324
	€	€
Equity	4,731,003	3,836,926
Balance sheet total	43,807,266	19,930,872
Solvabiliteit	11%	19%
Current ratio	1.70	1.89
Quick ratio	1.48	1.41

Prashant Savla
Director

Financial statements

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2025

(after appropriation of results)

	Ref.	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
		€	€	€	€
Assets					
Intangible fixed assets	1.1.				
Gross Block		334,179		334,179	
Less: Amortisation		(333,889)		(333,889)	
			290		290
Intangible fixed assets under development	1.2.		240,216		240,216
Intangible fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	2.				
Gross Block		491,501		456,810	
Less: Depreciation		(241,292)		(180,118)	
Tangible fixed assets			250,209		276,692
Inventories					
Finished products and goods for resale	3.	5,545,839		4,955,576	
			5,545,839		4,955,576
Receivable	4.				
Trade Receivables		11,425,913		4,498,855	
Receivables from shareholders		8,922		9,785	
Receivables from group companies		15,977,173		5,384,799	
Other Receivables and accrued income		4,718,504		870,787	
Taxes and Social security charges		-		10,391	
			32,130,512		10,774,617
Cash at bank	5.	5,640,200		3,683,481	
			5,640,200		3,683,481
		43,807,266		19,930,872	

		31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
		€	€	€	€
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity (Capitals and reserves)					
Share Capital	6.	18,000		18,000	
Other reserves		4,713,003		3,818,926	
			4,731,003		3,836,926
Provisions					
Other provisions	7.	13,559,267		5,772,347	
			13,559,267		5,772,347
Long-term liability					
Deferred Income	8.	27,900		32,550	
			27,900		32,550
Current liabilities					
Account payables to group companies	9.	15,605,563		5,721,186	
Debts to shareholders		792,792		282,177	
Trade Payables		3,517,080		1,010,109	
Taxes and Social security charges		1,042,875		685,151	
Other liabilities and accrued expenses		4,530,786		2,590,426	
			25,489,096		10,289,049
		43,807,266		19,930,872	

Profit and loss account for 01 April 2024-31 March 2025

	Ref.	April 2024-March 2025		April 2023-March 2024	
		€	€	€	€
Net Turnover	10.		57,236,101		44,413,922
Other Operating Income		25,000		37,825	
Net Operating Income			25,000		37,825
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			57,261,101		44,451,747
Cost of Sales		32,892,784		26,416,589	
Wages and salaries	11.	9,394,221		8,949,695	
Social security premiums and pension contributions	11.	1,227,241		922,715	
Amortisation and depreciation of intangible and tangible fixed assets	12.	61,174		66,613	
Other operating expenses	13.	12,463,208		7,056,936	
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Total operating expenses			56,038,628		43,412,548
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Operating result			1,222,473		1,039,199
Interest expenses and similar expenses	14.		33,179		50,892
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Result before tax			1,189,294		988,307
Tax on result (Net)	15.		295,218		239,083
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Result after tax			894,076		749,224

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

		2024-2025		2023-2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Cash flow from operating activities					
Operating profit			1,222,473		1,039,199
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation, amortisation and other impairments		61,174		66,613	
Movement in provisions		7,786,920		2,218,830	
Interest on Loan					
			7,848,094		2,285,443
Movements in working capital:					
Inventories	3.	(590,263)		(723,752)	
Receivables	4.	(21,355,894)		917,145	
Current liabilities (excluding borrowings)	9.	15,200,047		(1,128,118)	
			(6,746,110)		(934,725)
Cash generated from operations			2,324,457		2,389,917
Corporate income tax paid/accrued		(295,218)		(239,083)	
Interest paid		(33,180)		(50,892)	
			(328,398)		(289,975)
Net cash generated from operating activities			1,996,059		2,099,942

