Sun Farmacêutica do Brasil Ltda.

A Sun Pharma Company

Financial Statements for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

Contents

RELATORIO DOS AUDITORES INDEPENDENTES

To the
Shareholders and Board of Directors of
SUN Farmacêutica do Brasil Ltda.
Goiânia - GO

Opinion

1. We have examined the financial statements of SUN Farmacêutica do Brasil Ltda., which include the balance sheet as of March 31, 2026, and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

2. In our opinion, based on our examination, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of SUN Farmacêutica do Brasil Ltda. as of March 31, 2026, as well as its operational performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

Basis for Opinion

3. Our audit was conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards. Our responsibilities, in accordance with those standards, are described in the section titled "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements." We are independent of the Company, pursuant to the relevant ethical principles set forth in the Code of Professional Ethics and the professional standards issued by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), and we have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities under those standards. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

4. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Company presented a Negative Equity situation, amounting to BRL 148.986 (BRL 153.441 in 2025). The financial statements have been prepared based on the assumption of the Company's continuity of operations. Management has no intention of discontinuing its operations, and, accordingly, the financial statements do not include any adjustments to asset or liability accounts that might be required in the event of a discontinuation of operations. As a mitigating factor, it is worth noting that the total current and non-current liabilities in BRL primarily consist of loans and supply obligations contracted with the Parent Company / Related Parties, while the remainder of the liabilities with third parties is fully supported by a current liquidity ratio of 7.24 (10.23 in 2025).

5. We draw attention to Explanatory Notes No. 05 and 21, which include within the balance of Accounts Receivable and Other Revenue the amount of BRL 4,341 (BRL 4,647 in 2025) thousand related to the allocation of intercompany expenses, resulting from the expense allocation policy between Brazilian entities. This expense allocation policy impacted the balances for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2026, and 2025.

Management and Governance Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

6. The Company's Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, as well as for the internal controls it deems necessary to ensure that these financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

7. In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, where applicable, matters related to its continuity and the use of this accounting basis in the financial statement preparation—unless Management has decided to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative to avoid discontinuation.

8. Those responsible for the Company's governance are tasked with overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

9. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error, and to issue an audit report expressing our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of confidence, but not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards will always detect all material misstatements. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or collectively, they could reasonably influence the economic decisions of users based on these financial statements.

10. As part of an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. Furthermore:

- We identify and assess risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, whether caused by fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to support our opinion. The risk of not detecting misstatements due to fraud is higher than for those due to error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentation, or the override of internal controls.

- We obtain an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the audit to design appropriate audit procedures, but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls.

- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- We conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is a significant uncertainty regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that such uncertainty exists, we must draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or modify our opinion if such disclosures are inadequate. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report; however, future events or conditions may lead the Company to discontinue operations.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and assess whether the financial statements fairly represent the underlying transactions and events.

11. We communicate with those responsible for governance regarding, among other aspects, the planned scope, timing of the audit, and significant audit findings, including any material deficiencies in internal controls identified during our works.

São Paulo, May 06, 2026.

PEPPE ASSOCIADOS
Consultores & Auditores Independentes

CRC-SP nº 2SP021055/O-1

Paulo Cesar R. Peppe
Contador CRC-SP nº 1SP095009/O-5

Renata Reche Simon Peppe
Contadora CRC-SP nº 1SP296480/O-2

Sun Farmacêutica do Brasil Ltda.

Balance Sheet

Financial years ended as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025
(In thousands of Reais)

ASSET	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025	LIABILITIES	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
CURRENT ASSET				CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	3.175	12.633	Suppliers	10	209.056	126.783
Other Investments	4	33.188	39.598	Taxes and Contributions to be Colle	11	14.839	3.364
Trade Receivables	5	106.669	51.539	Salaries and Vacations to be Paid	12	6.477	5.771
Inventories	6	98.025	58.511	Other Provisions	13	12.200	6.426
Current Tax Assets	7	30.033	27.046	Other Accounts Payable	14	3.506	3.391
Other Receivables	8	8.060	4.524			-	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSET		279.150	193.851	TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		246.078	145.735
				NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
				Provision for Contingencies	15	847	-
				Operating Lease - Rental		7.414	278
				Loans	16	191.145	209.914
				TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		199.406	210.192
FIXED ASSET				EQUITY			
Tangíble		17.342	8.625	Share Capital	17	5.573	5.573
Intangíble		6	10	Retained Earnings/(Accumulated Losses)		(154.559)	(159.014)
TOTAL FIXED ASSET	9	17.348	8.635	TOTAL EQUITY		(148.986)	(153.441)
TOTAL ASSET		296.498	202.486	TOTAL LIABILITIES and EQUITY		296.498	202.486

The Explanatory Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements.

Sun Farmacêutica do Brasil Ltda.

Income Statements

Financial years ended March 31, 2026 to March 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais)

	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Operating Revenue	18	383.801	313.369
Cost of Goods Sold and Services Rendered		(278.376)	(211.501)
GROSS PROFIT		105.425	101.868
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Sales	19	(29.280)	(11.542)
Administrative and General	20	(110.820)	(75.340)
Other Operationg Income/(Expenses)	21	3.705	3.048
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(136.395)	(83.834)
RESULT BEFORE NET FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSES) AND TAXES		(30.970)	18.034
NET FINANCIAL INCOME/(EXPENSES)			
Financial Expenses	22	(2.954)	(5.401)
Financial Income	23	26.507	(15.714)
NET FINANCIAL INCOME/(EXPENSES)		23.553	(21.115)
RESULT BEFORE TAXES		(7.417)	(3.081)
INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION			
Currente Income Tax and Social Contribution		(9.554)	(8.728)
Deferred Income Tax and Social Contribution		21.426	6.150
TOTAL INCOME TAX and SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION		11.872	(2.578)
RESULT FOR THE YEAR		4.455	(5.659)

The Explanatory Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements.

