

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: Shareholders of TERAPIA S.A.

Opinion

1 We have audited the financial statements of **TERAPIA S.A.** ("the Company"), Headquarter: Str. Fabricii, Nr. 124, Cluj-Napoca, Cluj 400632, Romania, Fiscal Identification Code 15357398, which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the profit and loss account, the cash flow statement, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

2 The financial statements as of March 31, 2026 identify as follow:

▶ Net assets/Total equity and reserves:	RON 1.411.915.085
▶ Net profit of the year:	RON 426.722.729

3 In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Order of the Minister of Public Finance no. 1802/2014, with subsequent amendments (OMFP 1802/2014).

Basis for Opinion

4 We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and Law no. 162/2017 (the Law). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Romania, including the Law, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matters

5 This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Other Information - Administrator's Report

6 The administrators are responsible for preparation and presentation of other information. The other information comprises the Administrator's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

With regards to the Administrator's Report, we have read and report whether it was prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the OMFP 1802/2014, articles 489-492.

Based exclusively on the activities that should be done during the audit of the financial statements, in our opinion:

- a) Information presented in the Administrators' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements have been prepared, is in accordance, in all material respects, with financial statements;
- b) The Administrators' Report has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with OMFP 1802/2014, articles 489-492.

Besides this, based on our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment gained during the audit of financial statements for the year ended at March 31, 2026, we shall report whether we identified any information included into Administrators' Report that is material misstated. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Report on Information Relating to Corporate Income Tax for the year ended at March 31, 2025

7 The Company's administrators are responsible for ensuring, based on the knowledge and resources available to them, that the report on information relating to corporate income tax is prepared in a consistent manner or, as applicable, in compliance with Articles 592³-592⁸ of the Accounting Regulations approved by Order of the Ministry of Public Finance no. 1802/2014, and that it is published and made available in accordance with Article 592¹² of the same Accounting Regulations.

8 In connection with our audit of the Company's financial statements as at March 31, 2026, we have considered whether, for the financial year preceding the financial year for which the audited financial statements were prepared, the Company was required, pursuant to Articles 592³-592⁸ of the Accounting Regulations approved by Order of the Ministry of Public Finance no. 1802/2014, to publish a report on information relating to corporate income tax and, if so, whether such report was published in accordance with Article 592¹² of the same Accounting Regulations. Based on the information available at local level, we report that the Company was required to publish a report on information relating to corporate income tax, and such report was published.

Responsibilities of Management and Those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

9 Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with OMFP 1802/2014, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

11 Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

13 As part of an audit in accordance with the audit standards adopted by the Romanian Chamber of Financial Auditors, which are based on International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- (a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- (b) Obtain 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;
- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- (d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- (e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

14 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.

On behalf of:

BDO Audit SRL

Authorized by the Authority for Public Supervision of Statutory
Audit Activity (ASPAAS) Under FA18

Bucharest, Romania

May 14, 2026

Partner: Bogdan Nistorescu

Authorized by the Authority for Public Supervision of Statutory
Audit Authorization AF4304

Refer to the original signed Romanian version

S.C. TERAPIA S.A.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Prepared in accordance with
the Order of the Ministry of Public Finance no. 1802/2014
with subsequent amendments

31 MARCH 2026

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BALANCE SHEET
For the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts are expressed in RON, unless specified otherwise)

Balance sheet as of 31 March 2026
(in accordance with OMF 1802/2014)

Element name	Row no.	Balance as of	
		The beginning of the year 01.04.2025	The end of the year 31.03.2026
A	B	1	2
A. NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
I. INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
1. Set-up costs (account 201-2801)	01		
2. Development costs (account 203-2803-2903)	02		
3. Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, similar rights and assets and other intangible assets (account 205+208-2805-2808-2905-2908)	03	619,655,169	609,593,440
4. Goodwill (account 2071-2807)	04		
5. Intangible assets for exploration and evaluation of mineral resources (account 206-2806-2906)	05		
6. Advance payments (account 4094)	06		
TOTAL (row01 to 06)	07	619,655,169	609,593,440
II. TANGIBLE ASSETS			
1. Freehold land and buildings (account 211+212-2811-2812-2911-2912)	08	205,734,591	203,512,045
2. Plant and machinery (account 213+223--2813-2913)	09	27,910,195	43,353,181
3. Other plant, machinery and fixtures (account 214+224-2814-2914)	10	3,449,416	3,795,133
4. Real estate investments (account 215-2815-2915)	11		
5. Tangible fixed assets in progress (account 231-2931)	12	6,261,046	25,012,138
6. Real estate investments in progress (account 235-2935)	13		
7. Tangible assets for exploration and evaluation of mineral resources (account 216-2816-2916)	14		
8. Productive biological assets (account 217+227-2817-2917)	15		
4. Advance payments (account 4093)	16	9,597,454	162,598
TOTAL (row08 to 16)	17	252,952,702	275,835,095
III. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS			
1. Investments in subsidiaries (account 261-2961)	18		
2. Loans to subsidiaries (account 2671+2672-2964)	19		
3. Investments in associates and jointly controlled entities (account 262+263-2962)	20		
4. Loans granted to entities related to the company on the grounds of investments in associates and jointly controlled (account 2673+2674-2965)	21		
5. Investments owned as assets (account 265+266-2963)	22		
6. Other loans (account 2675+2676+2677+2678+2679-2966-2968)	23	72,563	72,566
TOTAL (row18 to 23)	24	72,563	72,566
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS (row07+17+24)	25	872,680,434	885,501,101
B. CURRENT ASSETS			
I. INVENTORIES			
1. Raw materials and consumables (account 301+321+302+322+303+323 +/-308+351+358+381+328+/-388-391-392-3951-3958-398)	26	27,233,685	33,620,240
2. Work in progress (account 331+332+341+/-348-393-3941-3952)	27	2,367,553	4,042,225

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BALANCE SHEET
For the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts are expressed in RON, unless specified otherwise)

Element name	Row no.	Balance as of	
		The beginning of the year 01.04.2025	The end of the year 31.03.2026
A	B	1	2
3. Finished goods and merchandise (account 345+346+/-348+354+356+357+361+326+/-368+371+327+/-378-3945-3946-3953-3954-3956-3957-396-397-4428)	28	100,283,466	115,011,133
4. Advance payments for the acquisition of inventories (account 4091)	29	5,627,397	2,835,289
TOTAL (row26 to 29)	30	135,512,101	155,508,887
II. RECEIVABLES			
1. Trade receivables (account 2675+2676+2678+2679-2966-2968+4092+411+413+418-491)	31	581,364,451	716,648,213
2. Receivables from non-consolidated associated companies (account 451-495)	32	33,964,080	19,002,889
3. Receivables from other equity investments (account 453-495)	33		
4. Other receivables (account 425+4282+431+437+4382+441+4424+4428+444+445+446+447+4482+4582+461+473-496+5187)	34	19,505,576	25,961,529
5. Subscribed and not paid in share capital (account 456-495)	35		
Receivables representing dividends distributed during the financial year (account 463)	35a		
TOTAL (row31 to 35)	36	634,834,107	761,612,631
III. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS			
1. Investments in subsidiaries (account 501-591)	37		
2. Other short term investments (account 505+506+508-595-596-598+5113+5114)	38	11,424,719	51,148,162
TOTAL (row37 to 38)	39	11,424,719	51,148,162
IV. PETTY CASH AND BANK ACCOUNT BALANCES (account 5112+512+531+532+541+542)	40	24,655,573	22,687,804
CURRENT ASSETS - TOTAL (row30+36+39+40)	41	806,426,500	990,957,484
C. ACCRUED EXPENSES (account 471) (row43+44)	42	1,189,991	449,242
Amounts taken over a period of up to 1 year	43	1,189,991	449,242
Amounts taken over a period of more than 1 year	44		
D. LIABILITIES: AMOUNTS DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR			
1. Debenture loans (account 161+1681-169)	45		
2. Amounts owed to credit institutions (account 1621+1622+1624+1625+1627+1682+5191+5192+ 5198)	46		
3. Advance payments received for orders (account 419)	47	75,687	91
4. Trade debts – suppliers (account 401+404+408)	48	288,694,586	262,438,175
5. Bills of exchange payable (account 403+405)	49		
6. Amounts due to non-consolidated associated companies (account 1661+1685+2691+451)	50	32,556,772	55,499,801
7. Amounts due to other equity investments (account 1663+1686+2692+453)	51		
8. Other liabilities, including tax and social security contributions liabilities (account 1623+1626+167+1687+2695+421+423+424+426+427+ 4281+431+436 +437+4381+441+4423+4428+444+446+447+4481+455+456+457+4581 +462+4661+467+473+509+5186+5193+5194+5195+5196+5197)	52	104,775,355	126,855,494
TOTAL (row45 to 52)	53	426,102,400	444,793,561

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BALANCE SHEET
For the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts are expressed in RON, unless specified otherwise)

Element name	Row no.	Balance as of	
		The beginning of the year 01.04.2025	The end of the year 31.03.2026
A	B	1	2
E. NET CURRENT ASSETS/NET CURRENT LIABILITIES (row41+43-53-70-73-76)	54	380,622,339	546,293,063
F. TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES (row25+44+54)	55	1,253,302,773	1,431,794,164
G. LIABILITIES: AMOUNTS DUE AFTER ONE YEAR			
1. Debenture loans (account 161+1681-169)	56		
2. Amounts payable to credit institutions (account 1621+1622+1624+1625+1627+1682+5191+5192+5198)	57		
3. Advance payments received for orders (account 419)	58		
4. Trade debts – suppliers (account 401+404+408)	59		
5. Bills of exchange payable (account 403+405)	60		
6. Amounts due to non-consolidated associated companies (account 1661+1685+2691+451)	61		
7. Amounts due to other equity investments (account 1663+1686+2692+453)	62		
8. Other liabilities, including tax and social security contributions liabilities (account 1623+1626+167+1687+2695+421+423+424+426+427+ 4281+431+436 +437+4381+441+4423+4428+444+446+447+4481+455+456+457+4581 +462+4661+467+473+509+5186+5193+5194+5195+5196+5197)	63		
TOTAL (row56 to 63)	64		
H. ACCRUED LIABILITIES			
1. Accrued for employee benefits (account 1515+1517)	65	5,788,957	7,687,878
2. Accrued taxes payable (account 1516)	66	8,623,180	8,370,042
3. Other accrued liabilities and provisions (account 1511+1512+1513+1514+1518)	67	230,690	230,690
TOTAL ACCRUED LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS (row65 to 67)	68	14,642,827	16,288,610
I. DEFERRED INCOME			
1. Investment subsidies (account 475) (row70+71)	69	4,425,360	3,910,571
Amounts to be retaken in a period under a year (account 475)	70	891,752	320,102
Amounts to be retaken in a period over a year (account 475)	71	3,533,608	3,590,469
2. Deferred income (account 472) - total (row73+74) of which:	72		
Amounts to be retaken in a period under a year (account 472)	73		
Amounts to be retaken in a period over a year (account 472)	74		
3. Deferred income related to assets received from customers transfer (ct.478) (row76+77)	75		
Amounts to be retaken in a period under a year (account 478)	76		
Amounts to be retaken in a period over a year (account 478)	77		
Negative goodwill (account 2075)	78		
TOTAL (row69+72+75+78)	79	4,425,360	3,910,571
J. CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
I. CAPITAL			
1. Subscribed and paid in capital (account 1012)	80	24,993,398	24,993,398
2. Subscribed and not paid in capital (account 1011)	81		
3. Patrimony (autonomous companies) (account 1015)	82		

S.C. TERAPIA S.A.
BALANCE SHEET
For the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts are expressed in RON, unless specified otherwise)