		2024-2025		2023-2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
<i>Cash flow from Investing activities</i>					
Decrease in Tangible fixed assets	19.	-		-	
Decrease in Intangible fixed assets		-		(170,000)	
Increase in Tangible fixed assets	19.	34,691		30,723	
<i>Net cash generated from/(Used in) Investing activities</i>			(34,691)		139,277
		2024-2025		2023-2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
<i>Cash flow from financing activities</i>					
Proceeds from borrowings	19.	-		-	
Repayment of borrowings	9.	-		4,000,000	
Non-current liability	8.	(4,650)		(4,650)	
<i>Net cash generated from financing activities</i>			(4,650)		(4,004,650)
<i>Net (decrease)/increase in cash at banks and in hand</i>			1,956,718		(1,765,431)
The movement in cash at banks and in hand can be broken down as follows:					
Balance as at 1 April 2024			3,683,481		5,448,912
Movements during the financial year			1,956,718		(1,765,431)
Balance as at 31 March 2025			5,640,200		3,683,481

Notes to the balance sheet and income statement

General notes

Activities

The activities of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V., having its legal seat at Hoofddorp, primarily consist of import, export, marketing, storage, distribution and selling of pharmaceuticals.

Registered office, legal form and registration number at the chamber of commerce

The registered and actual address of Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries (Europe) B.V. is Polarisavenue 87, 2132 JH, Hoofddorp in Registered place of business and is registered at the chamber of commerce under number 34277465.

Group structure

The company forms part of a group, headed by Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. in India.

Changes in accounting policies

There are no changes in the accounting policies for the financial year 2024-25.

Changes in accounting estimates

No changes in calculation of provisions during this financial year.

Estimate

In applying the principles and policies for drawing up the financial statements, the directors of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. make different estimates and judgments that may be essential to the amounts disclosed in the financial statements. If it is necessary in order to provide the transparency required under Book 2, article 362, paragraph 1, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including related assumptions, is disclosed in the notes to the relevant financial statement item.

Related parties

All legal entities that can be controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced are considered to be a related party. Also entities which can control the company are considered to be a related party. In addition, statutory directors, other key management of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. or the ultimate parent company and close relatives are regarded as related parties.

Transactions with related parties are disclosed in the notes insofar as they are not transacted under normal market conditions. The nature, extent and other information is disclosed if this is necessary in order to provide the required insight.

Accounting policies for the cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method. The cash items disclosed in the cash flow statement comprise cash at banks and in hand except for deposits with a maturity longer than three months. Cash flows denominated in foreign currencies have been translated at average estimated exchange rates. Interest paid and received and income taxes are included in cash from operating activities. Transactions not resulting in inflow or outflow of cash are not recognised in the cash flow statement.

General accounting policies

General

The financial statements are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Title 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the firm pronouncements in the Dutch Accounting Standards, as published by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board ('Raad voor de Jaarverslaggeving').

Assets and liabilities are generally valued at historical cost or at fair value at the time of acquisition. If no specific valuation principle has been stated, valuation is at historical cost. In the balance sheet, income statement and the cash flow statement, references are made to the notes.

Comparison with previous year

The valuation principles and method of determining the result are the same as those used in the previous year, with the exception of the changes in accounting policies as set out in the relevant notes.

Foreign currency

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements are made up in euros, which is the functional and presentation currency of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V.

Transactions, receivables and liabilities

Transactions in foreign currencies are stated in the financial statements at the exchange rate of the functional currency on the transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted to the closing rate of the functional currency on the balance sheet date. The translation differences resulting from settlement and conversion are credited or charged to the income statement.

Non-monetary assets valued at historical cost in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

Operational leasing

The company may have lease contracts whereby a large part of the risks and rewards associated with ownership are not for the benefit of nor incurred by the company. The lease contracts are recognised as operational leasing. Lease payments are recorded on a straight-line basis, taking into account reimbursements received from the lessor, in the income statement for the duration of the contract.

Accounting policies applied to the valuation of assets and liabilities

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less amortisation. Impairments are taken into consideration; this is relevant in the event that the carrying amount of the asset (or of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs) is higher than its realisable value.