Sun Farmacêutica do Brasil Ltda.

Statements of Changes in Equity

Financial years ended March 31, 2026 to March 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais)

	Share Capital	Accumulated Gain/(Losses)	Total
Balances as at 31 March 2024	5.573	(153.355)	(147.782)
Result for the year	-	(5.659)	(5.659)
Balances as at 31 March 2025	5.573	(159.014)	(153.441)
Result for the year	-	4.455	4.455
Balances as at 31 March 2026	**5.573**	**(154.559)**	**(148.986)**

The Explanatory Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements.

Sun Farmacêutica do Brasil Ltda.

Cash Flow Statements - Indirect Method

Financial years ended March 31, 2026 to March 31, 2025

(In thousands of Reais)

	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before Taxes	(7.417)	(3.081)
Income Before Taxes		
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	1.368	2.981
Amortization of Intangible Assets	5	20
Adjusted Result	(6.044)	(80)
Change in Current and Non-Current Assets		
Trade Accounts Receivable	(55.128)	43.525
Inventories	(39.511)	39.670
Current Tax Assets	26.329	(14.842)
Other Accounts Receivable	(3.538)	(1.184)
	(71.848)	67.169
Change in Current and Non-Current Liabilities		
Suppliers	82.261	(122.547)
Taxes and Contributions to be Collected	11.476	538
Salaries and Charges to be Paid	706	1.582
Other Provisions	5.008	1.807
Other Accounts Payable	882	104
	100.333	(118.516)
Income Tax and Social Security Contributions Paid in the Fiscal Year	(17.444)	(2.578)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	4.997	(54.005)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Acquisitions of Fixed Assets	(10.079)	(3.500)
	(10.079)	(3.500)
Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Changes in Non-Current Liabilities	(10.786)	26.863
	(10.786)	26.863
Total Cash Change in the Period	(15.868)	(30.642)
Demonstration of Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
At the Beginning of the Exercise	52.231	82.873
At the End of the Exercise	36.363	52.231
	(15.868)	(30.642)

The Explanatory Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements.

Explanatory Notes to the Financial Statements
(In thousands of Reais)

1 - *Operational Context*

SUN Farmacêutica do Brasil Ltda., established on April 10, 2002, is headquartered in the city of Goiânia – GO, and its primary purpose is the import, export, and commercial trade of pharmaceutical products in general.

The company has a branch office in São Paulo – SP, designated as an Administrative Office, as well as another branch in the state of Rio de Janeiro, which operates as a closed warehouse facility.

1.1 *Tax Reform*

Constitutional Amendment No. 132/2023, enacted on December 20, 2023, implemented a reform of Brazil's consumption-based taxation system, known as the "Tax Reform."

On January 16, 2025, Supplementary Law No. 214/2025 was enacted, establishing the Goods and Services Contribution (Contribuição sobre Bens e Serviços – CBS), under federal jurisdiction; the Goods and Services Tax (Imposto sobre Bens e Serviços – IBS), under shared jurisdiction among the States, the Federal District, and the Municipalities; and the Selective Tax (Imposto Seletivo – IS), in addition to setting forth general rules applicable to the new consumption tax system.

The new model will gradually replace the taxes currently levied on consumption, such as PIS, COFINS, ICMS, ISS and, partially, IPI, in accordance with the transition period provided for between the years 2026 and 2033.

Additionally, on December 26, 2025, Supplementary Law No. 224/2025 was enacted, providing for the reduction of tax, financial, or credit incentives and benefits, impacting, among others, taxes such as IRPJ, CSLL, PIS, COFINS and IPI.

Furthermore, the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service (Receita Federal do Brasil) issued Normative Instruction RFB No. 2,305/2025, subsequently amended by Normative Instructions RFB Nos. 2,306/2026 and 2,307/2026, regulating the application of the gradual reduction of tax incentives at the federal level.

In light of this new scenario, the Company, with the support of specialized advisors, has been assessing the potential impacts of these legal changes on its operations, results, and financial position.

Among the main aspects under analysis by Management are:

- (i) impacts on the Company's effective tax burden;
- (ii) changes in the methodology for calculating and utilizing tax credits;
- (iii) effects on sales price formation and operating margins;
- (iv) impacts on the supply chain, including suppliers and customers; and
- (v) the need to adapt systems, processes, and internal controls.

During the Tax Reform transition period, the Company has been adopting preparatory measures, including:

- evaluating and adapting its tax and billing systems to comply with the new requirements for the calculation and disclosure of IBS and CBS;
- reviewing commercial contracts to reflect potential tax impacts;
- monitoring secondary regulations and guidance issued by tax authorities; and
- training its internal teams to adapt to the new tax model.

As of the present date, due to the complexity of the matter and the need for additional regulations, it has not been possible to reliably quantify the impacts of the Tax Reform on the Company's financial statements.

Management believes that there are no material effects to be recognized in the financial statements for the year ended [reporting date], and the matter remains under continuous monitoring.

Any future impacts will be recognized in the financial statements of the periods in which they become measurable, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil.

1.2 - *Management Plan for 2026 and 2025*

The balance sheet as of March 31, 2025, shows a negative shareholders' equity of BRL 148.986 million, compared to BRL 153.441 million in 2025.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (Indian calendar year 2025–2026), Management continued to implement its strategy aimed at expanding the product portfolio and developing new business units, with a focus on high-specialty and higher value-added pharmaceuticals.

During the period, the Company commercially launched the drug Ilumya, indicated for the treatment of psoriasis, whose performance exceeded initial expectations. Gross revenue generated by this product totaled R$ 24,267,612, representing 5.46% of the Company’s total gross operating revenue for the period, evidencing the effectiveness of Management’s strategy to diversify the product portfolio and enhance profitability.