Element name	Row no.	Balance as of	
		The beginning of the year 01.04.2025	The end of the year 31.03.2026
A	B	1	2
4. Patrimony of national research and development institutes (Account 1018)	83		
5. Other equity (account 1031)	84		
TOTAL (row80 to 84)	85	24,993,398	24,993,398
II. PREMIUMS RELATED TO CAPITAL (account 104)	86	372,839	372,839
III. REVALUATION RESERVE (account 105)	87	161,266,915	158,387,116
IV. OTHER RESERVES			
1. Legal reserve (account 1061)	88	8,617,940	8,617,940
2. Statutory or contractual capital reserve (account 1063)	89		
3. Other reserves (account 1068)	90	38,118,381	38,118,381
TOTAL (row88 to 90)	91	46,736,321	46,736,321
Own shares (account 109)	92		
Gains on own equity instruments (account 141)	93		
Losses on own equity instruments (account 149)	94	782,785	782,785
V. PROFIT / (LOSS) BROUGHT FORWARD (account 117)	95	657,590,569	755,485,468
	96		
VI. PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR (account 121)	97	344,949,081	426,722,729
	98		
Profit appropriation (account 129)	99		
TOTAL EQUITY (row85+86+87+91-92+93-94+95-96+97-98-99)	100	1,235,126,338	1,411,915,085
Public patrimony (account 1016)	101		
Private patrimony (account 1017)	102		
TOTAL CAPITAL (row100+101+102) (row25+41+42-53-64-68-79)	103	1,235,126,338	1,411,915,085

ADMINISTRATOR,

Dragoş Eugen Damian

ECONOMIC DIRECTOR,

Bucur Paul Cosmin

S.C. TERAPIA S.A.
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts are expressed in RON, unless specified otherwise)

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2026
(in accordance to OMF 1802/2014)

INDICES	Row no.	Financial year	
		Previous	Current
A	B	1	2
1.Net turnover (row02+03-04+ 05+06)	01	1,419,608,363	1,544,344,037
- of which, the net turnover of the predominant activity actually carried out	01a	1,387,799,860	1,539,937,356
- of which, the net turnover of the operations on the national territory	01b	1,135,321,776	1,253,059,730
Sales of produced goods (account 701+702+703+704+705+706+708)	02	800,326,276	884,422,960
Sales of goods purchased for resale (account 707)	03	1,148,013,172	1,259,387,950
Trade discounts granted (account 709)	04	528,731,085	599,466,873
Interest income of entities cancelled from the General Register and which have leasing contracts in progress (account766)	05		
Subsidies related to the net turnover (account 7411)	06		
2.Inventories variation (account 711+712) Balance C	07	2,091,954	7,789,245
Balance D	08		
3.Own production capitalized (account 721+722)	09		
4.Income from revaluation of tangible assets (account 755)	10	206	
5.Real estate investments production income (account 725)	11		
6.Income from subsidies (account 7412+7413+7414+7415+7416+7417+7419)	12		
7.Other operating income (account 751+758+7815)	13	1,783,041	1,007,259
- out of which income from negative goodwill (acc.7815)	14		
- out of which income from investment subsidies (acc.7584)	15	891,960	514,789
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES (row01+07-08+09+10+11+12+13)	16	1,423,483,564	1,553,140,541
8.a) Expenses related to raw materials and consumables (account 601+602)	17	90,205,849	97,731,411
Other material expenses (account 603+604+606+608)	18	5,304,207	6,382,486
b) Other utilities expenses (electricity, heating and water) (account 605-7413)	19	11,908,122	11,481,039
- of which, expenditure on energy consumption (ct. 6051)	19a	8,242,361	7,592,035
- of which, expenditure on natural gas consumption (ct. 6053)	19b	3,201,479	3,400,243
Expenses regarding goods for resale (account 607)	20	360,830,561	360,294,840
Trade discounts received (account 609)	21	5,224,816	8,292,283
9.Personnel expenses (row23+24)	22	166,782,212	185,924,904
a) Salaries (account 641+642+643+644)	23	163,256,126	181,984,221
b) Expenses related to social security contributions (account 645+646)	24	3,526,086	3,940,683
10.a) Value adjustment related to tangible and intangible assets (row26a+26-27)	25	25,606,457	25,665,524
a.1) Expenses for assets depreciation and amortization (account 6811)	26a	25,527,874	25,352,837
a.2) Expenses (account 6813+6817+from acc.6818)	26	78,583	405,393
a.3) Revenues (account 7813+from acc.7818)	27		92,706
b) Value adjustment for current assets (row29-30)	28	12,819,302	(14,623,968)
b.1) Expenses (account 654+6814+from acc.6818)	29	22,926,704	11,160,798
b.2) Revenues (account 754+7814+from acc.7818)	30	10,107,402	25,784,766
11.Other operating expenses (row32+33+33d+33f+33h+33j+34+35+36+37)	31	361,941,160	392,326,468
11.1. Third party services expenses (account 611+613+614+615+621+622+623+624+625+626+627+628)	32	233,963,550	272,041,976

S.C. TERAPIA S.A.
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts are expressed in RON, unless specified otherwise)

INDICES	Row no.	Financial year	
		Previous	Current
A	B	1	2
11.2. Expenses with royalties, administrativ locations and rents (ct. 612), of which:	33	10,937,570	11,321,813
-expenses with royalties (account 6121)	33a		
-expenses with administrativ locations (account 6122)	33b		
-expenses with rents (account 6123)	33c	10,937,570	11,321,813
11.3. Expenses related to intellectual property rights (acc. 616), of which:	33d	135,769	110,543
-expenses in the relationship with affiliated entities	33e		
11.4. Management expenses (account 617), of which:	33f	865,245	68,346
-expenses in the relationship with affiliated entities	33g		
11.5. Consulting expenses (account 618), of which:	33h	150,239	1,037,755
-expenses in the relationship with affiliated entities	33i		
11.6 Other taxes, duties and similar expenses (account 635+6586)	33j	83,155,396	66,335,469
11.7 Compensations, gifts and assets disposed (account 652)	34	1,112,428	1,174,304
11.8 Expenses from revaluation of tangible assets (account 655)	35		
11.9 Expenses related to calamities and other similar events (account 6587)	36		
11.10 Other expenses (account 651+6581+6582+6583+6588)	37	31,620,963	40,236,262
Expenses related to refinancing interests of entities cancelled from the General Register and which still have leasing contracts in progress (ac. 666)	38		
12.Adjustments related to provisions (rd.40-41)	39	(28,975)	1,645,783
Expenses (account 6812)	40	836,829	1,984,795
Revenues (account 7812)	41	865,804	339,012
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES (row17 to 20-21+22+25+25+31+39)	42	1,030,144,079	1,058,536,204
OPERATING PROFIT OR LOSS:			
Profit(row16-42)	43	393,339,485	494,604,337
Loss(row42-16)	44		
13.Revenues from investments (account 7611+7612+7613)	45		
- from which, income earned from affiliated entities	46		
14.Interest income (account 766)	47	10,052,854	7,625,679
- from which, income from associates	48		
15.Revenues from subsidies for interest due (account 7418)	49		
16.Other financial income (account 762+764+765+767+768)	50	11,848,821	9,219,103
- from which, income from other financial assets	51		
TOTAL FINANCIAL REVENUES (ROW45+47+49+50)	52	21,901,675	16,844,782
17. Value adjustments regarding financial assets and current asset investments (row54-55)	53		
- expenses (account 686)	54		
- income (account 786)	55		
18.Interest expense (account 666)	56	96,115	
- from which, expenses related to associated companies	57		
19.Other financial expenses (account 663+664+665+667+668)	58	9,407,447	9,806,054
TOTAL FINANCIAL EXPENSES (row53+56+58)	59	9,503,562	9,806,054
FINANCIAL PROFIT OR LOSS			
Profit (row52-59)	60	12,398,113	7,038,728
Loss (row59-52)	61		
TOTAL REVENUES (row16+52)	62	1,445,385,239	1,569,985,323
TOTAL EXPENSES (row42+59)	63	1,039,647,641	1,068,342,258
PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX			

S.C. TERAPIA S.A.
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts are expressed in RON, unless specified otherwise)

INDICES	Row no.	Financial year	
		Previous	Current
A	B	1	2
Profit (row62-63)	64	405,737,598	501,643,065
Loss (row63-62)	65		
20.INCOME TAX (account 691)	66	56,068,095	69,183,717
21.Expenses with icome tax resulting from settlement within the fiscal group in the field of income tax (account 694)	66a		
22.Income with icome tax resulting from settlement within the fiscal group in the field of income tax (account 794)	66b		
23.Taxes specific to certain activities (695)	67		
24.Other tax expenses not included above (account 698)	68	4,720,422	5,736,619
NET PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR			
Profit (row64-65-66-67-68-66a+66b)	69	344,949,081	426,722,729
Loss (row65+66+67+68-64+66a-66b)	70		

ADMINISTRATOR,

Dragoş Eugen Damian

ECONOMIC DIRECTOR,

Bucur Paul Cosmin

S.C. TERAPIA S.A.
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts are expressed in RON, unless specified otherwise)

Cash flow Statement
for the year ended 31 March 2026

	12 month period ended at 31.03.2025	12 month period ended at 31.03.2026
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit before taxation and extraordinary items	405,737,598	501,643,065
Adjustments for:		
Loss / profit on disposal of fixed assets	(8,882)	(92,706)
Impairment, depreciation and amortization	25,527,874	25,352,837
Movement in provisions for fixed assets	78,377	312,687
Movements in provisions	(28,875)	1,645,783
Net loss/profit from interest	(9,956,739)	(7,625,679)
Movements in provision for current assets	12,819,302	(14,623,968)
Income from subsidies	(891,960)	(514,789)
(Income)/losses from financial investments	(611,065)	(537,239)
Operating profit before changes in working capital	432,665,630	505,559,991
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(56,139,713)	(129,045,074)
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	7,182,603	(4,758,116)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade and other liabilities	(37,570,372)	6,023,926
Interest paid	(96,115)	
Corporate income tax paid	(53,953,643)	(65,797,147)
Cash generated from operating activities	292,088,391	311,983,580
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Payments for the acquisition of tangible and intangibles assets	(367,959,292)	(38,578,893)
Proceeds from the disposal of fixed assets	8,882	92,706
Payments for the acquisition of short-term financial investments		(39,723,443)
Proceeds from the sale of short-term financial investments	223,539,106	
Interest received	10,052,854	7,625,679
Cash generated from investing activities	(134,358,451)	(70,583,951)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loan repayment		
Loans received		
Dividends paid	(146,109,245)	(243,367,398)
Cash generated from financing activities	(146,109,245)	(243,367,398)
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	11,620,695	(1,967,769)
Cash and cash equivalent at 1 April 2024	13,034,878	24,655,573
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2025	24,655,573	22,268,804

ADMINISTRATOR,
Dragoş Eugen Damian

ECOMOMIC DIRECTOR,
Bucur Paul Cosmin

S.C. TERAPIA S.A.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts are expressed in RON, unless specified otherwise)

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 March 2026

Elements of shareholders' equity		Balance as at 01.04.2025	Increase		Decrease		Balance as at 31.03.2026
			TOTAL, out of which	From transfer	TOTAL, out of which	From transfer	
0		1	2	3	4	5	6
Share capital		24,993,398					24,993,398
Share premium		372,839					372,839
Revaluation reserve		161,266,915			2,879,800	2,879,800	158,387,115
Legal reserve		8,617,940					8,617,940
Other reserves		38,118,381					38,118,381
Retained earnings representing undistributed accumulated profit or accumulated losses	CR	588,314,777	344,949,081	344,949,081	249,933,982		683.329.876
	DR						
Effect of first time adoption of IFRS, except for IAS 29	CR	5,935,237					5.935.237
	DR						
Retained result from correction of accounting errors	CR	664,608					664.608
	DR						
Retained result representing the revaluation reserve surplus	CR	67,457,260	2,879,800	2,879,800			70.337.060
	DR						
Retained result from the application of accounting regulations according to the forth Directive of the European Commission	CR						
	DR	4,781,313					4.781.313
Profit or loss for the year	CR	344,949,081	426,722,729		344,949,081	344,949,081	426.722.729
	DR						
Profit distribution							
Other losses related to equity instruments	CR						
	DR	782,785					782.785
TOTAL		1,235,126,338	774,551,610	347,828,881	597,762,863	347,828,881	1,411,915,085

Equity amounting to RON 1,411,915,085 at 31.03.2026, has increased comparated with 2025 financial year with the amount of RON 176,788,747. This evolution is due to:

- the net profit of the year amounting to RON 426,722,729;
- decrease as a result of the distribution of dividends in the amount of RON 249,933,982.