With regard to the determination as to whether an intangible fixed asset is subject to an impairment, please refer to note 3.5 "Impairment of fixed assets".

Concessions, licenses and intellectual property

Costs of intangible assets other than those internally generated, including patents and licenses, are valued at acquisition cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated future useful lives, with a maximum of 20 years. Currently they are amortized at a 20% rate.

Tangible fixed assets

Other tangible fixed assets are valued at historical cost or production cost including directly attributable costs, less straight-line depreciation based on the expected future life and impairments.

Impairment of fixed assets

On each balance sheet date, the company assesses whether there are any indications that a fixed asset may be subject to impairment. If there are such indications, the realisable value of the asset is determined. If it is not possible to determine the realisable value of the individual asset, the realisable value of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

For tangible and intangible fixed assets, depreciation is only taken into account if it is expected to be sustainable.

An impairment occurs when the carrying amount of an asset is higher than the realisable value; the realisable value is the higher of the realisable value and the value in use. An impairment loss is directly recognised in the income statement while the carrying amount of the asset concerned is concurrently reduced.

The realisable value is initially based on a binding sale agreement; if there is no such agreement, the realisable value is determined based on the active market, whereby usually the prevailing bid price is taken as market price. The costs deducted in determining net realizable value are based on the estimated costs that are directly attributable to the sale and are necessary to realize the sale.

If it is established that an impairment that was recognised in the past no longer exists or has reduced, the increased carrying amount of the asset concerned is set no higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment value adjustment for the asset concerned had been reported.

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. If any such evidence exists, the impairment loss is determined and recognised in the income statement.

Inventories

Inventories for own use and sales

Inventories (stocks) are valued at historical price based on the FIFO method (first in, first out) or lower realisable value.

The historical cost consist of all costs relating to the acquisition or production and the costs incurred in order to bring the inventories to their current location and current condition.

The realisable value is the estimated sales price less directly attributable sales costs. In determining the realisable value the obsolescence of the inventories is taken into account.

Accounts receivable

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost which is equal to nominal value. If payment of the receivable is postponed under an extended payment deadline, fair value is measured on the basis of the discounted value of the expected revenues. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. These provisions are determined by individual assessment of the receivables.

Cash at bank

Cash at bank represent bank balances and deposits with terms of less than twelve months. Overdrafts at bank are recognised as part of debts to lending institutions under current liabilities. Cash at bank is carried at nominal value.

Provisions

General

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount that is necessary to settle the obligation as per the balance sheet date. The other provisions are carried at the nominal value of the expenditure that is expected to be necessary in order to settle the obligation, unless stated otherwise.

Provision for trade discount

A provision for trade discount is recognised for the expected claims to be received in the following financial year from the insurance companies and wholesalers which relate to sales made during the financial year 2024-2025.

Non-current liabilities

On initial recognition long-term debts are recognised at fair value. Transaction costs which can be directly attributed to the acquisition of the long-term debts are included in the initial recognition. After initial recognition long-term debts are recognised at the amortised cost price, being the amount received taking into account premiums or discounts and minus transaction costs.

Current liabilities

On initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at fair value. After initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at the amortised cost price, being the amount received, taking into account premiums or discounts, less transaction costs. This is at the nominal value.

Principles for the determination of the result

General

The result is the difference between the realisable value of the goods/services provided and the costs and other charges during the year. The results on transactions are recognised in the year in which they are realized.

Revenue recognition

General

Net turnover comprises the income from the supply of goods and services after deduction of discounts and such like and of taxes levied on the turnover.

Sales of goods

Revenues from the goods supplied are recognised when all significant risks and rewards in respect of the goods have been transferred to the buyer.

Other Operating income

In other operating income results are recognized which are not directly linked to the supply of goods or services as part of the normal, non-incidental operations.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales represents the direct and indirect expenses attributable to revenue, purchase expenses related to the goods sold.