In addition to Ilumya, the Company maintains a robust pipeline of new pharmaceutical products, part of which has already been submitted for evaluation and approval by the relevant regulatory authorities and, as of the date of these financial statements, is at different stages of regulatory review. Management continuously monitors the progress of these regulatory processes and believes that the respective approvals will allow for the expansion of the Company’s portfolio and the establishment of new lines of business in future periods.

Furthermore, there are other products under development and strategic assessment that have not yet been submitted to regulatory authorities, considering factors such as economic feasibility, market positioning, acceptance by healthcare professionals, and alignment with the Company’s long-term strategic objectives.

Based on the results achieved during the year, particularly from the launch of new products, as well as the expectations related to ongoing regulatory approvals and the current product pipeline, Management continues to expect a gradual recovery in operating performance and the reversal of accumulated losses over the coming years, supported by sustainable revenue growth and the dilution of fixed operating costs.

Management reaffirms its assessment that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, considering the business plans in execution, the results already observed during the current period, and the expectation of future cash flow generation arising from the expansion of the product portfolio.

2 - *Presentation of Financial Statements*

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, covering the April to March fiscal year, with their issuance authorized by the Board of Directors on April 30, 2026.

The Company complies with Law No. 6,404/76 and its amendments introduced by Law No. 11,638/07, which modified, revoked, and introduced new provisions to the Corporations Law.

This law was primarily aimed at updating Brazilian corporate law to facilitate the convergence process of Brazilian accounting practices with those established under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

2.1 *Functional Currency and Presentation Currency*

The financial statements are presented in Brazilian Real (BRL), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Real has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

2.2 *Use of Estimates and Judgments*

A The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil requires the Company's Management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported values of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses.

Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions are **continuously reviewed**. Revisions to **accounting estimates** are Recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information regarding assumptions and estimates that carry a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within upcoming fiscal years is included in the following explanatory notes:

- Note 5 – Provision for doubtful accounts
- Note 6 – Provision for inventory obsolescence
- Note 8 – Other accounts receivable
- Note 15 – Provision for contingencies

3 *Summary of Key Accounting Practices*

a. Determination of Results

O The company's operating results are determined in accordance with the accrual accounting method, covering the period April to March each year.

Revenue from product sales, as well as costs and expenses, are recognized in the income statement upon realization, meaning when there is convincing evidence that the most significant risks and benefits inherent to ownership have been transferred to the buyer.

b. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, balances in bank checking accounts, and highly liquid financial investments.

Financial investments are recorded at cost, with accrued earnings recognized during the period, in accordance with regulations established by the Central Bank of Brazil

c. Accounts Receivable from Customers

Accounts receivable from customers are initially recorded at the invoiced amount, including applicable direct taxes, which are the Company's responsibility, net of withholding taxes, which are considered tax credits.

A provision for doubtful accounts has been established in an amount deemed sufficient by Management to cover potential losses in the realization of accounts past due for more than 12 months, or when the inability to collect has been identified.

As per CPC 12, the present value adjustment was not recorded, as it does not have a material impact on the financial statements.

d. Inventory

Inventories are reported based on historical acquisition and production costs, plus expenses related to transport, storage, and non-recoverable taxes.

Cost is determined using the moving weighted average cost method. The recorded inventory values do not exceed net realizable value, which corresponds to the estimated selling price under normal business conditions, net of estimated completion costs and selling expenses.

A physical inventory verification was conducted at the end of March 2025, and as in previous periods, no significant discrepancies were found.

e. Property, Plant, and Equipment

- **Fixed Assets**

Fixed assets are measured at historical acquisition or construction cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if applicable.

Cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor, and any other costs necessary to place the asset in the required location and condition for its intended use by management.

Leasehold improvements on third-party properties are amortized over the term of the respective lease contract.

Gains and losses on the disposal of fixed assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the book value of the asset, and are recognized net under other income in the income statement.

Other costs are capitalized only when they result in an increase in economic benefits associated with the asset. Any other costs are recognized as expenses in the income statement when incurred.

- **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated based on usage value, which represents the cost of an asset or its substitute cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognized in the income statement using the straight-line method, based on the estimated useful lives of each component of a fixed asset, as this method most accurately reflects the consumption pattern of future economic benefits incorporated into the asset. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Anos
Machinery and Equipment	14
Furniture and Fixtures	12
IT Equipments	10
Vehicles	12
Leasehold Improvements	5

Depreciation methods are reviewed, and new rates are adopted at the end of each financial year. Any adjustments are recognized as changes in accounting estimates.

- **Intangible Assets**

É Intangible assets are measured at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and impairment losses, when applicable.
The Company's intangible assets have a defined useful life and consist of software. The amortization expense is recorded in the income statement under "Depreciation and Amortization."
The estimated useful life for the current and comparative fiscal years is:

	Years
Software	10

- **Impairment of Assets**

To ensure that assets are not recorded at values exceeding their recoverable amounts, whether through use in the entity's operations or potential disposal, the Company regularly assesses impairment indicators.

f. Lease Transactions

In accordance with the revised Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions, under CPC 06 (R2) in Brazil and IND AS 116 in India (where Sun Pharma's headquarters is located), effective April 1, 2019, specific principles were established for the recognition and measurement of leases.

These standards aim to provide relevant financial information that accurately represents lease transactions.

As part of a large corporate group, Sun Farmacêutica do Brasil Ltda. adopted this standard effective April 1, 2019, beginning to account for real estate leases according to its requirements. The Company now presents its Right-of-Use Assets (Net Present Value of Lease Contract) and Lease Liability (Net Present Value of Lease Payables, updated by interest).