S.C. TERAPIA S.A.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts are expressed in RON, unless specified otherwise)

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 March 2025

Elements of shareholders' equity		Balance as at 01.04.2025	Increase		Decrease		Balance as at 31.03.2025
			TOTAL, out of which	From transfer	TOTAL, out of which	From transfer	
0		1	2	3	4	5	6
Share capital		24,993,398					24,993,398
Share premium		372,839					372,839
Revaluation reserve		164,790,099			3,523,184	3,523,184	161,266,915
Legal reserve		8,617,940					8,617,940
Other reserves		38,118,381					38,118,381
Retained earnings representing undistributed accumulated profit or accumulated losses	CR	438,597,680	299,677,486	299,677,486	149,960,389		588.314.777
	DR						
Effect of first time adoption of IFRS, except for IAS 29	CR	5,935,237					5,935,237
	DR						
Retained result from correction of accounting errors	CR	664,608					664,608
	DR						
Retained result representing the revaluation reserve surplus	CR	63,934,076	3,523,184	3,523,184			67.457.260
	DR						
Retained result from the application of accounting regulations according to the forth Directive of the European Commission	CR						
	DR	4,781,313					4.781.313
Profit or loss for the year	CR	299,677,486	344,949,081		299,677,486	299,677,486	344.949.081
	DR						
Profit distribution							
Other losses related to equity instruments	CR						
	DR	782,785					782,785
TOTAL		1,040,137,646	648,149,751	303,200,670	453,161,059	303,200,670	1,235,126,338

Equity amounting to RON 1,235,126,338 at 31.03.2025, has increased comparated with 2024 financia year with the amount of RON 194,988,692. This evolution is due to:

- the net profit of the year amounting to RON 344,949,081;
- decrease as a result of the distribution of dividends in the amount of RON 149,960,389.

ADMINISTRATOR,
Dragoş Eugen Damian

DIRECTOR ECONOMIC,
Bucur Paul Cosmin

Notes to the financial statements as of 31 March 2026

These financial statements were prepared by SC Terapia SA (the “Company”) for the year ended the 31 March 2026. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Law on Accounting no. 82/1991 republished, the Order of the Ministry of Public Finance no. 1802/2014 for approving the accounting regulations regarding the individual and consolidated annual financial statements („OMFP 1802/2014”).

For conformity, the references to the Order 1802/2014 have to be understood as comprising its subsequent amendments introduced by normative regulations of the Ministry of Public Finance.

SC Terapia SA opted for a financial year different than the calendar year, the financial year starts on 1 April and ends on 31 March.

These financial statements of SC Terapia SA are prepared for a financial year different than the calendar year and refer to the period 01.04.2025 - 31.03.2026.

NOTE 1: General information

General information regarding the Company:

SC Terapia SA is a Romanian company, part of the Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited since 25 March 2015, engaged in the manufacturing of pharmaceutical products.

The Company’s headquarters are located at 124 Fabricii Street, Cluj- Napoca, Romania.

The Company has the following branches:

- Cluj Napoca, B.dul Muncii no. 10 – business offices;
- Bucharest, Splaiul Unirii, no, 313 – manufacturing site – without operating activity;
- Pata Rat no. FN, county Cluj – residual products warehouse;
- Bucharest, B.dul Dimitrie Pompeiu no, 9 – 9A –business offices;
- Other offices in: Iasi, Brasov, Timisoara, Constanta, Craiova, Galați.

The main shareholder is Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V., a limited liability company, organized under Dutch laws, with headquarters at Polarisavenue 87, 2132JH HOOFFDORP, Amsterdam, Netherlands, and is registered with the Trade Registry in Amsterdam under registration number 33254757.

Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V. is part of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited since 25 March 2015.

The first consolidation is analysed at the level of Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V. which owns the majority of the share capital of SC Terapia SA.

The next level of consolidation is at Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited (parent company) Mumbai.

NOTE 1: General information (continued)

Management structure as of 31 March 2026:

At the end of the year, the Company's Management consisted of the following individuals:

Position	Name
General Manager	Damian Dragoș-Eugen
Financial Manager	Arora Hemant
Human Resources Manager	Marius Nistor (interim)
Economic Manager	Bucur Paul Cosmin
Operations Manager	Chiorean Adrian Alexandru
Commercial Manager	Ungureanu Bogdan Alin

Members of the Board of Directors as of 31 March 2026:

Position	Name
President	Damian Dragoș-Eugen
Member	Savla Prashant Lakhamshi
Member	Sethuraman Viswanathan

The audit fees for 2026 amount to RON 326,931, from which RON 122,599 are due for Statutory Financial Audit.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods

A. ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The elements included in the annual financial statements are evaluated in compliance with the following general accounting principles, according to the accrual basis of accounting. These principles are outlined below:

1. *The going concern principle* – this principle assumes that the Company will continue its normal operations, without initiating a dissolution procedure or significantly reducing its activity.
2. *The consistency principle* – this principle assumes that the Company applies consistently the same rules and standards regarding assessment, recording into accounting and presentation of assets, liabilities and results, ensuring the comparability over time of the accounting information presented.
3. *The prudence principle* – this principle that assumes that the Company in its assessment of the various accounting estimates made must follow a conservative approach and especially:
 - Only the realized profit up to the balance sheet date may be reflected in its results;
 - All known debts during the current financial year or during a preceding financial year must be taken into account, even if these become evident only between the balance sheet date and the financial statements issuance date;

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

- All foreseeable duties and potential losses that appeared during the current financial year or during a preceding financial year must be taken into account, even if these become evident only between the balance sheet date and the financial statements issuance date;
 - All value adjustments caused by impairment must be taken into account, irrespective of whether the result for the financial year is a loss or a profit.
4. *The accrual accounting principle.* Revenues and expenses related to the financial year are recognized, regardless of the date of collection or payment of these revenues or expenses.
 5. *The separate assessment principle of the assets and liabilities.* According to this principle, separable assets or liabilities must be assessed separately.
 6. *The intangibility principle.* The opening balance sheet for every financial year must correspond to the closing balance sheet of the previous financial year.
 7. *The non-compensation principle.* Any compensation between individual assets and liabilities or between revenues and expenses is prohibited, possible compensations between receivables and payables of the entity towards the same entity may be affected, observing the relevant provisions of the laws, only after recording in the accounting records the entire value of the related revenues and expenses.
 8. *Accounting and presentation of balance sheet and income statement items taking into account the economic substance of the transaction or of the commitment.* This requires that economic transactions to be accounted for in accordance with economic reality, putting out rights and obligations/liabilities, and risks associated with these operations.
 9. *The principle of valuation at acquisition cost or production cost.* The items in the financial statements usually are assessed at acquisition cost or production cost. The accounting regulations provide situations where this principle can not be respected.
 10. *The materiality principle.* Any element that has a significant value must be separately presented in the financial statements.

The financial statements were prepared and presented in accordance with the above mentioned principles.

B. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reference currency

The financial statements are presented in RON.

Rounding of the amounts presented was made to plus or minus 1 RON based on two decimals.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

Basis of preparation

These standalone financial statements of the SC Terapia SA were prepared in accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Public Finance no. 1802/2014, modified and completed and in accordance with the Accounting Law 82/1991 (republished).

According to the requirements of OMF 1802/2014, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Romanian laws and regulations.

The source accounting records, on which these financial statements are based, are maintained in RON using the historic cost basis, except where specifically mentioned in the accounting policies on a fair value basis.

The Company opted for a financial year different than the calendar year, the financial year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31. The Company prepared these financial statements for 12 months ended at 31.03.2026, using the trial balance which is in compliance with the regulations outlined above.

These financial statements comprise of:

- Balance sheet;
- Profit and loss account;
- Statement of changes in equity;
- Cash flow statement;
- Notes to the financial statements.

Translation of amounts denominated in foreign currency

Transactions denominated in foreign currency made by the Company are registered in RON at the rate of exchange in force at the date of the transaction.

Exchange rate differences resulting from these transactions and from the translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are presented in the profit and loss account. These balances are translated into RON at the rate of exchange in force at the balance sheet date, as published by the National Bank of Romania.

As of 31.03.2026, the exchange rates for conversion of balances expressed in foreign currency were 1 USD = 4.4463 RON, 1 EUR = 5.0988 RON, 1 GBP = 5.8749 RON, 1 CHF = 5.5546 RON, 1 PLN = 1.1880 RON și 1 RUB = 0.0547 RON.

Comparative statements

For each element of the balance sheet, profit and loss account and the related explanatory notes to the financial statements, where considered necessary, the values of the corresponding elements for the previous financial year are presented.

If the values for the prior period are not comparable with the ones of the current year, this aspect is presented and explained in the explanatory notes.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at their acquisition cost, production cost, contribution value or fair value, as the case may be, depending of the way of entrance into the Company.

The Company recognizes as tangible fixed assets those assets which are intended for use on a continuing basis and which have an entry value established by law.

Tangible fixed assets are presented in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if applicable.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity such that the book value does not differ from the fair value at the balance sheet date.

Tangible fixed assets that are disposed in the year are eliminated from the balance sheet together with the corresponding accumulated depreciation.

Gains or losses resulting from the disposal of a tangible fixed asset are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and their unamortized value, including the disposal costs, and are presented in the profit and loss account under revenues or expenses, as applicable.

Subsequent expenses corresponding to a tangible fixed asset are generally recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Significant improvements (modernizations) are capitalized if they extend the useful life of the asset, or significantly increase the estimated economic benefits to be derived from the use of these assets in the future.

Repairs and minor improvements are recognized in the profit and loss account as incurred.

Land and buildings owned by the Company are presented at fair value which is equal with the market value. The accounting of land is held on two categories: land and land improvement.

Tangible assets in progress represent investments in progress carried out under the own administration or by contract. They are valued at the production costs or the acquisition cost, as the case may be.

The tangible assets in progress are included under the category of assets completed after taking over, commissioning or putting into operation thereof, as the case may be.

Depreciation

The depreciation of tangible fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method, starting from the month following their commissioning, so that the cost or the value of the assets may be expensed over their entire estimated useful lives.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

The useful lives established for different tangible fixed assets categories are presented in the following table:

Category	Years
Buildings	10-50
Technological equipment	3-20
Measurement, control, regulation devices and installations	3-15
Vehicles	3-15
Furniture, office equipment, other tangible fixed assets	3-10

The depreciation period and the remaining useful lives of the tangible fixed assets are reviewed periodically in order to ensure that they are consistent with the estimated flow of the economic benefit resulting from their usage.

Land is not depreciated while land improvements are depreciated on a period of 10 years from the date of the reception.

Revaluation

Revaluation of tangible fixed assets is carried using their fair market value, as of the balance sheet date, by qualified valuation experts.

Revaluation is carried out on a regular basis, so that the accounting value of tangible fixed assets will not differ substantially from that which would be determined using their fair value as of the balance sheet date.

At the revaluation of a tangible asset, the accumulated depreciation at the revaluation date is eliminated from the asset gross book value and the net value, assessed further to the correction by the value adjustments, is recomputed at the asset revaluated value.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized when the realization of future economic benefits by the Company is probable and the asset's cost may be accurately assessed.

Intangible assets are initially recorded at their acquisition or production cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are presented in the balance sheet at their original cost, less accumulated amortization and impairment, if applicable.

An intangible asset reported initially as an expense will not be recognized afterwards as a part of the cost of an intangible asset.

Subsequent expenses corresponding to an intangible fixed asset and also the writing off or the demise of the intangible assets follow the rules of tangible assets.

Intangible assets comprise:

- set up costs;
- development costs;
- concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, similar rights and assets, except for those created inside the entity;

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

- goodwill;
- pre-payments;
- other intangible assets.

The intangible assets of the Company include manufacturing patents (product dossiers) and software.

New software is capitalized at its acquisition cost, provided that the software component is not included with the cost of the respective hardware.

Intangible assets amortization

Intangible assets are amortized on a linear basis on the useful life time specified for each category of intangible assets. The useful life time is established for each category of intangible assets. The period and the amortization method are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

The software is amortized on a linear basis on the useful life time estimated, but no more than 3 years.