Employee cost (employee benefits)

General

Employee costs (wages, salaries, social security contributions, etc.) are presented as a separate item in the income statement. These costs are included in other components of the income statement.

Short-term employee cost

Salaries, wages and social security contributions are charged to the income statement based on the terms of employment, where they are due to employees and the tax authorities respectively.

Pensions

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. has a defined contribution (DC) pension scheme to which the provisions of the Dutch Pension Act ('Pensioenwet') are applicable. Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. pays premiums based on (legal) requirements, a contractual or voluntary basis to pension funds. Premiums are recognised as employee cost when they are due.

Amortisation of intangible fixed assets and depreciation of tangible fixed assets

Amortisation and depreciation costs are not presented as a separate item in the income statement. These costs have been recognised in other components of the income statement.

Intangible fixed assets and tangible fixed assets are amortised and depreciated from the date of when they are available for use, based on the estimated economic life / expected future useful life of the asset.

Future depreciation and amortisation is adjusted if there is a change in estimated future useful life.

Gains and losses from the occasional sale of property, plant or equipment are shown separately in the notes to the financial statements.

Interest income and interest expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognised on a pro rata basis, taking account of the effective interest rate of the assets and liabilities to which they relate. In accounting for interest expenses, the recognised transaction expenses for loans received are taken into consideration.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences that arise from the settlement or translation of monetary items are recorded in the profit and loss account in the period in which they occur.”

Income tax

Tax on the result is calculated based on the result before tax in the income statement and exempt profit components and after the addition of non-deductible costs.

Financial instruments and risk management

Currency risk

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. mainly operates in the European Union. Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. has no currency risk as sales is done in the same currency as the purchase of the finished goods (mainly EUR and CHF)

Credit risk

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. does not have any significant concentrations of credit risk. Sales are made to customers that meet the company’s credit rating. Goods and services are sold subject to payment deadlines ranging between thirty and sixty days.

Liquidity risk

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. has no liquidity risk , the company generates enough cash from its operations to meet its working capital requirements.

1. Intangible fixed assets

1.1 Intangible fixed assets

	Concessions, licenses and intellectual property
	€
Gross value	334,179
Cumulative depreciation	(333,889)
Book value 1 April 2023	290
Additions	-
Transfer of Intellectual Property - Licences	-
Mutation 2023-2024	-
Gross value	334,179
Cumulative depreciation	(333,889)
Book value 1 April 2024	290
Mutation 2024-2025	-
Gross value	334,179
Cumulative depreciation	(333,889)
Book value 31 March 2025	290
Depreciation %	20%

1.2 Intangible fixed assets under development

	31-mrt-2025	31-mrt-2024
	€	€
Intellectual Property - Licences Pending Capitalisation	240,216	240,216
The movement is as follows:		
Balance as at 1 April 2024	240,216	410,216
Additions	-	85,000
Capitalisation/Transfer	-	-255,000
Balance as at 31 March 2025	240,216	240,216

2. Tangible fixed assets

	Other fixed assets
	€
Gross value	569,767
Cumulative depreciation	(257,186)
Book value 1 April 2023	312,581
Additions	40,370
Disposals	(153,328)
Depreciation on disposal	143,681
Depreciation	(66,613)
Mutation 2023-2024	(35,890)
Gross value	456,810
Cumulative depreciation	(180,118)
Book value 1 April 2024	276,692
Additions for the year	34,691
Depreciation	(61,174)
Mutation 2024-2025	(26,484)
Gross value	491,501
Cumulative depreciation	(241,292)
Net Book value 31 March 2025	250,209
Depreciation %	20%

3. Inventories

	31-mrt-2025	31-mrt-2024
	€	€
Finished products and goods for resale	4,993,092	4,520,279
Raw Materials	510,761	435,297
Inventory Finished Goods in transit	41,986	-
	5,545,839	4,955,576

4. Receivables

	31-mrt-2025		31-mrt-2024	
	Total	Remaining term > 1 year	Total	Remaining term > 1 year
	€	€	€	€
Trade Debtors	11,425,913	-	4,498,855	-
Receivables from participating interests	8,922	-	9,785	-
Receivables from Group companies	15,977,173	-	5,384,799	-
Other receivables and accrued income	4,718,504	-	870,787	-
Tax and social security charges	-	-	10,391	-
	<u>32,130,512</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,774,617</u>	<u>-</u>

The fair value of the receivables approximates the carrying amount due to their short-term character and the fact that the provisions for bad debts are recognized, where necessary.