The Right-of-Use Asset is amortized over the lease term, and its effects are recognized in the income statement.

g. Current and Non-Current Liabilities

Current and non-current liabilities are reported **at known or estimated amounts**, **plus applicable charges**, **monetary adjustments**, and/or **foreign exchange variations** incurred up to the balance sheet date.

h. Short-Term Employee Benefits

Obligations for short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recognized as expenses as the related service is rendered.
A provision has been established for the payment of performance-based bonuses, recognized at the expected amount to be paid under cash bonus or short-term profit-sharing plans, if the Company has a legal or constructive obligation to make this payment due to past services rendered by the employee, and if the obligation can be reliably estimated.

i. Loans and Financing

Financial charges and monetary adjustments on loans are accounted for based on elapsed time and are recognized according to the terms of the agreements.

Loans primarily consist of contracts aimed at expanding production capacity, modernization efforts, and providing working capital funding.

j. Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has an obligation that arises from a past event, and it is probable that an economic resource will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are recorded based on the best estimates of the risk involved.

k. Income Tax and Social Contribution

The fiscal year for income tax calculations is determined by law and covers the January to December period, differing from the financial year portrayed in the financial statements, which spans April to March.

Current and deferred income tax and social contribution are calculated based on a 15% tax rate, plus an additional 10% on the portion of taxable profit exceeding the amount resulting from multiplying BRL 20,000.00 by the number of months in the respective income tax assessment period. The social contribution tax rate is 9% on taxable income and considers the offsetting of tax losses and negative social contribution bases, limited to 30% of taxable profit.

Current tax represents the expected tax payable or receivable based on taxable income or loss for the fiscal year, at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the financial statement presentation, including any adjustments to taxes payable regarding prior years.

The Company recognizes deferred income tax and social contribution assets on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their respective book values. Deferred tax assets are recognized based on the expectation of future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates expected to apply to temporary differences upon reversal, based on laws enacted or substantively enacted by the financial statement presentation date.

l. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognized only from the date the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of such instruments. When recognized, they are initially recorded at fair value, plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issuance.

As of March 31, 2025, the book value of the Company's financial instruments, primarily consisting of cash equivalents, accounts receivable from customers, accounts payable to suppliers, and loans from financial institutions and related entities, equals their market value.

The Company does not engage in financial instruments related to index swaps (SWAPs) or derivative risk transactions and Other Assets and Liabilities

An asset is recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, and its cost or value can be reliably measured.

Current and non-current liabilities are recorded at known or estimated amounts, plus applicable charges and monetary variations up to the balance sheet date.

Provisions are recorded based on the best estimates of the risks involved.

As a result, the financial statements incorporate various estimates, based on objective and subjective factors, relying on management's judgment to determine appropriate values to be recorded.

The settlement of transactions involving these estimates may result in values differing from those recorded in the financial statements due to the inherent uncertainties in the estimation process.

For this reason, management periodically reviews these estimates and assumptions.

Estimates and assumptions are used to determine the useful lives of fixed assets, adjustments for potential credit risk in accounts receivable, as well as the assessment of other risks in establishing additional provisions, including contingent liabilities and similar obligations.

They are also applied in the evaluation of financial instruments and other assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date.

Receivables and obligations are classified as Current when their realization or settlement is expected within twelve months following the financial statement presentation date. Otherwise, they are classified as Non-Current.

4 *Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Other Investments*

	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Cash		12	25
Banks		3.163	12.608
Other Investments (Financial Investments)		33.188	39.598
TOTAL	4	**36.363**	**52.231**

The variation in Cash and Cash Equivalents is directly related to the payments made during the year to SPIL, corresponding to purchase invoices for the importation of finished products. The line item “Other Investments (Financial Investments)” showed a substantial reduction in fiscal year 2026 compared to the prior year, mainly due to the settlement of intercompany accounts payable with the parent company.

5 *Accounts Receivable from Customers*

Trade receivables are initially recognized at the invoiced amount, including the respective direct taxes for which the Company is legally responsible, net of withholding taxes, which are recorded as tax credits.
The allowance for doubtful accounts was established in an amount considered sufficient by Management to cover potential losses arising from the realization of receivables overdue for more than 12 months and/or when the inability to collect has been identified.
The adjustment related to revenue recognition refers to invoices that were issued and dispatched but had not yet been received by customers as of March 31.

	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Accounts Receivable	(a)	107.086	48.467
Other Accounts Receivable		73	377
(-) PE-CLD – Allowance for Expec.Credit Losses (Doubtful Accounts)		(2.269)	(1.553)
(-) Revenue Recognition Adjustment		(2.876)	(713)
Other Accounts Receivable Intercompany		314	314
Debit Note		4.341	4.647
TOTAL	5	106.669	51.539

a) During fiscal year 2025–26, the Company recorded an increase in Trade Receivables compared to the prior year. This increase is mainly attributable to the sales volume of Nintedanib Esylate and Tildrakizumab, which represented a year-over-year sales increase of 49 Mn.

As of March 31, 2026, the Company's total gross amount of trade receivables was distributed by maturity as follows:

	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Due		
Within 30 days	66.986	30.711
from 31 to 60 days	28.734	12.603
from 61 to 90 days	7.420	1.919
Sub-Total	103.140	45.233
Overdue		
Overdue from 91 to 180 days	1.677	1.066
Overdue from 181 to 365 days	-	1.116
Overdue with more than 365 days	2.269	1.052
Sub-Total	3.946	3.234
TOTAL	107.086	48.467

6 Inventory

		Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Products for Resale	(a)		127.261	66.685
Revenue Recognition Adjustment - COGS			1.507	439
Raw Material			1	6
Packaging Material			181	325
Goods in Transit - Goods	(b)		29.792	8.920
Customs Broker			259	5
Others			562	600
(-) Adjustment to Net Realization Value	(c)		(2.860)	(7.181)
(-) Adjustment to Obsolete Recovered Value	(d)		(58.678)	(11.288)
TOTAL		6	98.025	58.511

a) The variation observed in inventory balances during the period is substantially related to the increase in the volume of imports of strategic pharmaceutical products, carried out in a planned manner, in line with operational requirements and the Company's action plan for the 2026 and 2027 fiscal years.