The fabrication licenses are amortized on a linear basis on a period between one and five years depending on the value of the intangible asset, starting from the date of obtaining marketing authorization, as follows:

- 1 year for licenses worth up to \$ 10,000 per product;
- 2 years for licenses worth between \$ 10,001 and \$ 20,000 per product;
- 3 years for licenses worth between 20,001\$ and 30,000\$ per product;
- 4 years for licenses worth between 30,001\$ and 50,000\$ per product;
- 5 years for licenses with values exceeding \$ 50,001 per product.

The Company holds all the intellectual property right for the “Uractiv” brand, purchased from a third party, which is amortized over a period of 120 months according to the estimates made by the Company’s management and the accounting policy of the Company.

The set up costs are amortized over a maximum period of 5 years.

The development costs are amortized over the contract period or over the utilization period, as the case may be.

The concessions are amortized on the usage period established by the contract.

When the goodwill is treated as an asset – in the terms established by the applicable accounting regulations - we have to consider the following constraints:

- a) goodwill is amortized over a period of maximum five years;
- b) nonetheless, in exceptional cases, when the life of the goodwill can not be estimated reliably, the entity can amortize the goodwill in a systematic way over a period of up to 10 years.

Licenses and goodwill are tested for impairment at the end of each year.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

Financial investments

The financial assets comprise the shares in affiliated companies, the loans granted to affiliated companies, the participating interests, the loans granted to companies with which the Company in cause is connected in virtue of participating interests, other investments held as assets, other loans.

Warranties, deposits and any security filled by the entity to third-parties are recognized in other receivables.

At balance sheet date, the Company recognizes in financial assets, the other receivables with maturity less than 12 months, the difference is recognized in receivables.

The financial assets which are recognized as assets shall be evaluated at the acquisition cost or the value assessed by the contract of acquiring thereof.

Financial assets shall be disclosed in the balance sheet at the entry value, less the cumulated adjustments for the loss in value.

CURRENT ASSETS

Acknowledgment and valuation of current assets

An asset is classified as a current asset under the following conditions:

- a) is acquired or produced for own use or for sale in the normal operating cycle of the entity;
- b) is held, mainly, for the purpose of trading;
- c) is expected to be realized in a period of 12 months from the balance sheet date;
- d) is represented by non-restricted cash or cash equivalents.

Current assets must be valued at their acquisition cost or production cost, as the case may be, and respecting the paragraph below.

The adjustments in the value of current assets are made for the purpose of their presentation at the smallest market value or, under special circumstances, at another minimum value which can be assigned at the balance sheet date.

Inventories

At the entry in the Company, the stocks are valued at cost. The cost of stocks must include all costs related to the acquisition and processing, as well as other costs incurred to bring the stocks under the current shape and at the location where they are. Below is each category of stocks with their specifics.

Raw materials and packaging materials are recorded at entry and exit at standard cost.

At the end of the reporting period, the effective cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method ("WAC") for the reporting period. At this price, the value of movements and the balance of stocks is recalculated.

NOTE 2. Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

Consumable materials stocks are valued at entry at effective cost. At exit, stocks are valued at effective cost using the weighted average cost method.

Trade goods are goods purchased for resale. They are valued at entry at effective cost. At exit, stocks are valued at effective cost using the weighted average cost method

The finished goods are registered during the month at standard cost. At the end of the reporting period the effective cost of production is being calculated. The differences between the standard cost and the effective cost of the finished goods are registered in differences accounts so the finished goods are registered in the balance sheet at the effective cost.

The selling or the consumptions of the finished goods is done at effective cost, using WAC method. The cost differences for the articles that exit are established as the difference between the value of the products out at standard cost and the value of the products out at effective cost.

The semi-finished goods are registered during the month at standard cost. At the end of the reporting period the effective cost of semi-finished goods is being calculated; the procedure is similar with the one for finished goods.

Work in progress refers to the unfinished production orders at the end of the month. Work in progress is registered during the month at standard cost. At the end of the reporting period the effective production cost of each stage of manufacturing of each order that compose the work in progress is calculated. At the end of the month, the work in progress is recorded at effective production cost, similar to finished goods and semi-finished goods. The cost of work in progress comprises the cost of raw material and packaging material in line with the production recipes.

The standard cost consists of indirect costs on the stock from the previous period, based on information obtained after the allocations of cost and current consumption of raw materials and packaging materials as manufacturing recipes.

The production cost of the finished goods and semi-finished goods contains:

- direct production costs (raw materials and consumables, according to the manufacturing recipes);
- indirect production costs which refer to any expenses that compete indirectly to obtain the finished goods, namely: salaries and related taxes, depreciation, maintenance and repair services, utilities, and other services provided by third parties.

Also, other assets can be presented in the inventories if they meet the requirements for recognition established by the accounting regulations.

At the balance sheet date the inventories are valued at net realizable value. For this purpose, when it is the case, in accounting are reflected the adjustments for depreciation of value.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

The value of adjustments for depreciation of value is calculated as follows:

1. For raw material:

- a. *Aged stock*

All inventories with an age exceeding 730 days from the date of receipt, will be provided at 100% of stock value.

- b. *Expired & Near Expiry Stock*

All those inventories which will expire in next 180 days will be provided at 100% of stock value.

2. Packaging materials

- a. *Aged stock*

All inventories with an age exceeding 270 days from the date of receipt, will be provided at 100% of stock value.

- b. *Expired & Near Expiry Stock*

All those inventories which will expire in next 180 days will be provided at 100% of stock value.

3. For work in progress and semifinished goods

- a. *In process*

All those inventory items for which the process order is open and output not delivered for more than 60 days will be provided at 100% of stock value.

- b. *Expired & Near Expiry Stock*

All those inventory items for which the process order has been completed, but not utilised for more than 540 days from manufacturing date will be provided at 100% of stock value.

All those inventory items which will expire in next 180 days will be provided at 100% of stock value.

4. For trade goods and finished products:

- c. *Expired & Near Expiry Stock*

All those inventory items which will expire in next 180 days will be provided at 100% of stock value.

- d. *Discarded or Rejected Stock*

All those inventory items which are identified as having quality issues/discarded/rejected expired as on valuation date will be provided at 100% of stock value.

For finished goods and goods for resale a supplementary value adjustment is recognised, if it is needed, so that these inventories are recognized at net realizable value.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

As for purchased goods in foreign currency, that are accompanied by an invoice or a transfer document, for which the invoice will come afterwards, the exchange rate used for accounting registration is the one from the date of the reception of the goods.

The inventories are evidenced in synthetic accounts, on inventory categories. The analytic evidence is organized on a quantity-value base, on each article, on inventory categories and administrations.

Short term investments

Short term investments include the titles owned to affiliate entities and other short term investments (bond purchased for realizing profit on a short term shares), short term bank deposits.

On initial recognition, the short term investments are valued at the acquisition cost (purchasing cost, or the value established in contracts).

Foreign currency short term bank deposits are booked at creation at the exchange rate communicated by the National Bank of Romania at the date of creation.

The liquidation of the foreign currency short term bank deposits is made at the exchange rate communicated by the National Bank of Romania at the liquidation date.

If necessary, at the balance sheet date, adjustments for losses in value can be recorded in accounting.

Cash and cash equivalents

The bank accounts include: assets to be received such as checks and trade bills deposited with the banks, local and foreign currency liquidities, entity's check books, overdraft facilities granted in the bank current accounts and utilized at the end of the reporting period, as well as the interests related to liquid assets and bank credits in the current accounts.

The accounting of cash existing in the banks/entity's cashier desk as well as of its movement resulted from the receipts and payments made in cash, are kept separately in RON and foreign currency.

The current bank accounts are developed in the analytic on each individual bank.

The operations referring to the foreign currency amounts received and payments shall be recorded in accounting books at the rate of exchange of the day in which the operations have been performed, as communicated by the National Bank of Romania.

At the end of each month, the exchange rate differences resulting from the valuation of liquid assets in foreign currency and other treasury values, such as state bonds in foreign currency, letters of credit and short term deposits in foreign currency, communicated in the last banking day of each month by the National Bank of Romania, are recorded in the accounting books as financial revenues or expenses from currency exchange differences, as applicable.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

Third parties

The accounting system of third parties ensures the records of the receivables and debts of the entity in its relation with the suppliers, customers, personnel, state authorities, affiliated companies, shareholders/partners and various other debtors and creditors.

The operations regarding purchases or deliveries of commodities and products, works performed or services supplied, as well as other operations performed are recorded in the accounting books of suppliers and customers.

The accounting of settlements with the personnel comprises salary rights, raises, additional amounts, prizes from salary fund, indemnities for holidays as well as those for temporary work incapacity and other rights in cash and/or in kind owed by the entity to the personnel in consideration for the work supplied and which is to be borne, according to regulations in force, from the salary fund.

The accounting of settlements regarding social contributions comprises liabilities for the social security contribution, health insurance contribution and unemployment contribution.

The settlements with the state budget and special funds comprise: tax on profit/income, value added tax, income tax, subsidies to be received and other similar taxes, fees and payments.

The profit/income tax payable must be recognized as a debt within the unpaid amount. If the amount paid exceeds the amount due, then the surplus must be recognized as debenture.

The Company computes profit tax for individual financial statements prepared in accordance with the law in force, and in compliance with tax legislation in force.

The value added tax owed to the state budget shall be determined as the balance between the value of the chargeable tax related to the goods delivered or services performed (input VAT) and the value of the deductible tax for purchases of goods and services (output VAT).

Other taxes, fees, and payments owed to the state budget or to local budgets comprise: tax on buildings, tax on lands, dividends tax, tax on transportation means and other taxes and fees. These taxes are separated in the analytical accounting by types of taxes, fees and other payments owed to the state budget or to local budgets.

The excise duties and special funds included in prices or tariffs are recorded in the appropriate debts accounts without passing through income and expenses accounts.

The accounting of settlements within the group companies and with the shareholders/partners includes the operations that are reciprocally recorded in the books during the same administration period both in the debtor entity's accounting and in that of the creditor entity, as well as the settlements between the shareholders/partners and the entity in respect of the share capital, the dividends owed there to, other settlements with the shareholders/partners, and also the participants' accounts in respect of the joint transactions in the case of the partnership associations.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

Dividends distributed to shareholders, proposed or stated after the balance sheet date, as well as other similar distributions performed from the profit, need not be recognized as a liability at the balance sheet date.

The entity's debts/debentures to other third parties, other than own personnel, customers and suppliers are recorded in the books under the various debtors' accounts.

Taxes payable are recorded for the period for which they are due.

During the annual inventory, for the depreciation of the receivable balances (customers, sundry debtors, related parties), the Company records adjustments.

The policy for receivables value adjustments is presented below:

- For customers in litigation will be recorded a provision of 100%, at the level of outstanding balance;
- For receivables older than 365 days from the invoice date will be recorded a provision of 100%;
- For domestic customers, others than those mentioned above in paragraphs 1 and 2 there will be recorded a provision based on risk analysis that the Company is exposed by dividing the Company litigations occurred in the last financial years to the average customer balance for the same financial years.

The percentage result applying the litigations to the average customer balance is applied to year end domestic customer balance resulting the provision corresponding to the current financial year. During the year, it will follow the same procedure keeping the percentage results from dividing the litigations to year end average customer balance applied to respective month customer balance.

If there are signs that this percentage will not reflect market conditions, this percentage will be reanalysed.

- Specific provision in relation to the customer balances for which, at the balance sheet date, there are objective indications that will become insolvent or bankrupt.

In order to compute the provision/adjustment according to the information presented above, the promissory notes are not considered.

If a company within the group presents documents attesting the transfer of money which represents the value of a receivable, the Company will present in its records the amounts under settlement and will settle the receivable.

The receivables and payables in foreign currency, as a result of the transactions incurred by the Company are recorded in accounting both in RON and in foreign currency. A foreign currency transaction has to be initially recorded at the exchange rate communicated by the National Bank of Romania from the date of the transaction.

