Standalone Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Lupin Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Lupin Limited (the "Company") which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive loss), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition

Refer note 1B (m) of material accounting policies and note 28 to standalone financial statements

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Revenue from the sale of pharmaceutical products is recognized when control over goods is transferred to a customer. The actual point in time when revenue is recognized varies depending on the specific terms and conditions of the sales contracts entered with customers. The Company has many customers operating in various geographies and sales contracts with customers have distinct terms relating to the recognition of revenue, the right of return and price adjustments. We identified the recognition of revenue from sale of products as a key audit matter considering: Revenue is a key performance indicator for the Company. Accordingly, there could be pressure to meet the expectations of investors / other stakeholders and / or to meet revenue targets stipulated in performance incentive schemes for a reporting period. We have considered that there is a risk of fraud related to revenue being overstated by recognition in the wrong period or before control has passed during the year and at period end.	To obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, our principal audit procedures, amongst others, include the following: • Compared the accounting policies in respect of revenue recognition with applicable accounting standards to test for compliance. • Tested design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal controls including general IT controls and key IT application controls over recognition of revenue. • Performed substantive testing of selected samples of revenue transactions recorded during the year. • For a sample of year-end sales, we verified contractual terms of sales invoices / contracts, shipping documents and acknowledged delivery receipts for those transactions including management assessment and quantification of any sales reversal for undelivered goods; and • Tested any unusual non-standard journal entries that impacted revenue recognized during the year.

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the Company's annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 SAs 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 decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of standalone financial statements 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 standalone 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.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

    b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the certain matters stated in the paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

    c. The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive loss), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    f. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

    g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

   B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us.

    a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 36 to the standalone financial statements.

    b. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 53 to the standalone financial statements.

    c. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

    d. (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 68 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year, in respect of the same declared for the previous year, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

As stated in Note 35 to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software:

i) The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account.

ii) In the absence of sufficient and appropriate reporting on compliance with the audit trail requirements in the independent auditor's report of a service organization for an accounting software used for consolidation and lease transactions, we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature for the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of the audit.

B. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sudhir Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 41870
ICAI UDIN: 24041870BKGDKJ8343

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 06, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Lupin Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties of land and building which are freehold , as disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company, except for the following which are not held in the name of the Company:

(₹ in million)

Description of property	Gross carrying value	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held- indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company (Disputed)
Freehold land located in Maharastra admeasuring 7 hectare	29.6	Lupin Laboratories Limited	No	Since 2001	The title deeds are in the name of the erstwhile Company that was amalgamated with the Company pursuant to the Scheme of amalgamation sanctioned by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court order dated 13 June 2001
Freehold building located in Maharashtra admeasuring 8038 sq. ft.	133.9	Lupin Laboratories Limited	No	Since 2001	The title deeds are in the name of erstwhile Company that was amalgamated with the Company pursuant to the Scheme of amalgamation sanctioned by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court order dated 13 June 2001

In respect of immovable properties of land and buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed in Note 64 to the standalone financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, except the following:

(₹ in million)

Description of property	Gross carrying value	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held- indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company. Also indicate if in dispute
Leasehold building loacted in Delhi admeasuring 1628 sq. ft	2.8	Lupin Laboratories Limited	No	Since 2001	The lease is in the name of erstwhile Company that was amalgamated with the Company pursuant to the Scheme of amalgamation sanctioned by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court order dated 13 June 2001

In respect of immovable properties of land and buildings which are disclosed as Property, Plant and Equipment in the standalone financial statements, the original documents for the following assets are not available for verification.

(₹ in million)

Particulars of the land and building	Gross Block (as at 31 March 2024)
Building located in Maharashtra	7.5
Land located in Uttarakhand	0.3

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory, except goods-in-transit and stocks lying with third parties, has been physically verified by the management during the year. For stocks lying with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained and for goods-in-transit subsequent evidence of receipts has been linked with inventory records. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any security to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The company has not made any investments in or provided any guarantees to firms, LLP's or other parties and has not granted any loans and any advances in nature of loans to companies, firms or LLP's. The Company has made investments in and provided guarantee to companies, and granted loans to other parties in respect of which the requisite information is as below:

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has provided loans and provided guarantee on behalf of others as below:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**Loans**	**Guarantees**
Aggregate amount during the year		
Subsidiaries*	135.0	5,032.9
Joint ventures*	-	-
Associates*	-	-
Others		
- Employees	35.7	
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date		
Subsidiaries*	-	40,120.9
Joint ventures*	-	-
Associates*	-	-
Others		
- Employees	36.1	-

*As per the Companies Act, 2013

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans and guarantees provided during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in respect of the investments made and guarantees provided, as applicable. The Company has not granted any loans or provided any security to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its manufactured goods and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no dues of Provident fund, Employees state insurance, Income tax, Sales tax, Value added tax, Service tax, duty of Customs, Goods and Service tax, duty of Excise and Cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute other than those mentioned in Annexure I to this report.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as defined under the Act.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies (as defined under the Act).