4.1. Trade Debtors

	31-mrt-2025	31-mrt-2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	11,458,862	4,500,526
Less: provision for bad debt	(32,949)	(1,671)
	<u>11,425,913</u>	<u>4,498,855</u>

There are no Trade debtors, with a remaining maturity of more than one year

4.2. Receivables from Group companies

An interest rate of 0% per annum applies to the intercompany balances. In respect of repayment and securities provided, no agreements have been made.

4.3. Other receivables and accrued income

	31-mrt-2025	31-mrt-2024
	€	€
Other receivables	268,772	83,461
Deposits	74,026	75,526
Advances to Suppliers	3,777,083	1,370
To Invoice to Group companies	312,181	377,643
Prepayments	286,441	332,787
	<u>4,718,504</u>	<u>870,787</u>

4.4. Tax and Social Security charges

	31-mrt-2025	31-mrt-2024
	€	€
Corporate income tax receivable	-	10,391
	-	10,391

5. Cash at banks

Cash at bank includes deposits to the amount of € 71.862. Therefore cash at bank to the extent of, € 71.862 is not at the company's free disposal.

6. Equity

	Share Capital	Other Reserves	Total
	€	€	€
Balance as at 1 April 2023	18,000	3,069,703	3,087,703
Movements			
Profit appropriation	-	749,224	749,224
Balance as at 31 March 2024	18,000	3,818,927	3,836,927
Balance as at 1 April 2024	18,000	3,818,927	3,836,927
Movements			
Profit appropriation	-	894,076	894,076
Balance as at 31 March 2025	18,000	4,713,003	4,731,003

The authorised share capital of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. amounts to € 90.000, divided into 900 ordinary shares of € 100. Issued share capital consists of 180 ordinary shares

Profit appropriation

Following the appropriation of result proposed by the general meeting and pursuant to article 23 of the articles of association, none of the profits for 2024-2025 will be distributed to the holders of ordinary shares. The proposal for the remaining profit is to add € 894,077 to the other reserves.

7. Provisions

Provision refers to the provision of trade discount. The movement in provisions is as follows :

	31-mrt-2025	31-mrt-2024
	€	€
Balance as at 1 April 2024	5,772,347	3,553,517
Additions	23,113,124	12,442,530
Release of over accruals in FY24-25	233,821	776,231
Utilisation*	15,092,383	9,447,468
Balance as at 31 March 2025	13,559,267	5,772,347

All provisions have a maturity of less than 1 year.

*Includes prepayment amounting to €0 (2024 - € 52,284)

8. Long term liabilities

	31-mrt-2025	31-mrt-2024
	€	€
Deferred Income - rental incentives	27,900	32,550
	27,900	32,550
The movement is as follows:		
Balance as at 1 April 2024	32,550	37,200
Utilisation	(4,650)	(4,650)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	27,900	32,550
Maturity of the long-term liability is as follows:		
less than 1 year	4,650	4,650
between 1 to 5 years	23,250	23,250
more than 5 years	-	4,650
	27,900	32,550

9. Current liabilities

	31-mrt-2025	31-mrt-2024
	€	€
Payables to Group companies (refer Note 1)	15,605,563	5,721,186
Debts to Shareholders	792,792	282,177
Trade payables	3,517,080	1,010,108
Tax and social security charges (refer Note 2)	1,042,875	685,151
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	4,530,786	2,590,426
Employee related provision		
	25,489,096	10,289,048

All current liabilities fall due in less than one year. The fair value of the current liabilities approximates the book value due to their short-term character.