In this context, the following products stand out, which together represent a significant portion of the total imported volume:

Lenalidomide, accounting for approximately **38.7% of the total volume**, a medication primarily indicated for the treatment of hematological neoplasms.

Saumya, representing approximately **11.6% of the total volume**, used for the treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases.

Ilumya, accounting for approximately **2.7% of the total volume**, a biological product launched in the previous fiscal year for the treatment of psoriasis, whose inventory increase is intended to support the gradual expansion of its participation in the domestic market.

The increase in inventory levels therefore reflects a strategy focused on demand anticipation, mitigation of logistical risks, and assurance of supply continuity, particularly considering that **100% of the pharmaceutical products marketed by the Company are imported** and are subject to regulatory processes and quality release procedures prior to the commencement of sales.

b) Net amounts related to the adjustments performed decreased, mainly due to import price adjustments of products purchased for resale from SPIL. Such adjustments were subject to detailed analysis of fluctuations between purchase prices and sales prices, resulting in lower transfer pricing margin adjustments.

c) With respect to the balances in the accounts identified above as item (a) — inventories that are expired, due to expire within the next year, or that have had no movement for more than one year — Management has recorded the respective provisions for destruction and is awaiting authorization from regulatory authorities for their incineration

7 *Current Tax Assets*

		Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
ICMS on Purchase			706	709
IRF to be Recovered	(a)		-	1.364
Other Taxes and Contributions to be Recovered			11	11
CSSL in Advance			-	205
IRPJ Negative Balance	(a)		-	12.114
CSLL Negative Balance	(a)		-	4.753
IRPJ Deferred Accum. Loss/Tempor. Differ	(b)		21.556	5.802
CSLL Deferred Accum. Loss/Tempor. Differ	(b)		7.760	2.088
TOTAL		7	30.033	27.046

a) In the prior fiscal year, the Company reported balances related to withholding income tax (IRRF) on financial investments, as well as Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ) and Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) paid in advance, recorded under current assets. In the current fiscal year, these amounts were fully offset against the respective taxes payable upon the calculation of income tax and social contribution, resulting in the full utilization of such tax credits. As a result of these offsets, no recoverable balances remained under these captions at year-end.

b) Deferred IRPJ and CSLL balances increased during the fiscal year due to the expansion of the expense base related to deductible temporary differences, notably arising from an increase in expenses recognized for accounting purposes but not yet deductible for tax purposes, as well as from the effects of foreign exchange variation on such bases. These factors resulted in the additional recognition of deferred tax assets during the period.

8 *Other Accounts Receivable*

	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Other Accounts Receivable		8.060	4.523
TOTAL	8	8.060	4.523

The balance of the caption “Other Accounts Receivable” is mainly composed of advances related to the importation process, recorded as domestic advances and foreign advances, referring to advance payments to suppliers and service providers associated with import operations in progress as of the reporting date. Additionally, this caption includes amounts related to salary advances and advances granted to employees performing external activities, based on operating expenses monitored through the Paytrack platform.
The increase observed in the balance of this caption compared to the prior fiscal year mainly results from the higher volume of advances made in the context of import operations, reflecting a greater number of transactions in transit at year-end

9 *Fixed Assets*

To ensure that assets are not recorded at values exceeding their recoverable amounts, whether through use in the entity's operations or potential disposal, the Company has conducted impairment tests on all its assets and has recognized impairment losses due to devaluation.

Descriptiom	Note		31/Mar-2026			31/Mar-2025
		Annual Tax	Fixed Cost	(-) Deprec.	Total	Total
Land			118	-	118	118
Instalations		10,00%	1.994	(804)	1.190	971
Equipment		10,00%	7.241	(4.308)	2.933	2.619
Furniture and Utensils		10,00%	589	(332)	257	189
IT Equipment		20,00%	2.334	(1.453)	881	589
Vehicles		8,00%	3.882	(1.367)	2.515	1.540
Buildings		4,00%	7.524	(4.172)	3.352	3.623
Tools, Devices		20,00%	347	(318)	29	29
Software		20,00%	323	(317)	6	10
Vehicle and Real Estate Rental			10.824	(3.887)	6.937	-
Advance Acquisition of Fixed Assets			213	-	213	30
SUB-TOTAL FIXED ASSETS			35.389	(16.958)	18.431	9.718
IMPAIRMENT TEST			(1.083)	-	(1.083)	(1.083)
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	9		34.306	(16.958)	17.348	8.635

The evolution of the balances of fixed asset accounts during the period from April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, was as follows:

COST EVOLUTION

Description		31/Mar-2025				31/Mar-2026
	Useful Life (in years)	Initial Balance	(+) Entries	(-) Exits	(-) Transfer.	Final Balance
Land		118	-	-	-	118
Instalations	10	1.666	328	-	-	1.994
Equipment	10	6.632	609	-	-	7.241
Furniture and Utensils	12	470	119	-	-	589
IT Equipment	10	1.792	542	-	-	2.334
Vehicles	12	2.297	1.693	(108)	-	3.882
Buildings	25	7.494	30	-	-	7.524
Tools, Devices	14	347	-	-	-	347
Softwares	5	323	-	-	-	323
Vehicle and Real Estate Rental		4.134	14.665	(7.975)	-	10.824
Advance Acquisition of Fixed Assets		30	652	(469)	-	213
TOTAL COST EVOLUTION		25.303	18.638	(8.552)	-	35.389