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have more than one CIC.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred the unspent amount of ₹ 185 million for the year ended 31 March 2024 to a Special Account as per section 135(6) of the said Act.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sudhir Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 41870
ICAI UDIN: 24041870BKGDKJ8343

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 06, 2024

Annexure - I to the Independent Auditor's Report - 31 March 2024

Amounts of dues of Income tax, Sales tax, Value added tax, Service tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute

Name of the statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which amount relates	Amount demanded (₹ in million)	Amount deposited under protest (₹ in million)	Amount unpaid (₹ in million)
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax	Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals)	2005- 2006 to 2020-2021	3,117.3	-	57.7
		High Court	2008-2009 2013-2014	29.0	-	29.0
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty De-bonding matters	Customs Excise, and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CE STAT)	2010-2012	418.1	371.1	47.0
	Excise Duty		2015-2016 2017-2018	54.2	-	54.2
	Service Tax Matters		2005-2008	47.9	-	47.9
CGST Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	Adjudicating Authority	2017-2020 2021-2022 2023-2024	685.4	-	685.4
		Commissioner Appeal	2017-2019	177.7	-	177.7
		Appellate Authority	2017-2019	128.7	-	128.7
		High Court	2017-2018 onwards	239.6	-	239.6
Foreign Trade (Development & Regulations) Act, 1992	Custom Duty	Appellate Authority	2016-2020	16.8	-	16.8
		Additional Director DGFT	2018-2020	0.5	-	0.5
		Commissioner Appeal	2018-2020	8.4	-	8.4
Central and Various States' Sales Tax Acts and Various States' Value Added Tax Act	Central Sales Tax	Additional Commissioner	2015-2017	0.4	-	0.4
		Assistant Commissioner	2003-2004	0.3	0.3	-
		Commissioner of Sales Tax (Appeal)	2002-2003	0.1	-	0.1
		Sales Tax Tribunal	2000-2001 2004-2005	0.3	0.3	-
	Entry Tax	Additional Commissioner	1994-1995	1.1	-	1.1
		Commissioner of Sales Tax (Appeals)	2001-2002	0.9	-	0.9
		High Court	2002-2003 2004-2005	11.6	6.3	5.3
		Sales Tax Tribunal	1994-1995 2003-2004 2005-2006 2009-2011	17.9	5.6	12.3
	Sales Tax	Supreme Court	2001-2004 2005-2006	7.4	7.4	-
	VAT	Additional Comissioner	2015-2018	9.3	1.9	7.3
		Sales Tax Tribunal	2000-2001 2009-2010	14.4	-	14.4
		Supreme Court	2000-2001	0.5	-	0.5

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Lupin Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Lupin Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Sudhir Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 41870
ICAI UDIN: 24041870BKGDKJ8343

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 06, 2024

Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

	Note	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
a. Property, Plant and Equipment	2	33,264.9	34,613.5
b. Capital Work-in-Progress	3	4,111.2	7,379.9
c. Goodwill	48(b)	158.6	158.6
d. Other Intangible Assets	4	5,990.9	3,282.5
e. Right-of-use Assets	5	1,717.3	2,164.7
f. Intangible Assets Under Development	6	347.1	1,886.0
g. Financial Assets			
(i) Non-Current Investments			
- In Subsidiaries	7(a)	105,753.9	94,919.6
- In Others	7(b)	1,964.3	426.0
(ii) Non-Current Loans	8	35.7	40.4
(iii) Other Non-Current Financial Assets	9	1,035.8	900.6
h. Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)		1,057.1	3,766.1
i. Other Non-Current Assets	10	913.1	1,589.6
		156,349.9	151,127.5
Current Assets			
a. Inventories	11	29,693.1	30,194.7
b. Financial Assets			
(i) Current Investments	12	8,088.5	4,397.7
(ii) Trade Receivables	13	38,421.5	26,744.2
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	1,237.0	856.6
(iv) Other Bank Balances	15	149.4	153.1
(v) Current Loans	16	24.7	20.6
(vi) Other Current Financial Assets	17	5,802.6	3,693.1
c. Other Current Assets	18	7,985.0	9,649.2
d. Assets included in disposal group held for sale	49(b)	1,476.9	-
		92,878.7	75,709.2
TOTAL		**249,228.6**	**226,836.7**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a. Equity Share Capital	19	911.4	910.0
b. Other Equity		205,119.5	183,208.6
		206,030.9	184,118.6
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
a. Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	41	429.3	651.0
(ii) Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities	20	434.9	284.1
b. Non-Current Provisions	21	3,297.6	3,163.3
c. Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	44	1,560.1	1,850.2
d. Other Non-Current Liabilities	22	536.4	491.0
		6,258.3	6,439.6
Current Liabilities			
a. Financial Liabilities			
(i) Current Borrowings	23	181.3	6,134.6
(ii) Lease Liabilities	41	438.7	699.5
(iii) Trade Payables	24		
- Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		751.2	736.5
- Total outstanding dues of other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		19,611.5	14,926.4
(iv) Other Current Financial Liabilities	25	3,278.1	2,575.9
b. Other Current Liabilities	26	3,723.4	3,085.2
c. Current Provisions	27	4,954.3	4,886.1
d. Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		3,525.7	3,234.3
e. Liabilities included in disposal group held for sale	49(b)	475.2	-
		36,939.4	36,278.5
TOTAL		**249,228.6**	**226,836.7**
See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements			