The foreign currency exchange differences as compared to the date of the settlement of receivables and debts in foreign currencies at rates of exchange different from those initially recorded in books during the month or as compared to those at which they were disclosed in the previous month must be recognized as revenues or expenses during the period when they are derived or incurred.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

When the receivables or debts in foreign currency are settled during the same month as that when they occurred, the entire foreign exchange difference shall be recognized in that month. When the receivable or the debt in foreign currency is settled during a later month, the foreign exchange difference which occurs until the settlement shall be assessed taking into account the change of the exchange rate occurred during each of such month.

At the end of each month, the receivables and debts in foreign currency are revalued at the exchange rate communicated by the National Bank of Romania from the last banking day of that month. The exchange rate differences encountered are recorded as exchange rate revenues or expenses, as the case may be.

The above provisions are applicable to the receivables and debts in local currency whose settlement is made according to the exchange rate of a foreign currency. In this case, the exchange rate differences incurred are recognized in accounting under other financial revenues or other financial expenses, as the case may be.

The accounting books of third parties are kept by categories, in distinct accounts and the analytical accounts for each individual or legal person, grouped by documents and due dates.

Accounting of commitments and of other off-balance items

The rights and liabilities, as well as certain goods that cannot be included in the entity's assets and liabilities are recorded in books under accounts off balance sheet called order accounts and record accounts.

This category includes commitments (endorsements, bails, guarantees) granted or received in relation to third parties, tangible assets taken on hire, material values received for processing or repair in keep or custody, debtors removed from assets and further pursued, royalties, administrations, rental fees and other similar debts, discounted trade bills not due yet, as well as other securities.

A distinct category of off balance items are the contingent assets and debts.

A contingent asset is a probable asset which appears as a result of events before the balance sheet date and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

A contingent liability is:

- a) a possible liability as a result of past events occurred before the balance sheet date and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity, or
- b) a present obligation as a result of past events occurred before the balance sheet date but which is not recognized because:
 - it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - the amount of obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The contingent assets and liabilities are not shown in the balance sheet, Information is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

Short term debts: amounts which must be paid during a period up to one year

A debt must be classified as a short term debt, also referred to as current debt, when:

- a) it is expected to be settled during the normal operating cycle of the entity;
- b) it is chargeable within 12 months as of the balance sheet date.

Long term debts: amounts which must be paid during a period exceeding one year

The accounting of loans and debts similar to loans is kept under the following categories: loans from bonds and repayment premiums thereof, long and short term bank loans, amounts due to affiliated companies and to those to which participating interests are held, other similar loans and debts, as well as interest related thereof.

Provisions

A provision is a liability of uncertain exigibility or value. A provision is recognized when the Company has a current (legal or constructive) obligation resulting from a past event, when it is likely that an outflow of resources carrying economic benefits may result from the settlement of these obligations, and when the value of the payment can be measured reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each year and adjusted in order to reflect an accurate estimation of the losses that might occur, estimation made taking into consideration all the information known at the moment when the financial statements are prepared.

Provisions are set for items such as:

- a) litigations, fines or penalties, damages, compensations and other uncertain debts;
- b) expenses in connection to the service activity during the guarantee period and other expenses regarding the guarantee granted to the customers;
- c) tangible assets decommissioning and other similar actions related to it;
- d) restructuring activities;
- e) retirement pensions and other similar liabilities;
- f) taxes;
- g) completion of the employment contract;
- h) premiums to be granted to staff depending on the profits made, according to legal or contractual provisions;
- i) provisions related to concession agreements;
- j) provisions for pecuniary interest contracts;
- k) other provisions.

The accounting of provisions is kept depending on the types of provisions, according to their nature, purpose and the scope for which they were established.

The Company sets provisions for litigations, completion of the employment contract, environment expenses and for other taxes. The Company records the provisions for taxes in relation to amounts representing future fiscal consequences of items that currently generate taxable temporary differences between their accounting base and tax base.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

When the provision is no longer necessary for the purpose for which it was established, it is reversed as income.

Subsidies

Subsidies comprise subsidies related to assets and subsidies related to revenues.

The following shall be disclosed separately under subsidies:

- government subsidies;
- non-reimbursable loans like subsidies;
- other amounts received as subsidies.

Subsidies related to assets have the effect of purchase / acquisition / construction of fixed assets.

Subsidies related to income comprise all the subsidies other than those for assets.

A government subsidy may take the form of the transfer of a non-monetary asset, and in this case the subsidy and the asset shall be recorded in books at the fair value.

Inventory excess of tangible and intangible assets and the donations are also recorded in accounting under the subsidy accounts.

The subsidies shall be systematically recognized as revenues of the periods corresponding to related expenses which these subsidies are to off-set.

The accounting of subsidies is kept under applicable accounting regulations and considering contractual provisions when appropriate.

The subsidies are not recorded in books directly under the capital and reserves accounts.

Equity

Equity represents the residual interest of shareholders in the entity's assets after deducting all liabilities.

The subscribed and paid in share capital is separately recorded in the accounting books, based on the incorporation articles of the legal person and the justifying documents as regards the capital payments.

Share premiums (issuance, merger, contribution, conversion) are the excess of the issuance value less the par value of the shares or social parts.

The accounting of reserves is kept by reserve categories as follows: legal reserves, statutory reserves or contractual reserves and other reserves.

In accordance with the Romanian legislation, companies must allocate an amount equal to at least 5% of the profit before taxation to legal reserves, until the value of the legal reserves reaches 20% of the value of capital. Once the legal reserves reach this level, the Company may allocate additional funds to the legal reserves, depending on its own requirements.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

Statutory or contractual reserves are formed on annual basis from the entity's net profit, according to the provisions in its incorporation articles.

Other reserves not provided for by law or by statute may be formed optionally, based on the net profit, to cover the accounting losses or for other purposes, according to the decision of the general shareholders or partners meeting, by observing the legal provisions.

Revaluation reserves

Pluses or minuses resulted from the revaluation of non-current assets are recognized in revaluation reserve.

The revaluation reserves decrease can be made only in the limit of the existing credit balance.

The revaluation reserve must be reduced to the extent that the amounts transferred there to be no longer necessary for the implementation of the valuation method used.

The revaluation reserves of non-current assets have a non-distributable character.

The revaluation surplus included in revaluation reserve is capitalized through direct transfer in retained earnings, as long as the surplus is achieved.

The gain is considered realized as long as it is used by the entity and depreciated.

Transfer between reserves is realized on a quarterly basis and at the end of the financial year.

The value of the transferred reserve is equal with the difference between depreciation of the asset computed at the gross revaluated value and the depreciation computed at the initial cost of the asset.

Profit and loss

Profit or loss is established on a cumulative basis from the beginning of the financial period, as the difference between income and expenditure of the period. The final result of the financial period is established at the end of the exercise and represents the final balance of the profit and loss account.

The distribution of the profit is registered in accounting based on destination after the approval of the financial statements.

The profit distribution is made in accordance with the decision of general meeting of the shareholders according to the Romanian law.

The amounts representing reserves created from the profit of the current financial year are shown under the account "Profit appropriation", according to legal provisions.

The profit which is not distributed is transferred to retained earnings.

The retained result from changes in accounting policies and the retained result from correction of accounting errors are separately highlighted in the retained earnings.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

The accounting loss reported is covered from the profit of the financial exercise and the reported one, from reserves, and equity, in accordance with the general meeting of the shareholders, according to the Romanian law.

Revenues

Revenues are increases of economic benefits registered during an accounting period as inputs or increases of assets or decreases of liabilities, which materializes as a growth of shared capital, other than the shareholders contribution.

Revenues are recognized in the profit and loss account when it is likely that the Company will derive the benefits associated with the underlying transactions, and a reliable estimate of the value of these benefits can be made.

The accounting of revenues is kept depending on the types of revenues, according to their nature, as follows:

- a) operating revenues;
- b) financial revenues.

Operating revenue comprise:

- a) revenues from the sale of products and commodities, work performed and services supplied;
- b) revenues from inventory variation;
- c) revenues from the production of assets;
- d) revenues from operating subsidies;
- e) other revenues from the current activity.

Revenues from the sale of goods are recorded in accounting books at the moment of handing over the goods to the purchaser, of the delivery of the goods based on invoice or in other conditions as provided for in the contract, which certify the transfer of the ownership right on such goods, to the customers.

Revenues from the sale of goods are recognized at the moment when the following conditions are met:

- a) the entity has transferred the material risks and benefits deriving from the ownership of goods to the purchaser;
- b) the entity does not administrate the sold goods and does not have control over them;
- c) revenues and expenses respectively derived or incurred by the transaction may be quantified,
- d) it is probable that the economic benefits will be generated for the entity and;
- e) the costs of the transaction can be valued in a credible manner.

The other categories of revenue are recognized if they meet the requirements for recognition established by the accounting regulations.

Financial revenues comprise:

- a) revenues from financial assets;
- b) revenues from short term investments;
- c) revenues from financial investments ceded;
- d) revenues from foreign exchange differences;
- e) revenues from interest;
- f) revenues from discounts received further to financial reductions;

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

- g) other financial revenues.

The financial discounts are given for a non-commercial scope, usually for stimulating the customer to pay early or to stimulate him to use a certain payment form, it is not committed to a certain product but to a payment value and to a payment frequency.

The financial discounts received are registered as financial revenues for the period.

Expenses

Expenses are reductions of economic benefits registered during an accounting period as outputs or reduction of value of assets or increases of liabilities, which materializes as a reduction of shared capital, other than the shareholders withdrawals.

The accounting of expenses is kept on types of expenses, according to their nature, as follows:

- a) operating expenses;
- b) financial expenses.

Operating expenses includes:

- a) expenses for raw materials and consumables; the acquisition cost of consumed inventory objects; acquisition costs of not inventorized materials, directly recorded as expenses; the equivalent of the energy and water consumed; the value of biological assets such as inventories; the cost of goods sold and of packages;
- b) expenses for works and services supplied by third parties, royalties and rental; insurance premiums; studies and research; expenses for other services performed by third parties (collaborators); commissions and fees; protocol, advertising and publicity expenses; transport of goods and personnel; travels, official trips and transfers; postage expenses and telecommunication duties, banking services and others;
- c) personnel expenses (salaries, social security, meal tickets and other personnel expenses which are borne by the entity);
- d) other operating expenses (expenses related to environmental protection, losses from debentures and various debtors; compensations, fines and penalties; donations and other similar expenses; expenses regarding ceded assets and other capital expenses etc.),

Financial expenses, which comprise:

- a) losses from debentures in connection to participations;
- b) expenses regarding financial expenses;
- c) unfavourable foreign currency differences;
- d) interest regarding the current financial year;
- e) discounts granted to customers;
- f) losses for debentures of financial nature and others.

Financial discounts granted to customers are booked in accounting as financial expenses of the period.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

Turnover

The profit and loss account comprises: the net turnover, incomes and expenses of the financial year grouped by their nature, as well as the result of the period (profit or loss).

For purposes of these regulations, the net turnover is computed by summing up the income resulted from deliveries of goods, performance of services and other operating income, less trade rebates granted to the customers and value added tax and other taxes related directly to the turnover.

Trade rebates are granted to customers for specific product during a specific period of time and have the purpose to increase the sales of that product for that period of time. This kind of trade rebates will generate a reduction of trade income and also of net turnover.

Retirement, post retirement and termination benefits

- Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits comprise salaries and contributions to social security funds. They are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are paid.

Both the Company and the employees have the obligation to contribute to the National Retirement Fund. The Company has no obligation of paying other future benefits. The only obligation in this respect is the payment of the contributions to the National Retirement Fund by the due date.

- Retirement benefits

Upon retirement the employees receive a bonus equal with two gross average salary in compliance with the provisions of the collective labour agreement. The Company has recorded provisions for these obligations.

- Benefits upon terminating of individual labour agreements

The Company has an obligation to compensate employees in case it terminates their individual labour agreements, as a result of making the respective employees redundant. The magnitude of the related termination benefits payable depends on the position held and the number of years of employment with the Company. Termination benefits obligations are recorded when the related reorganization plan is adopted by the management of the Company or when the expenses are made if there is no reorganization plan in force, according to the collective labour agreement.

Leasing contracts

The leasing contract is an agreement through which the lessor gives to the lessee, in exchange of a payment or a serial of payments, the right to use a good for a period of time.