DEPRECIATION EVOLUTION

Description		31/Mar-2025			31/Mar-2026
	Tax Deprec. Annual	Initial Balance	(+) Entries	(-) Exits	Final Balance
		-	-	-	-
Instalations	10,00%	695	109	-	804
Equipment	10,00%	4.013	295	-	4.308
Furniture and Utensils	10,00%	281	51	-	332
IT Equipment	20,00%	1.203	250	-	1.453
Vehicles	20,00%	758	668	(59)	1.367
Buildings	4,00%	3.871	301	-	4.172
Tools, Devices	20,00%	318	-	-	318
Softwares	20,00%	313	4	-	317
Vehicle and Real Estate Rental		4.136	4.287	(4.538)	3.887
TOTAL DEPRECIATION EVOLUTION		15.588	5.965	(4.597)	16.958

EVOLUTION OF THE IMPAIRMENT TEST

Description	31/Mar-2025 Initial Balance	(+) Entries	(-) Exits	31/Mar-2026 Final Balance
Instalations	134	-	-	134
Equipment	868	-	-	868
Furniture and Utensils	37	-	-	37
IT Equipment	14	-	-	14
Tools, Devices	30	-	-	30
TOTAL EVOLUTION IMPAIRMENT TEST	1.083	-	-	1.083

10 Suppliers

	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Intercompany - Principal	(a)	252.468	167.927
Intercompany - Exchange Rate Variation		2.341	3.533
Intercompany - In Transit	(a)	29.792	8.920
Intercompany - TP Ajustments	(b)	(77.074)	(53.597)
TOTAL	10	207.527	126.783

The Company's exposure to foreign currency and credit risks related to suppliers and other accounts payable is disclosed in Note 24, item (v).

a) The Company imports 100% of the medicines commercialized from its parent company located in India. The increase observed in intercompany accounts payable balances during the fiscal year is directly related to the higher volume of imports carried out to meet domestic market demand.
This increase is evidenced by the rise in the "Intercompany – Principal" and "Intercompany – In Transit" captions, reflecting both invoiced obligations and import transactions in transit at the end of the fiscal year.

b) The negative variation reflects the issuance of a debit note for transfer pricing adjustments in the amount of 23.4 million

11 Taxes and Contributions Payable

SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE		Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
INSS Payable on Payroll			1.031	860
INSS Withheld at Source			12	10
FGTS on Payroll			304	233
PIS/COFINS/CSLL/ISS Withheld at Source			47	16
SUB-TOTAL			1.394	1.119
TAXES PAYABLE				
Income Tax Withheld at Source (Payroll)			811	709
Sales Taxes – ICMS/PIS/COFINS	(a)		3.242	774
(-) ICMS/PIS/COFINS Adjustment on Revenue Recognition			(148)	(42)
ICMS Provision for Destruction of Goods	(b)		9.523	796
Others			17	8
SUB-TOTAL			13.445	2.245
TOTAL		11	14.839	3.364

a) In line with the increase in trade receivables positions and the volume of imports during the fiscal year, growth was also observed in the balances of PIS, COFINS, and ICMS taxes. Such variation is directly related to the higher level of revenue recognized in the period, since these taxes are levied on the Company's sales transactions. The increase therefore reflects the expansion of operating activities, with no significant changes in the respective tax bases or applicable tax rates.

During the fiscal year, there was a significant increase in the provision for ICMS on destroyed goods, arising from the Company's internal policy that requires full provisioning for losses of medicines with remaining shelf life between 7 and 12 months. The observed variation is mainly related to the recognition of a provision associated with a specific medicine, Lenalidomide, which represented approximately 95% of the total amount provisioned in the period. This recognition reflects the consistent application of internal criteria for expiration control and operational risk management, in compliance with the applicable tax legislation.

12 Labor Obligations

	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Salaries		1.859	1.585
13th Salary and Provisions		1.005	722
Vacation and Provisions		3.613	3.464
TOTAL	12	6.477	5.771

13 Other Provisions

	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Provision for Returns		1.238	637
Provision for Selling Expenses		789	37
Personnel Expenses – Perform. Bonuses, Term. Costs, INSS Dif. %		2.351	1.028
Provision for Administrative Expenses		7.822	4.724
TOTAL	13	12.200	6.426

14 Other Accounts Payable

		Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Accounts Payable			3.902	1.694
Other Accounts Payable	(a)		-	766
Advances Received from Customers			160	77
Freight - Revenue Adjustment			961	854
TOTAL		14	5.023	3.391

a) The caption "Other Accounts Payable" includes, among other items, obligations arising from lease contracts related to the rental of vehicles used in the Company's operating activities. These contracts are primarily associated with the business area referred to as Ilumya, which recorded an increase in the number of field employees during the fiscal year.

As a result of the expansion of this area's operational structure, there was an increase in the use of leased vehicles, which directly impacted the balance of lease liabilities at the end of the period. This variation reflects the alignment of operational resources with the needs of the Company's commercial activities.

15 Contingencies

The Company is a party to judicial actions and administrative proceedings, as a defendant, before several courts and governmental bodies, arising from the normal course of its operations. These matters mainly involve tax, labor, and civil issues, among others.