In terms of our report attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of **Board of Directors of Lupin Limited**

Sudhir Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 041870

Manju D. Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 00209461

Vinita Gupta
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00058631

Nilesh D. Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 01734642

Ramesh Swaminathan
Executive Director, Global CFO & CRO and
Head - Corporate Affairs

R. V. Satam
Company Secretary
ACS - 11973

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 06, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

	Note	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
INCOME:			
Revenue from Operations	28	146,665.0	112,588.3
Other Income	29	1,067.3	912.6
Total Income		**147,732.3**	**113,500.9**
EXPENSES:			
Cost of Materials Consumed	30	34,073.0	31,512.0
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		16,338.6	15,257.0
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods,	31	(159.3)	1,207.9
Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade [(Increase)/Decrease]			
Employee Benefits Expense	32	20,955.1	19,341.4
Finance Costs	33	563.5	984.4
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment Expense	2,4,5,6 & 47	7,247.5	5,483.4
Other Expenses	34	40,954.8	35,631.0
Net (gain)/loss on Foreign Currency Transactions		(87.8)	(1,187.6)
Total Expenses		**119,885.4**	**108,229.5**
Profit before Tax		**27,846.9**	**5,271.4**
Tax Expense	44(a)		
- Current Tax (Net)		4,840.5	958.9
- Deferred Tax (Net)		(254.5)	60.4
Total Tax Expense		4,586.0	1,019.3
Profit for the year		**23,260.9**	**4,252.1**
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			
(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
- Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Liability		(135.1)	(21.4)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		47.2	7.5
(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
- The effective portion of gain & losses on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge		52.7	(295.5)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(11.7)	70.2
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year, net of tax		**(46.9)**	**(239.2)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**23,214.0**	**4,012.9**
Earnings per equity share (in ₹)	40		
Basic		51.10	9.35
Diluted		50.87	9.31
Face Value of Equity Share (in ₹)		2.00	2.00
See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements			

In terms of our report attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of **Board of Directors of Lupin Limited**

Sudhir Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 041870

Manju D. Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 00209461

Vinita Gupta
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00058631

Nilesh D. Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 01734642

Ramesh Swaminathan
Executive Director, Global CFO & CRO and Head - Corporate Affairs
DIN: 01833346

R. V. Satam
Company Secretary
ACS - 11973

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 06, 2024

Statement of Changes In Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024

A. Equity Share Capital [Refer note 19]

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	No. of Shares	₹ in million	No. of Shares	₹ in million
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	454,981,335	910.0	454,475,014	909.0
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	454,981,335	910.0	454,475,014	909.0
Changes in equity share capital during the year	697,573	1.4	506,321	1.0
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**455,678,908**	**911.4**	**454,981,335**	**910.0**