Financial leasing

The financial leasing is the leasing operation which transfers the most important part of the risks and advantages of a property right over an asset.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

A leasing contract can be known as a financial leasing if it fulfils at least one of the following conditions:

- a) the lessor transfers to the lessee the property right over the asset until the leasing contract is finished;
- b) the lessee has the option to buy the asset at a price estimated to be small enough comparing to the market value at the date when the option becomes realizable, so that, at the beginning of the leasing contract there exists in a reasonable way the certitude that the option will be realized;
- c) the leasing contract duration covers for the most part the economic life time of the asset, even if the property right is not transferred;
- d) the total value of the leasing rates, less the accessories costs, is greater or equal to the acquisition value of the asset, represented by price paid by the lessor for the asset, respectively the acquisition price;
- e) the asset that represent the object of the leasing contract has a special nature, so that only the lessee can utilize them without any major modifications.

The leasing payments are separated between the interest and the reduction of the leasing debt to obtain a constant interest rate that applies to the final balance of the debt. The interest expense is booked directly into the profit and loss.

The acquisition of assets in the case of financial leasing is treated as investment, being depreciated on a consequent base with the normal depreciation policy used for similar assets.

Operational leasing

The operational leasing is the leasing operation that is not included in the financial leasing category.

The payments for an operational leasing contract are recognized as expenses in the profit and loss account, linear during the leasing contract.

Leaseback

A selling transaction of a long term asset and a rental transaction of the same asset in leasing (leaseback) are registered as follows (taking into account the leasing contract):

- a) if the transaction of selling and renting the same asset has as a result a financial leasing, the transaction represents a way through which the lessor gives to the lessee a financing, in this case the asset is considered a guarantee. The financing beneficiary (lessor) will not insert in accounting the selling operation of the fixed asset, because the conditions to recognize income are not met. The fixed asset will remain recorded at the value before the leasing operation, with the corresponding depreciation regime;
- b) if the sell and lease operation of the same fixed asset has as result an operational leasing, the selling party accounts a selling transaction, including the recording of the fixed asset as being taken out of accounting, along with all the amounts that have been cashed or have to be cashed.

Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one of the parties has the ability to control, partially control or to exercise significant influence over the other party due to the following aspects:

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

- a) owns the majority of the voting rights of the shareholders or associates in other entity, named subsidiary;
- b) it is a shareholder or associate of an entity and the majority of the members of the administration, management and supervising authorities of the entity (subsidiary) which have been named in these functions during the financial year, during the previous financial year and by the time the annual consolidated financial statements were prepared were named only as a result of exercising its voting rights;
- c) it is a shareholder or associate of a subsidiary and owns by itself the control over the majority of voting rights of the shareholders or associates of that subsidiary, as a result of an agreement concluded with other shareholders or associates;
- d) it is a shareholder or associate of a subsidiary and has the right to exercise a dominant influence over that subsidiary, based on a contract concluded with the entity or on a clause in the constitutive deed or statute, if the regulation applicable to the subsidiary allows such contracts or clauses;
- e) Parent Company has the power to exercise or effectively exercises a significant influence or control over a subsidiary;
- f) it is a shareholder or associate of a subsidiary and has the right to appoint or revoke the majority of the members of the administration, management and supervising bodies of that subsidiary;
- g) parent company and the subsidiary are managed on a unified basis by the parent company.

The subsidiary represents an entity under the control of other entity, named Parent Company.

A transaction with related parties is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties without being of importance if a price is charged.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the assets with long manufacturing cycle are included in the production costs as far as they are related to the production period.

Borrowing costs include the interest on capital borrowed to finance the acquisition, the construction or the production of assets with long manufacture cycle.

Events occurring after the balance sheet date

The events subsequent to the balance sheet date are those events, either favourable or unfavourable, which take place between the balance sheet date and the date on which the statements on the annual accounts are to be approved under the law.

The events which occur after the balance sheet date may supply additional information. If the additional information leads to the need to record certain incomes or expenses in books, then such records must be made, in order to give a true and fair view. This information shall also be disclosed in the notes on accounts.

Correction of accounting errors

The accounting errors may relate either to current period or to previous periods.

Previous period errors are omissions and misstatements in the financial statements.

Correction of errors is made at the date of their acknowledgement.

Correction of the errors of the current period is made in the profit and loss account.

NOTE 2: Accounting principles, policies and methods (continued)

Correction of the significant errors of the previous period is made in retained earnings.

Not significant errors related to previous periods are also corrected in retained earnings. Still, they can be corrected in the profit and loss account if the errors are immaterial.

Immaterial errors are those that do not influence the information presented in the financial statements. It is considered that an error is material if it influences the economic decisions taken by the users of the financial statements. The analysis of the nature of an error is made considering the individual or cumulated value of the elements.

In case of correcting the errors which generate a carried forward accounting loss, such loss must be covered before performing any profit distribution.

The correction of errors from previous financial statements must not lead to changes in those financial statements.

In case of correcting errors from previous financial statements, these corrections must not adjust the comparative information presented in the financial statements.

Estimates

Because of the uncertainties inherent in carrying out the activities, some elements of the annual financial statements can not be measured with precision but just estimated.

The estimation process involves judgment based on the latest credible information at their disposal.

S.C. TERAPIA S.A.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 March 2026
(all amounts are expressed in RON, unless specified otherwise)

NOTE 3: Non-current assets

Asset elements		Gross book value			
		Balance at 01.04.2024	Increases, including the increases due to revaluation	Disposals, transfers and other discounts	Balance of 31.03.2025
	0	1	2	3	4
I.	Intangible assets				
	Licenses, trademarks and other intangibles	888,857,334	2,640,628	1,278,868	890.219.094
	Other intangible assets	6,254,978			6.254.978
	Total intangible assets	895.112.312	2,640,628	1,278,868	896,474,072
II.	Tangible fixed assets				
	Land and land improvements	153,239,892			153,239,892
	Buildings	57,312,263	2,806,505		60.118.768
	Machinery and equipment	37,225,269	22,895,090	102,708	60.017.651
	Other tangible fixed assets	3,935,761	920,432		4.856.193
	Tangible fixed assets in progress	6,261,046	45,373,119	26,622,027	25.012.138
	Advances for the acquisition of tangible assets	9,597,454		9,434,856	162.598
	Total fixed tangible fixed assets	267.571.685	71,995,146	36,159,591	303,407,240
III.	Financial non-current assets	72,563	3		72,566
	TOTAL – Non-current assets	1.162.756.560	74,635,777	37,438,459	1,199,953,878

Asset elements		Value adjustments (depreciation, amortization and adjustments for loss of value)			
		Balance at 01.04.2024	Adjustments during the year	Decreases or disposals	Balance at 31.03.2025
	0	1	2	3	4
I.	Intangible assets				
	Licenses, trademarks and other intangibles	269,667,420	12,396,493	1,278,868	280.785.045
	Other intangible assets	5,789,723	305,865		6.095.588
	Total intangible assets	275.457.143	12,702,358	1,278,868	286,880,633
II.	Tangible fixed assets				
	Land and improvements on land				
	Buildings	4,817,564	5,029,051		9.846.615
	Machinery and equipment	9,306,174	7,008,420	10,595	16.304.599
	Other tangible fixed assets	486,345	574,718		1.061.063
	Tangible fixed assets in progress	8,900	350,977		359.877
	Total Tangible fixed assets	14.618.983	13,055,871	10,595	27,572,154
III.	Financial non-current assets				
	TOTAL Non-current assets	290.076.126	25,665,524	1,289,463	314,452,777

NOTE 3: Non-current assets (continued)

The net book value of the non-current assets as of 31 March 2026 represents the fair value, in accordance with the provisions of the Order of the Minister of Public Finance no. 1802/20149, for approving the accounting regulations regarding the individual and consolidated annual financial statements, and the Order of the Minister of Public Finance 2861/2009 for the approval of the Regulations regarding the organization and performance of the inventory of assets, liabilities and equity.

The last revaluation was performed at 31.03.2024 by an independent valuer.

The movements in value adjustments for fixed assets for period 01.04.2025-31.03.2026, are presented below.

Crt. no.	Name of the value adjustments	Balance at 01.04.2025	Movements during the year		Balance at 31.03.2026
			Increase	Reversal	
0	1	2	3	4	5=2+3-4
1	Impairment for tangible fixed assets	1,701,809	405,393	92,706	2,014,496
TOTAL		1,701,809	405,393	92,706	2,014,496

As of 31 March 2026, the Company has an intangible asset under development called Fibromun in the amount of RON 528,275,311. This represents the cost of an exclusive license agreement with Philogen S.p.A. Fibromun is a drug containing six indications currently under several clinical trials and is not yet approved for sale. The drug is subject to specific risks, common to companies in the pharma research and development sector, including risk of failure and unsatisfactory results of clinical trials and studies. Failures have already occurred for three indications out of total of six indications related to this product. As of 31 March 2026, the Company has performed an annual impairment test as per accounting standards. The asset's value is assessed through the Value in Use (VIU) method using suitable risk adjusted WACC. The recoverable value exceeds the carrying value indicating no impairment as of 31 March 2026.

The tangible assets category comprises land in surface of 177,147 sqm with a net book value as of 31 March 2026 of RON 153,239,892.

Furthermore, the assets owned by the Company as of 31 March 2026 comprise assets which are not currently used due to the ceasing of production activity at Bucharest site. These assets have been valued at 31 March 2026 at a net book value of RON 2,006,094.

Financial assets, amounting to RON 72,566 comprise mainly guarantees granted to Ministry of the Environment for closing and following-up after closing the residual products warehouses and a bank guarantee for the Regional Customs Directorate of Cluj for free circulation release based on a customs declaration submitted in accordance with Article 182 of Regulation (EU) no. 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 establishing the Customs Code of the Union.

The last revision of useful economic lives of tangible and intangible fixed assets was made at 31 March 2026, during the annual inventory of fixed assets.

As of 31.03.2026, the Company has assets in use that are fully depreciated. The main component in this amount is referring to plant and machinery.

The gross book value of the fully depreciated tangible fixed assets which are still in use as of 31 March 2026 is RON 186,160,228.

NOTE 3: Non-current assets (continued)

The split on categories of fully depreciated tangible fixed assets still in use is presented below:

Buildings	5,559,325
Technological equipment	148,780,752
Measurement, control, regulation devices and installations	24,662,443
Vehicles	2,870,372
Others	4,287,336
TOTAL	186,160,228

NOTE 4: Capital investments

During the year the investments in tangible and intangible assets amounted to RON 38,578,894. The main component in this amount is represented by equipment for equipping the finished products warehouse.

Investments performed during the reporting period of 2025-2026 are for the main activities of the Company as follows:

• Production machinery and equipment	73.00%
• Constructions	16.25%
• Product licenses	6.84%
• Quality assurance and control	1.96%
• Information technology and software	0.54%
• Others	1.41%

NOTE 5: Inventories

Inventories have a structure specific to the Company's activity, as can be seen below.

They have increased compared to the beginning of the financial year mainly due to the increasing in the raw materials and finished goods.

The evolution of inventories is controlled by management, their level as of 31.03.2026 being correlated with the requirements of the production and sales activity that will take place in April - May 2027.

On 31 March 2026, the Company owned goods and finished products, in amount of RON 2,168,734 stored in logistics facilities in Lithuania.

The structure of inventory as of 31.03.2026 is presented below:

Stock description	31 March 2025	31 March 2026
Raw materials and consumables	30,477,769	37,059,964
Work in progress	2,567,457	4,247,008
Finished products	26,520,787	32,619,093
Goods purchased for resale	95,452,326	88,642,498
Advance payment for the purchases of inventories	5,627,397	2,835,289
Provisions against the carrying value of inventories	(25,133,635)	(9,894,965)
Total inventories	135,512,101	155,508,887

NOTE 6: Receivables and payables

Receivables	Balance at 31 March 2025	Balance at 31 March 2026	Maturity term	
			Under 1 year	Over 1 year
1. Trade receivables	581,656,787	717,555,251	716,648,213	907,038
2. Receivables from affiliated companies	33,964,080	19,002,889	18,948,253	54,636
3. Other receivables	19,505,576	25,961,529	25,961,529	
4. Provisions for receivables	(292,336)	(907,038)		(907,038)
TOTAL	634,834,107	761,612,631	761,557,995	54,636

Trade receivables relate mainly to the sale of finished goods and of goods for resale.