Notes**1. Payables to group companies**

An interest rate of 0% is applicable to the intercompany balances. In respect of repayment and securities, no agreements have been made.

2. Tax and social security charges

	31-mrt-2025	31-mrt-2024
	€	€
Value added tax Netherlands	652,273	348,404
Wage tax	306,918	279,160
Social security premiums	47,597	57,588
Corporate income tax	36,087	-
	<hr/> 1,042,875	<hr/> 685,151

Assets and liabilities not recognised in balance sheet

The obligations from operational leases at the end of the reporting period for office and motor cars can be specified as follows:

	€
<i>Obligations to pay:</i>	
Within one year	276,605
Between one and five years	1,275,954
After five years	304,919
	<hr/>
Total	1,857,478

According to the contract, the company has an obligation to rent for 7 years (30-06-2032) for leasehold office.

10. Net turnover

	202425	202324
	€	€
The Netherlands	15,622,027	14,529,253
Other EU countries	16,296,923	15,611,619
Dubai	5,205,874	384,032
	<u>37,124,824</u>	<u>30,524,904</u>

The breakdown of revenue by category is as follows:

	202425	202324
	€	€
Trade activities	37,124,824	30,524,904
Professional services and consultancy	20,111,277	13,889,018
	<u>57,236,101</u>	<u>44,413,922</u>

11. Wages and salaries

	202425	202324
	€	€
Wages and salaries	9,166,061	8,482,585
Social security charges	912,313	640,748
Pension contributions	314,928	281,967
Other employee costs	228,160	467,110
	<u>10,621,462</u>	<u>9,872,410</u>

Average number of employees 69

During 2024-25, 66 employees were employed on a full-time basis (2023-24: 65).

12. Amortisation and depreciation and impairment on intangible and tangible fixed assets

	202425	202324
	€	€
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	-	-
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	61,174	66,613
	<u>61,174</u>	<u>66,613</u>

13. Other Operating Expenses

	202425	202324
	€	€
Rent	285,120	310,481
Insurance	21,221	15,995
Selling and Distribution	6,586,150	2,926,316
Repairs and Maintenance	37,271	31,963
Printing and stationery	4,888	4,731
Travelling and conveyance	489,467	397,265
Overseas travel and export promotion	361,662	372,794
Communication	54,694	57,994
Professional, legal and consultancy	3,722,645	2,103,727
Payments to auditors	19,000	19,000
Miscellaneous expenses	881,090	816,670
	<u>12,463,208</u>	<u>7,056,936</u>

14. Interest income and expense

	202425	202324
	€	€
Exchange differences	33,206	45,670
Interest and similar expenses	(27)	5,222
	<u>33,179</u>	<u>50,892</u>

15. Tax on result

The tax on the result from ordinary business activities, amounting to € 295,218 (2024 : € 239,083) can be specified as follows:

	202425	202324
	€	€
Result before tax	1,189,295	988,307
Corporate income tax current financial year	295,218	242,671
Corporate income tax previous financial years	-	(3,588)
Tax on result	<u>295,218</u>	<u>239,083</u>
Income Tax rate		
2024/2025 (2023/2024) First 200,000	19.0%	19.0%
2024/2025 (2023/2024) Above 200,000	25.8%	25.8%
Effective Tax Rate	24.8%	24.2%

16. Events Subsequent to Balance Sheet

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the company has initiated the acquisition of shares of Taro Pharmaceuticals Europe B.V. from Taro Pharmaceuticals Industries Limited.