Management, based on an individual assessment of the risks involved in each proceeding, supported by information and opinions from its legal advisors, the analysis of ongoing judicial actions and administrative proceedings, and, in the case of labor claims, also on historical experience regarding amounts effectively disbursed in similar cases, has recognized provisions for those contingencies classified as a probable loss. Such provisions have been recorded in accordance with CPC 25 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, and other accounting practices adopted in Brazil. The provisions recognized are presented below:

	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
		Provision	Net
CIVIL		847	-
TOTAL	15	847	-

16 Transactions with Related Parties

	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Loans			
ALKALOIDA CHEMICAL ZRT		191.145	209.914
TOTAL	16	191.145	209.914

As of March 31, 2026, the Company maintained a loan balance with Alkaloida in the amount of US$ 36,556,293, denominated in U.S. dollars. This loan is not subject to interest charges, bearing a contractual interest rate of 0% per annum, and does not provide for periodic principal amortization. The maturity of the obligation is extended annually by mutual agreement between the parties.

The agreed terms reflect the financial support granted by the related party, with no expectation of settlement in the short term, and the full outstanding balance remained unpaid as of the reporting date.

17 Equity

The Company’s share capital, in the amount of R$ 5,573, remained unchanged compared to the prior fiscal year (R$ 5,573 in 2025) and is fully subscribed and paid in. The capital is represented by 5,573,482 quotas, all registered, with no distinct par value, at a unit value of R$ 1.00 (one Brazilian real) each, distributed as shown in the table below:

Subscribed Share Capital	Note	31/Mar-2026		
Partners		Country of Origin	Amount	%
Alkaloida Chemical Company ZRT		Hungria	5.550	99,58%
Sun Pharma Holding		Índia	19	0,35%
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited		Índia	4	0,07%
TOTAL	17		5.573	100,00%

The foreign investment is duly registered with the Central Bank of Brazil, in accordance with applicable legislation, enabling the Company to remit profits abroad as well as the potential repatriation of the invested capital, subject to the current legal provisions

18 *Operating Revenue*

	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Resale of Goods		442.828	355.505
Tax Benefit		2.669	-
Gross Sales Revenue		445.497	355.505
Taxes on Sales and Resales		(43.518)	(30.012)
Financial Discounts		(3.239)	-
Returns		(14.939)	(10.348)
(-) Sales Deductions		(61.696)	(40.360)
Operating Revenue	18	383.801	315.145

In fiscal year 2025, the Company recognized an amount related to a granted tax credit, recorded in the results for the period. There was no recognition of this caption in the prior fiscal year. The amount recorded in 2025 reflects the Company's operations qualifying under the conditions established by the applicable legislation in force during the period, and therefore no comparative balance is presented for 2024.

The Company's sales in the domestic market are predominantly concentrated in hospital distributors, which represent the Company in public procurement processes, as well as in clinics and hospitals specialized in oncology treatment.

The financial discounts recognized during the period mainly relate to situations in which hospital products were not delivered, resulting in the application of penalties to customers. Considering the Company's co-responsibility in these cases, reimbursement of the corresponding amounts was required, leading to the reclassification of such amounts as discounts arising from penalties and delivery delays, thereby appropriately reflecting their economic substance in the income statement.

The Provision for Sales Returns is established based on a methodology that considers the historical analysis of returns effectively incurred in prior periods. The calculation takes into account the average percentage of returns in relation to sales recorded over the last two fiscal years, with the provision reviewed and adjusted annually to consistently and prudently reflect the expected level of future returns. This procedure aims to ensure the appropriate measurement of accounting records and the transparency of the financial statements

19 Selling Expenses

	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Advertising and Publicity		709	787
Promotional Material		4.663	3.007
Promotional Campaigns		1.677	1.731
Sales Convention		151	1.048
Congressos e Eventos	(a)	18.736	2.967
Other Promotional Expenses		2.526	2.111
Provision for Promotional Expenses		818	(109)
TOTAL	19	29.280	11.542

(a) The caption “Congresses and Events” showed a significant increase in fiscal year 2025, rising from R$ 2,664 in 2024 to R$ 11,284 in 2025. This variation is mainly related to the launch of a new medicine for the treatment of psoriasis (Ilumya) during the period.

As a result of this launch, the Company intensified its scientific dissemination, institutional promotion, and market engagement activities, which required an expansion of marketing initiatives targeted at specialized audiences. These initiatives included participation in congresses, trade fairs, scientific events, and related activities. This movement was accompanied by an increase in the number of field employees necessary to support the strategy of introducing and consolidating the product in the domestic market, directly impacting the growth of expenses associated with events and promotional activities.

The increase observed therefore stems from the alignment of congress and events expenses with the expansion of the Company’s operating and commercial activities during the fiscal year, particularly in the context of introducing a new strategic product to its portfolio.

20 *Administrative and General Expenses*

	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Personnel	(a)	56.479	32.391
Equipment Maintenance		603	852
Rental Expenses		236	157
Energy Expenses		384	383
Travel Expenses		-	3.578
Commission and Sales Bonuses		5.768	2.096
Provided Services		17.580	14.940
Regulatory		6.712	6.831
Quality Control		3.046	2.767
Taxes and Fees		532	200
Other Administrative Expenses	(b)	15.794	8.145
Depreciation and Amortization		3.544	3.000
TOTAL	20	110.678	75.340

(a) Personnel expenses increased during the fiscal year due to the implementation of a new business unit (Derma Branded), as well as the hiring of new professionals, including managers and analysts, and the structuring of new operational areas. These initiatives were aimed at supporting the expansion of the Company’s activities and enabling access to new markets, which was reflected in the growth of this caption during the period.

(b) The caption “General Expenses” increased during the fiscal year compared to the prior period due to specific and non-recurring factors observed throughout the year. Among the main impacts was the recognition of a provision related to the Annual Meeting, the responsibility for which was assumed by the Company as of the current fiscal year, whereas in prior periods such costs were allocated to another group entity.

Additionally, there was an increase in legal fees related to legal support for strategic projects, including those associated with the medicine Nidhi and studies related to the Medley acquisition process. These expenses reflect the need for technical and legal advisory services in initiatives of a strategic and regulatory nature.