The liquidity term is established considering the due date of the invoices as it is established in the contracts concluded with our partners. These terms do not overlap with the ageing intervals used in computation of value adjustments for receivables.

The Company's main customers are:

- ALLIANCE HEALTHCARE ROMANIA S.R.L
- FILDAS TRADING SRL PITESTI
- DR. MAX SRL
- DONA. LOGISTICA S.A. Chitila
- FARMEXIM S.A. BUCURESTI
- CENTRALA FARMACEUTYCZNA CEFARM S.A.
- ROPHARMA SA
- SUN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.
- COMPANIA NATIONALA UNIFARM S.A.
LLC "Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Ukrain

Payables	Balance at 31 March 2025	Balance at 31 March 2026	Repayment term		
			Under 1 year	1 – 5 years	Over 5 years
1. Suppliers - other	288,577,794	256,297,093	256,274,869	22,224	
2. Suppliers - intercompany	32,556,772	55,499,801	55,499,801		
3. Fixed assets suppliers	116,792	6,141,082	6,141,082		
4. Advances received from customers	75,687	91	91		
5. Payables to employees	26,082,774	30,954,895	30,954,895		
6. Social security and unemployment fund	4,422,162	5,277,625	5,277,625		
7. Taxes and duties payable	39,683,593	48,266,705	48,266,705		
8. Dividends payable	34,534,991	41,101,574	41,101,574		
9. Other liabilities	51,835	1,254,695	1,254,695		
TOTAL	426,102,400	444,793,561	444,771,337	22,224	

As of 31 March 2026, the suppliers' liabilities comprise the liabilities for the services and fixed assets supplied and purchased amounting to RON 141,922,536 for which the Company did not receive invoices until 31 March 2026.

NOTE 7: Cash and cash equivalents

Description	31 March 2025	31 March 2026
Petty cash and other values	2,593	12,657
Cash at bank	24,316,184	22,271,626
Guarantees received from warehouse keepers	336,796	403,521
Total cash and cash equivalents	24,655,573	22,687,804

The Company has as of 31 March 2026 restricted cash balances amounting to RON 403,521 representing guarantees received from warehouse keepers.

Short-term financial investments amounting to RON 51,148,162 as at 31 March 2026 represent investments in bonds, including related accrued interest, amounting to RON 11,148,162, and short-term placements amounting to RON 40,000,000.

NOTE 8: Allowances and provisions against the value of assets

Allowances and provisions were made in relation to the impairment of assets, risks and potential losses resulting from the Company's operational activities, in accordance with the prudence principle.

Provisions for receivables and inventories

For customers and inventories, the Company recorded allowances and impairment provisions according to the accounting policies presented in Note 2.

The movement during the period 01.04.2025-31.03.2026 in the value of provisions is presented in the following table:

Crt. no.	Name of the value adjustments	Balance at 31 March 2025	Movements during the year		Balance at 31 March 2026
			Increase	Reversal	
0	1	2	3	4	5=2+3-4
1	Allowances for inventories	25,133,635	8,652,183	23,890,853	9.894.965
2	Allowances for doubtful trade receivables' balances	292,336	2,508,615	1,893,913	907.038
TOTAL		25.425.971	11,160,798	25,784,766	10,802,003

The level of inventory provisions is influenced by changes in the provisioning policy, through its alignment with the Group's policy, as well as by the aging of inventories.

NOTE 9: Related parties

Transactions and balances with related parties

Transactions with related parties are carried out on an arm's length basis.

The value of the transactions that the Company entered into during 1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026 with the group companies, as well as the related balances as of 31 March 2026 are presented below.

NOTE 9: Related parties (continued)

Transactions

Purchases of goods and services	Purchase type	31.03.2025	31.03.2026
Ranbaxy Poland Sp Zoo	services	47,122,526	49,821,149
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd-SPIL	goods	236,713,498	203,583,590
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd-SPIL	services		198,340
Sun Pharma (Netherlands) B.V.	services-insurance	862,210	1,094,604
Sun Pharmaceutical Ltd. Europe (SPIE)	services	4,734,390	3,524,695
Alkaloida Chemical Company Zrt.	goods		129,190
Alkaloida Chemical Company Zrt.	goods		10,368
Sun Farmaceutica do Brasil Ltda	goods	44,783	269,987
Taro pharmaceutical Canada inc	goods	204,155	1,172,577
Sun Pharmaceutical Canada	goods		7,174
Total		289,681,562	259,811,674

Sales of goods and services	Sales type	31.03.2025	31.03.2026
AO Ranbaxy Rusia	goods	(503,500)	
Ranbaxy UK Limited	goods	1,049,454	1,451,861
Ranbaxy Pharmacie Generique France	goods	2,507,473	1,780,893
	services	99,620	
Ranbaxy Poland	goods	41,526	
Ranbaxy Italia Spa	goods	1,264,438	1,106,682
Sun Pharma Laboratorios S.L.U	goods	241,247	180,755
LLC Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Ukraine	goods	23,784,511	19,274,784
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Europe BV	goods	133,158	
	services	14,983,546	13,848,584
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	goods	34,185,716	39,881,815
	services	15,162,781	17,347,088
	recharges	1,756,892	1,421,940
Sun Pharmaceuticals Germany Gmbh	goods	1,685,422	1,254,996
Alkaloida Chemical Company Zrt.	reinvoice		17,104
Sun Pharma Advanced Research Company	services		1,659,376
Total		96,392,284	99,225,878

Balances

Payables	31.03.2025	31.03.2026
Ranbaxy Poland Sp Zoo	21,069,664	21,389,521
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.	10,346,012	33,219,316
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Europe (SPIE)	1,095,643	883,591
Sun Farmaceutica do Brasil Ltda	45,453	
Sun Pharmaceutical Canada		7,173
Total	32,556,772	55,499,801

NOTE 9: Related parties (continued)

Receivables	31.03.2025	31.03.2026
Ranbaxy Pharmacie Generique France	457,409	522,117
Ranbaxy Italy SPA	400,482	191,042
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.	30,550,504	14,211,779
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Europe	1,896,410	1,667,879
Sun Pharma UK Limited	390,035	354,754
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Inc.		1,663,454
Sun Pharmaceuticals Germany GmbH	269,240	391,864
Total	33,964,080	19,002,889

Collections	31.03.2025	31.03.2026
AO Ranbaxy Russia	2,264,451	
Ranbaxy UK Limited	659,443	1,487,362
Ranbaxy Pharmacie Generique France	2,646,750	1,716,707
LLC Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Ukraine	27,264,435	19,274,784
Ranbaxy Italy Spa	1,631,930	1,316,173
Ranbaxy Spania	241,247	180,755
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Europe BV	15,041,156	14,078,042
Sun Pharmaceutical Ltd.	40,904,552	72,353,611
Sun Pharmaceuticals Germany GmbH	1,578,100	1,132,666
RANBAXY (Poland) Sp. z o.o.	41,526	
Alkaloida Chemical Company Zrt.	290,679	17,103
Sun Pharma Advanced Reserch Company	580,408	
Total	93,144,677	111,557,203

Payments	31.03.2025	31.03.2026
Ranbaxy Poland Sp Zoo	49,984,792	49,051,955
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Europe	4,066,976	3,866,547
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.	297,685,318	180,901,417
Alkaloida Chemical Company Zrt.		10,368
Sun Pharma(Netherlands)B.V	862,210	1,094,604
Taro Pharmaceutical Canada inc	204,155	1,172,577
Sun Farmaceutica do Brasil Ltda		269,987
Total	352,803,451	236,367,455

NOTE 10: Provisions

Classification of provisions		Balance at 31 March 2025	Transfers		Balance at 31 March 2026
			To account	From account	
	0	1	2	3	4
1	Provisions for retirement benefits	5,788,957	1,984,795	85,874	7.687.878
2	Provisions for taxes	8,623,180		253,138	8.370.042
3	Other provisions for expenses	230,690			230.690
Total		14.642.827	1,984,795	339,012	16,288,610

NOTE 10: Provisions (continued)

The provisions for retirement benefits increased with RON 1,898,921 mainly due to the increase of salaries.

The provision for taxes was built up according to the regulations in force (O.M.F.P 1802/2014) and is calculated based on the gross distributable and taxable reserves recognized in equity and the difference between the accounting net book value and the fiscal net book value of fixed assets. The provision amounts to RON 8,370,042 as at 31 March 2026.

NOTE 11: Investment subsidies

The Company has benefited in previous period by grants for fixed assets from the government and from the European Union.

The grants are recognized as income in the same time with the depreciation of fixed assets in connection with which they were received.

As of 31.03.2026 the information on subsidies recognized in the balance sheet is:

Type of subsidies	Type of asset for which they were received	The initial value of the subsidy	The value in the balance sheet at 31.03.2026	Remaining depreciation period (months)
Government subsidies	Buidings	892,500	27,881	9
	Energy consumption monitoring system	989,498	706,178	69
European Union subsidies	Buildings	4,970,466	3,173,844	230
Total		6,852,464	3,907,903	

NOTE 12: Investments and sources of financing

As of 31 March 2026, share capital amounted to RON 24,993,398, and was divided into 249,933,981 fully paid shares with a nominal value of RON 0.1. Subscribed capital is fully paid.

NOTE 13: Profit appropriation

Profit appropriation	31.03.2025	31.03.2026
1.Profit of the year	344,949,081	426,722,729
2.Profit distributed to reserves from tax facilities		
3.Profit not distributed (1-2)	344,949,081	426,722,729

At the time of the preparation of the financial statements, no decision has been taken regarding the appropriation of the profit amounting to RON 426,722,729.

In accordance with the legal provisions, following the approval of the net profit distribution by the General Shareholders Assembly, it will be reported in the financial statements for the year 2027.

NOTE 14: Turnover

Net turnover comprises the amounts from sale of goods and rendering of services during the period 01.04.2025-31.03.2026.

Net turnover represents the sales less the discounts granted to the customers. The net turnover was RON 1,544,344,037. As compared to the previous year, the net turnover has registered a growth of 8,79%.

	31.03.2025	31.03.2026
Net turnover out of which:	1,419,608,363	1,544,344,037
- domestic sales	1,135,321,776	1,253,059,730
- export sales	284,286,587	291,284,307

The total net turnover was derived from sales made in the following countries:	31.03.2025	31.03.2026
Romania	1,135,321,776	1,253,059,730
Poland	149,815,895	143,176,355
India	49,817,858	39,881,813
Ukraine	23,784,511	19,274,784
Other countries	60,868,323	88,951,355
Total	1,419,608,363	1,544,344,037

Terapia operates in the market through the most important medicine distributors.

During 2026 the Company has developed and optimized marketing and selling activities together with new products launching.

NOTE 15: Operating result analysis

Indicator	Previous year as at 31.03.2025	Current year as at 31.03.2026
1	2	3
1. Net turnover	1,419,608,363	1,544,344,037
2. Cost of goods sold and services rendered (3+4+5+6)	512,216,457	527,410,604
3. Main activity expenses	66,674,940	71,077,890
4. Cost of goods purchased	353,340,671	359,707,038
5. Costs of sundry activities	11,028,792	10,718,345
6. Indirect production expenses	81,172,054	85,907,331
7. Gross profit (1-2)	907,391,906	1,016,933,433
8. Research expenses	11,972,670	14,129,601
9. Selling expenses	295,685,788	226,073,889
10. General and administration expenses	208,177,004	283,225,430
11. Other operating income	1,783,041	1,099,824
12. Operating profit (7-8-9-10+11)	393,339,485	494,604,337

NOTE 15: Operating result analysis (continued)

The Company includes under cost of goods sold the direct and indirect manufacturing costs as well as the utilities related to the manufactured production.

The costs related to research, selling, marketing and general administration are not included in production cost.

The cost of the goods sold also includes the adjustment regarding the transfer prices, an adjustment made in connection with the goods supplied from Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd India. The adjustment was necessary to comply with the principles of transfer pricing.