17. Related parties

	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
	€	€
Sales of Goods		
Sun Pharmaceuticals Germany GmbH	50,282	13,888
SunPharma UK Ltd	627,719	68,108
Sun Pharma France	-	199,053
Sun Pharma Italia Srl	-	138,381
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries JAFZA	7,792,239	-
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries DMCC	-	384,032
Taro Pharmaceutical Industries Israel	-	871,054
	8,470,240	1,674,516
Other Income (incl Management Fees)		
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries DMCC	1,587,348	6,177,965
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries JAFZA	9,337,882	-
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	277,425	415,960
Sun Pharmaceuticals Germany GmbH	1,024,127	1,005,741
Sun Pharma Advanced Research Co. Ltd.	261,295	587,907
Alkaloida Chemical Company Zrt.	97,246	105,985
Basics GmbH	1,268,521	1,545,776
Sun Pharma Laboratorios SLU	666,101	429,348
Sun Pharma Italia Srl	862,878	727,501
Sun Pharma France	2,788,570	1,073,235
SunPharma UK Ltd	1,645,181	1,433,534
Terapia SA	357,728	386,066
	20,174,302	13,889,018
<i>Other Income from SPIL DMCC includes an accrual of €0 (2024 : €63,029).</i>		
Purchase of Goods/Packing Material		
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries DMCC	-	2,699,220
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries JAFZA	3,200,886	-
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	22,228,997	23,637,810
Terapia SA	26,788	32,338
Sun Pharma Laboratorios SLU	5,340	-
Taro Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	653,099	51,108
Sun Pharmaceuticals Germany GmbH	64,238	-
Sun Pharma Italia Srl	18,720	-
Sun Pharmaceuticals France	29,161	-
	26,227,229	26,420,477
Interest Expense		
Basics GmbH	-	5,222
	-	5,222

	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
	€	€
Other Expenses (incl Management Fees)		
Alkaloida Chemical Company Zrt.	2,248,616	1,803,355
Basics GmbH	270,544	270,260
Terapia SA	2,996,935	2,609,492
Sun Pharma Italia Srl	-	34,774
Sun Pharma France	900,251	905,884
Sun Pharma Switzerland	267,981	239,387
SunPharma UK Ltd	622,713	576,720
Ranbaxy Poland Sp Zoo	5,622	5,424
Sun Pharma Laboratorios SLU	57,764	106,202
	7,370,426	6,551,498
Trade Receivables		
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	2,268,707	1,413,575
Sun Pharmaceuticals Germany GmbH	236,316	93,287
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Australia	-	6,948
Sun Pharma ANZ PTY Ltd	-	1,538
Alkaloida Chemical Company Zrt.	8,922	9,785
Sun Pharma Italia Srl	368,132	549,050
Sun Japan	-	17,451
Sun Pharma US	-	8,971
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries DMCC	-	1,716,777
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries JAFZA	10,211,049	-
Sun Pharma (Netherlands) BV	122,923	69,639
Basics GmbH	279,153	142,607
Sun Pharma Laboratorios SLU	142,132	146,739
Sun Pharma France	1,180,190	285,930
SunPharma UK Ltd	854,965	374,746
Terapia S.A.	220,137	86,145
Sun Pharma Laboratories Ltd.	2,544	2,544
Sun Pharmaceutical Medicare Ltd.	454	454
Sun Pharma Advance Research Co Ltd.	61,188	468,194
Alchemee LLC	3,200	-
Sun Pharma Philippines Inc.	17,112	-
Sun Pharma Industries Inc.	8,971	-
Taro Pharmaceutical Industries Israel	-	204
	15,986,095	5,394,584
Loans Taken		
Basics GmbH	-	-
	-	-

	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
	€	€
Trade Payable		
Alkaloida Chemical Company Zrt.	792,792	282,177
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries DMCC	-	930,052
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries JAFZA	3,270,204	-
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	11,607,209	3,869,461
Terapia SA	381,027	366,165
Taro Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	1,600	-
Basics GmbH	38,491	67,012
Ranbaxy (U.K.) Ltd.	48,059	58,884
Sun Pharma Switzerland Ltd.	19,785	17,340
Sun Pharma France	207,267	396,665
Sun Pharma Laboratorios SLU	-	15,129
Ranbaxy Poland Sp Zoo	478	477
Sun Pharmaceuticals Industries Inc.	31,442	-
	16,398,354	6,003,363