Finally, due to the increase in sales volume during the fiscal year, higher costs for services rendered were also observed, particularly those related to freight and logistics, in line with the expansion of the Company’s operating activities. Taken together, these factors explain the variation observed in this caption during the period.

21 *Other Operating (Income) Expenses*

	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Other Operating (Income) Expenses		(3.705)	(3.048)
TOTAL	21	(3.705)	(3.048)

The caption “Other Operating Revenue” showed a significant variation during the fiscal year, mainly influenced by the recognition of a credit arising from the issuance of a Granting Decision (Despacho Decisório de Deferimento) by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service (RFB), related to the exclusion of ICMS from the PIS and COFINS tax bases. Such decision resulted in the recognition of revenue in the total amount of R$ 3,088Mn, recorded in the income statement for the period.

This recognition reflects the formal acknowledgment of the Company’s tax credit entitlement by the tax authority, in accordance with applicable tax legislation and the accounting practices adopted in Brazil

22 *Net Financial (Income) Expenses*

Financial Expenses	Note	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
Interest		1.283	5.065
Exchange Rate Variation - Loss		-	-
Other		1.671	336
SUB-TOTAL	22	2.954	5.401
Financial Income			
Interest		(62)	(212)
Interest on Financial Investments		(3.480)	(12.799)
Exchange Rate Variation - Gain		(19.932)	28.761
Other		(3.033)	(36)
SUB-TOTAL	23	(26.507)	15.714
TOTAL		(23.553)	21.115

23 *Insurance Coverage*

The Company maintains property insurance coverage contracted with AIG Seguros Brasil S.A., under policy no. 08737.2024.01.0621.000065, with the purpose of providing coverage for potential losses related to the operational risks of its activities. The insurance coverages encompass all addresses of the Sun Pharma group companies located within Brazilian territory.

The insured amounts were determined based on an assessment of the risks inherent to the Company’s operations and are considered sufficient to cover potential losses, being consistent with the nature of its activities.

As of March 31, 2026, the total amount of insurance coverage against operational risks amounted to R$ 199 million.

24 Financial Instruments

(i) Identification and Valuation of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, recoverable taxes, loans, and borrowings, when compared to the amounts that could be obtained from their trading in active markets or, in the absence thereof, to the present value of future cash flows discounted at current market interest rates, substantially approximate their respective fair values, with no significant differences identified.

This assessment considers the market environment prevailing during the period, characterized by high-interest rate levels and increased credit selectivity, as observed in the Brazilian economic scenario in 2025.

(ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the Company may incur losses due to default by its commercial counterparties or financial institutions that hold its financial resources.

In order to mitigate this risk, Management adopts practices such as analyzing the financial and equity position of its customers, establishing credit limits, and continuously monitoring outstanding balances. With respect to financial institutions, investments and transactions are carried out exclusively with institutions of recognized financial soundness, assessed by independent credit rating agencies, in line with prudent risk management recommendations in an environment of heightened systemic risk observed in 2025

(iii) Price Risk for Sold Goods

Price risk arises from the possibility of fluctuations in market prices of the products sold by the Company, which may significantly impact revenues and operating costs.

To mitigate this risk, Management continuously monitors local and international markets, seeking to anticipate relevant price movements and adjust its commercial and operational strategies accordingly, particularly in a scenario of logistical and foreign exchange volatility and residual inflationary pressures observed throughout 2025

(iv) Interest Rate Risks

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that the Company may incur gains or losses resulting from fluctuations in interest rates applicable to its financial assets and liabilities.

Considering the high-interest rate environment in Brazil throughout 2025, with the Selic rate maintained at a restrictive level by the Central Bank, Management seeks to mitigate this risk through the diversification of funding conditions, evaluating, whenever applicable, the mix between fixed-rate and floating-rate structures in order to balance cost and financial predictability.

(v) Risco de taxa de câmbio

Foreign exchange risk arises from the possibility that the Company may incur losses resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates, which may impact the value of its liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company maintained liabilities denominated in foreign currency and did not have financial instruments contracted to hedge such exposure as of that date. Management regularly monitors developments in the foreign exchange market, particularly in a context of increased exchange rate volatility driven by fiscal and external factors, characteristic of the Brazilian scenario in 2025.

	31/Mar-2026	31/Mar-2025
	USD	USD
Loans	36.566	36.566
TOTAL	36.566	36.566

Exchange Rates Applied During the Year:

Average Exchange Rate		Closing Exchange Rate on Specific Dates Financial Statements	
2026	2025	2026	2025
5,5500	5,6092	5,6000	5,7422

Exchange Rate Sensitivity Analysis

A The company holds liabilities denominated in foreign currency on the balance sheet as of March 31, 2026. For sensitivity analysis purposes, a probable scenario was assumed at an exchange rate of BRL 5.40.

The table below presents a simulation of the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on future results under scenarios of increases and reductions:

Foreign Exchange Risk	Increase Scenarios		
	Probable	Possible	Remote
Scenarios and Price Levels	5,40	5,60	5,80
Passive Position	197.456	204.770	212.083
Total Net Effect	13	5	-2

Foreign Exchange Risk Analysis	Decrease Scenarios		
	Probable	Possible	Remote
Scenarios and Price Levels	5,20	5,00	4,80
Passive Position	190.143	182.830	175.517
Total Net Effect	-20	-27	-34

(vi) Derivative Financial Instruments

The company did not use financial instruments in index swap operations or any transactions involving derivatives.

25 Approval of the Financial Statements and Explanatory Notes

These Financial Statements were approved by the Management of Sun Farmacêutica do Brasil Ltda. and authorized for issuance on April 30, 2026.

Walter Wiesmueller Coelho Filho	Antonio Carlos Alves Argoso
RFC – BRAZIL	Accounting and Tax Manager

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