In order to compute the cost of goods sold, manufacturing costs are adjusted by taking into account the movements in stock during the year.

Research expenses, selling and marketing expenses and general administration expenses are not included in the manufacturing cost.

Selling expenses also include the movement in value adjustments of trade receivables.

The general administration expenses include the movement in the value adjustment of the stocks and other provisions.

The operating result increased in the current financial year compared to the previous year, mainly due to the increase in turnover.

NOTE 16: Information regarding the employees, the administrators and the directors

No advance payments or credits were granted to the administrators of the Company, in the reporting period.

Below we present the structure and evolution of the number of personnel during the reporting period, as well as the related salary expenses.

Average number of employees	31.03.2025	31.03.2026
Workers	219	234
Technical, economic and administrative personnel	654	659
Total	873	893

Number of employees	31.03.2025	31.03.2026
Workers	227	238
Technical, economic and administrative personnel	673	677
Total	900	925

Payroll expenses	31.03.2025	31.03.2026
Gross salaries during the year	155,630,427	172,433,251
Lunch ticket expenses	6,584,450	6,824,405
Benefits in nature expenses	1,041,249	2,726,566
Insurance contribution for work	3,486,891	3,844,119
Preliminary salaries taxes	39,195	96,563
TOTAL	166,782,212	185,924,904

NOTE 17: Leasing contracts

The Company has no financial leasing contracts at 31.03.2026.

The Company has operational leasing contracts with the following companies:

Company	Contract	The object of contract	No, of used goods
SC ARVAL SRL	Contract no. 11241 / 29.05.2012	Vehicles	219
SC Porsche Mobility SRL	Contract no. 9112934 / 17.06.2014	Vehicles	62
LeasePlan Romania SRL	Contract no. 100664/2 / 25.05.2018	Vehicles	85
ETA automatizari industriale SRL	Contract no.194/18.06.2013	GPS	264
SC ROXER GRUP SA	Contract nr. 3536 / 01.08.2021	Echipamente xerox	20
SC GRENKE RENTING SRL	Contract nr.145-3157/25.09.2019	Laptopuri	196

Accounting of leases comply with applicable accounting rules and accounting policies of the Company.

NOTE 18: Other information

Information regarding corporate income tax

The corporate income tax payable by the Company for the current year amounts to RON 68.189.745.

The legal tax rate in force is 16%. The effective tax rate for the period is 13.6%, less than standard rate due to tax facilities that the Company has benefited from. The Company had an accounting gross profit of RON 501,643,065 for the year ended 31 March 2026, a taxable profit of RON 501,305.749 and tax deductions in the amount of RON 12,019,191.

Also, in order to ensure an effective tax rate of 15% for the profit tax for the financial year ending on 31.03.2026, the rate required by the legislation on the minimum taxation of enterprise groups, established by Law 431/2023, the Company recognized in the profit and loss account a provision for profit tax of RON 6,062,744 and adjusted downward this tax related to the previous year by the amount of RON 326,125.

Furthermore, an additional corporate income tax liability amounting to RON 993,972 referring to previous period was recognized during the current period.

NOTE 18: Other information (continued)

The reconciliation between the accounting profit and the taxable profit is presented below:

Crt. no.	Indicators	Row no.	12 month period ended at 31.03.2025	12 month period ended at 31.03.2026
1	Accounting profit before tax	01	405,737,598	501,643,065
2	Deductions out of which:	02	21,819,436	25,352,936
	- deductible tax depreciation and amortization		21,819,436	25,352,936
3	Non-taxable income out of which:	03	11,069,192	26,334,084
	- other non-taxable income		11,069,192	26,334,084
4	Non-deductible expenses out of which:	04	60,633,290	51,349,704
	- fines, taxes and penalties due to authorities			
	- sponsorship expenses		3,786,241	2,977,385
	- non-deductible provisions		23,842,116	13,550,986
	- accounting depreciation		25,527,874	25,352,837
	- other non-deductible expenses		7,477,059	9,468,496
5	Taxable profit (row01-row02-row03+row04)	05	433,482,260	501,305,749
6	Total corporate income tax out of which:	06	69,357,162	80,208,936
	- corporate income tax at the rate of 16%		69,357,162	80,208,936
7	Corporate income tax reductions calculated in accordance with applicable regulations	07	13,289,067	12,019,191
8	Corporate income tax due (row06-row07)	08	56,068,095	68,189,745
9	Income tax related to previous years' rectifications	09		993,972
10	Income tax due (row08-row09)	10	56,068,095	69,183,717
11	Top up tax up to 15% effective tax rate	11	4,720,422	5,736,619
12	Net accounting profit (row01-row10-row11)	12	344,949,081	426,722,729
13	Tax payments made in advance, tax credit used, additional payment used	13	58,604,777	69,942,625
14	Income tax payable/ to be recovered (row10-row13)	14	(2,536,682)	(1,752,880)

At 31 March 2026, the Company have an unused fiscal credit in the amount of RON 1,843,731.

Information regarding deferred tax

According to law 431/2023, entities that apply the specific rules regarding the calculation of the national additional tax and that prepare individual financial statements in accordance with OMFP 1802/2014, will calculate and present the value of the deferred tax in the explanatory notes of the annual financial statements, without it being recorded in the accounting.

NOTE 18: Other information (continued)

The deferred tax presented in the notes to the financial statements is established by reference to the accounting value of the balance sheet items, determined in accordance with the accounting regulations approved by OMFP no. 1802/2014, with subsequent amendments and completions, and their tax base. These provisions apply to the annual financial statements related to the financial year that began on 1.04.2025.

As at 31 March 2026 the deferred tax is presented below:

Crt. no.		Row no.	Calculation base		% Tax	Tax value
1	Fixed assets and land					
	Net carrying value after IndAS		99.389.905			
	Fiscal net value		76.885.988			
	Calculation base for fixed assets		22.503.917			
	Land value US		153.239.892			
	Fiscal land value		5.844.833			
	Calculation base for land		147.395.059			
	Total base for non-current assets	01	169.898.976	Liability	16	27.183.836
2	Inventories					
	Inventory value adjustments		9.894.965			
	Total value adjustments	02	9.894.965	Receivable	16	1.583.194
3	Expenses provisions					
	Expenses provisions		230.690			
	Retirement provisions		7.687.878			
	Total provisions	03	7.918.568	Receivable	16	1.266.971
4	Total – Liability (row01-row02-row03)		152.085.443	Liability	16	24.333.671

As at 31 March 2026 the deferred tax liability is amounting to RON 24,333,671 (as at 31 March 2025 it was amounting to RON 21,421,670) thus including a variance during the period amounting to RON 2,912,000.

Other information

As of the balance sheet date, the Company has from Unicredit Bank Romania:

- a credit facility with amounting to EUR 5,500,000 as security for the issuance of letters of guarantee and for acreditivis;
- a facility of 4,000,000 EUR as a guarantee for Forex contracts;
- an overdraft in amount of USD 20,000,000 for financing general needs.

The unused credit facilities represent off-balance-sheet-items and, consequently, are not reflected in the balance sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2026.

NOTE 18: Other information (continued)

The amount paid for consultancy services during the period 01.04.2025-31.03.2026 amounts to RON 1,037,755 and relates to the following: legal consultancy, transfer pricing consultancy and tax consultancy.

The financial activity generated a gain of RON 7,038,728 as shown below:

- net loss from exchange rate differences in the amount of RON 586,951, mainly due to the appreciation of the national currency against the foreign currencies;
- net gain interest in amount of RON 7,625,679 mainly generated from bank deposits.

NOTE 19: Analysis of main financial ratios

FINANCIAL RATIOS	31.03.2025	31.03.2026
1. LIQUIDITY RATIOS		
A. CURRENT LIQUIDITY RATIO – <i>index</i> -	1.89	2.23
B. ACID TEST RATIO - <i>index</i> -	1.57	1.88
3. ACTIVITY RATIOS		
A. STOCK TURNOVER - number of rotations	3.50	3.62
B. STOCK DAYS – days-	104.21	100.70
C. DEBTORS' DAYS–days-	151.15	150.65
D. RECEIVABLES TURNOVER - number of rotations	1.63	1.74
E. TOTAL ASSETS TURNOVER - number of rotations	0.84	0.82
4. PROFITABILITY RATIOS		
A. RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED%	32.46	35.03
B. GROSS PROFIT MARGIN%	63.92	65.85
5. PROFITABILITY PER SHARE		
A. EARNING PER SHARE - RON/ <i>share</i>	1.39	1.71
Net distributable profit	344,949,081	426,722,729
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculations	249,933,980	249,933,980

NOTE 20: Contingent liabilities

The Romanian Government has agencies authorized to perform controls of the companies which develop their activity in Romania. This controls are similar in nature with the tax controls performed by the tax authorities from the majority of the countries of European Union but can be extended not only to tax aspects but also to other legal aspects and regulations in the domains in which those agencies perform. It is probable that the Company will make the object of regular controls as new laws and regulations are issued.

The Company considers that all fiscal liabilities for the reporting period were recorded and presented in the financial statements.

NOTE 20: Contingent liabilities (continued)

Also, the Company has as at 31 March 2026 letters of guarantee amounting to RON 1,457,954 issued for the following:

• PIPERA BUSINESS PARK SRL	RON 911,202
• Italian-Romanian Industrial Development Enterprise - IRIDE SA	RON 484.252
• MINISTERUL APELOR SI PROTECTIEI MEDIULUI	RON 32.500
• DIRECTIA REGIONALA VAMALA CLUJ	RON 30.000

Capital commitments as at 31 March 2026 are in amount of RON 18,620,682 out of which RON 198,231 are related to expansion and improvement of constructions, RON 14,411,078 are related to production equipment, RON 1,641,155 are related to product licenses purchase, RON 1,203,408 are related to laboratory equipment and installations and RON 1,166,810 related to IT equipment.

NOTE 21: Risk management

The following is a summary of the nature of activities and management policies with respect to risk management:

i) Foreign currency risk and inflation

The Company is exposed to currency risk through transactions that are denominated in currencies other than RON. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily the Euro, USD, PLN and Russian Ruble currencies.

In respect of monetary assets and liabilities held in currencies other than RON, the Company ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level on short-term by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates and where necessary, through forward operations.

The value of monetary current assets and current liabilities held in local and foreign currencies at 31 March 2026 can be analysed as follows:

	RON	USD	EUR	Other currencies	Total
Current assets					
Trade receivables	695,142,365	1,846,844	38,792,121	(130,228)	735,651,102
Other receivables	25,961,529				25,961,529
Short-term investments	40,000,000	11,148,162			51,148,162
Cash and cash equivalents	7,501,730	47,334	37,627	15,101,112	22,687,804
Total current assets	768,605,624	13,042,340	38,829,748	14,970,884	835,448,597
Current liabilities					
Trade payables	112,390,024	3,486,405	172,641,769	29,419,779	317,937,976
Other payables	126,855,585				126,855,585
Total current liabilities	239,245,609	3,486,405	172,641,769	29,419,779	444,793,561

ii) Interest rate risk

The Company has implemented a cash management policy to closely monitor unused funds and available credit facilities. Thus, the vast majority of interest-bearing assets as of 31 March 2025 include short-term

NOTE 21: Risk management (continued)

financial investments. These assets have a variable interest rate. The credit line also has a variable interest rate.

iii) Credit risk

Management closely monitors its exposure to credit risk on a regular basis.

The Company used to cover the commercial risk an insurance policy of the commercial receivables and letters of bank guarantee issued by the customers in favor of the Company. As at 31.03.2026, the Company has covered the risk of non-payment for 99.66% of the balance of receivables on the domestic market.

The main customers of the Company are the large distributors of medicines operating in the Romanian market. Over 95% of the Company's net turnover represents sales to the top 10 domestic customers of the Company, these being the main distributors on the Romanian market.

NOTE 22: Fundamental errors

During the period 01.04.2025-31.03.2026, the Company did not record any adjustments in the accounting records related to fundamental errors discovered in prior years' financial statements.

ADMINISTRATOR,
Dragoş Eugen Damian

ECONOMIC DIRECTOR,
Bucur Paul Cosmin