18. Previous year numbers have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary.

19. Other information

19.1. Articles of association governing profit appropriation

Article 23 of the articles of association states the following regarding profit appropriation:

1. The profits of the Company shall be at disposal of the General Meeting.
2. The Company may distribute profits only if and to the extent that its shareholders' equity is greater than the sum of the paid and called-up part of the issued capital and the reserves which must be virtue of the law.
3. Dividends may be paid only after approval and adoption of the annual accounts which show that they are justified.
4. For the purpose of determining the allocation of profits any shares of depository receipts held by the Company and any shares or depository receipts of which the Company has a usufruct shall not be taken into account.
5. The General Meeting may resolve to declare interim dividends. A resolution to declare an interim dividend from the profits realised in the current financial year may also be passed by the Board of Directors. Dividend payments as referred to in this paragraph may be made only if the provision in paragraph 2 has been met.
6. A general Meeting declaring a dividend may direct that it is to be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets.

19.2. Independent Auditor's report

For the independent auditors report please refer to the next page.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: The Shareholders and Board of Directors of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V.

A. REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2025-25 INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

We were engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2025 of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. based in Hoofddorp.

In our opinion, the accompanying annual report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. for the financial year ended 31st March 2025 and of its result for the financial year 2024/2025 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as of 31st March 2025;
- the profit and loss account for the period 1st April 2024 up to and including 31st March 2025 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 Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. in accordance with the Wet Toezicht Accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), 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 that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter paragraph and findings

This auditor's report is intended solely for Sun Pharmaceutical Industries (Europe) B.V. and Shareholders. This auditor's report is provided solely in the context of the Board of Directors and Shareholders and should therefore not be used for other purposes.

Audit approach to fraud risks

The level of detail that must be provided in the auditor's report to describe how fraud risks that may lead to material misstatement have been addressed during the audit is a matter of professional judgment and is adapted to the specific circumstances and complexity of the audit. In accordance with paragraph 29B of SA 700, the auditor can describe:

- the risks of fraud that required attention during the audit.
- a reference to any disclosures in the financial statements.
- a brief overview of the work carried.
- an indication of the outcome of the auditor's work.
- important observations regarding the matter.

Or a combination of these elements.

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

Audit approach going concern

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern assumption. The appropriateness of this assumption depends on management's estimate of future cash flows.

The Board of Directors has drawn up the financial statements based on the going concern assumption of all the activities for the period of 12 months from the date of the preparation of the annual accounts. Our work to evaluate the management's going concern assessment includes:

- Consider whether the management's going concern assessment contains all Relevant information of which we have knowledge as a result of our audit of the financial statements and make inquiries with the board about the most important assumptions and considerations;
- Verify that management has not identified any events or circumstances that may cast reasonable doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern (hereinafter: going concern risks);
- Evaluate the operating results forecast and the related cash flows compared to the previous financial year, developments in the business and any information of which we are aware as a result of our audit;

- Analyse whether the current and the necessary financing for the continuation of the entire business activities is guaranteed; and
- Inquiries with the management about its knowledge of going concern risks after the period of the going concern assessment carried out by management.

The outcome of our risk assessment procedures did not give reason to perform additional audit procedures on management's going concern assessment. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern.

B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We were engaged to read the other information and, based on our knowledge and understanding to be obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, to consider whether the other information contains material misstatements.

The management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and by International Financial Reporting Standard 15 as adopted by the European Union.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the management for the financial statements

The 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, the 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.

The 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 responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on conducting the audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing.

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

Our audit has been performed according to the Dutch Auditing Standards with a high level of assurance. 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 scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements.

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

- 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 entity'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.

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

The Hague, 8 May 2025

IAC Audit & Assurance B.V.

drs. S. Ramdas RA

S.R.