B. Other Equity

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus								Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	Employees Stock Options Outstanding	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Special Economic Zone Reinvestment Reserve	Amalgamation Reserve		Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	
Balance as at 31.03.2022	**263.9**	**126.5**	**10,620.5**	**1,617.3**	**17,134.1**	**150,327.4**	**-**	**317.9**	**-**	**185.4**	**180,592.9**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	4,252.1	-	-	-	-	4,252.1
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	(13.9)	-	-	-	-	(13.9)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	**4,238.2**	-	-	-	-	**4,238.2**
Movement in other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(224.1)	(224.1)
Received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final dividend on Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	(1,818.5)	-	-	-	-	(1,818.5)
Issue of equity shares on exercise of employee stock options	-	-	455.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	455.3
Amortised/Exercised during the year	-	-	-	(35.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35.2)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone Reinvestment Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from share based payments to General Reserve	-	-	-	(98.5)	98.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	**263.9**	**126.5**	**11,075.8**	**1,483.6**	**17,232.6**	**152,747.1**	**-**	**317.9**	**-**	**(38.7)**	**183,208.6**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	23,260.9	-	-	-	-	23,260.9
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	(87.9)	-	-	-	-	(87.9)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	**23,173.0**	-	-	-	-	**23,173.0**
Movement in other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.7	38.7
Received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.80
Final dividend on Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	(1,820.4)	-	-	-	-	(1,820.4)
Issue of equity shares on exercise of employee stock options	-	-	717.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	717.8
Amortised/Exercised during the year	-	-	-	(199.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(199.0)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone Reinvestment Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(760.0)	760.0	-	-	-	-
Transfer from share based payments to General Reserve	-	-	-	(154.4)	154.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2024	**263.9**	**126.5**	**11,793.6**	**1,130.2**	**17,387.0**	**173,339.7**	**760.0**	**317.9**	**0.8**	**-**	**205,119.5**

Statement of Changes In Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Nature of Reserves

a) **Capital Reserve**
The Capital reserve is created on receipts of government grants for setting up the factories in backward areas, for performing research on critical medicines for the betterment of the society and on restructuring of the Capital of the Company under various schemes of Amalgmation.

b) **Capital Redemption Reserve**
This reserve represents amounts transferred on redemption of redeemable cumulative preference shares in earlier years. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

c) **Securities Premium**
Securities premium account comprises of premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the specific provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

d) **Employees Stock Options Outstanding**
The Company has employee stock option schemes under which the option to subscribe for the Company's shares have been granted to certain employees and directors. This is used to recognize the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to the employees as part of their remuneration.

e) **General Reserve**
The General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income.

f) **Special Economic Zone Reinvestment Reserve**
The Special Economic Zone Reinvestment Reserve has been created out of the profit of eligible SEZ units in terms of the provisions of Sec 10AA(1)(ii) of Income Tax Act, 1961. The reserve should be utilized by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business in the terms of the Sec 10AA(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961

g) **Amalgamation Reserve**
This reserve represents creation of amalgamation reserve pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation between erstwhile Lupin Laboratories Ltd. and the Company.

h) **Share Application Money Pending Allotment**
Share application money represents amount received towards share application money which were pending for allotment as on reporting date.

i) **Cash Flow Hedge Reserve**
The cash flow hedge reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of designated portion of hedging instruments entered into for Cash flow hedges. The cumulative gain or loss arising on changes in fair value of the designated portion of the hedging instruments that are recognised and accumulated under the heading of cash flow reserve will be reclassfied to statement of profit and loss only when the hedged items affect the profit or loss.

In terms of our report attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Sudhir Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 041870

For and on behalf of **Board of Directors of Lupin Limited**

Manju D. Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 00209461

Vinita Gupta
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00058631

Nilesh D. Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 01734642

Ramesh Swaminathan
Executive Director, Global CFO & CRO and
Head - Corporate Affairs
DIN: 01833346

R. V. Satam
Company Secretary
ACS - 11973

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 06, 2024

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

		Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
A.	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**		
	Profit/(Loss) before Tax	**27,846.9**	**5,271.4**
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment Expense	7,247.5	5,483.4
	(Profit)/Loss on Sale/Write-off of Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets	2.4	(61.7)
	Profit on Divestment of Business undertaking	(6.4)	-
	Gain on sale of Mutual Fund Investments	(283.8)	(117.1)
	Finance Costs	563.5	984.4
	Interest on Deposits with Banks and Others	(61.5)	(71.1)
	Interest on Income Tax Refund	(373.6)	3.1
	Unrealised Loss/(Gain) on Mutual Fund Investments	(53.8)	(14.1)
	Unrealised Loss/(Gain) on Non-Current Investment	570.8	(349.3)
	Doubtful Trade Receivables/Advances provided	168.5	106.8
	Bad Trade Receivables/Advances written off	0.2	6.8
	Share Based Payments Expense	149.2	205.6
	Unrealised Exchange loss/(gain) on revaluation	(210.0)	(338.9)
	Operating Cash Flows before Working Capital Changes	**35,559.9**	**11,109.3**
	Changes in working capital:		
	Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
	Inventories	(1,582.1)	1,576.7
	Trade Receivables	(13,114.5)	728.6
	Current Loans	(4.1)	2.1
	Non-Current Loans	4.7	(38.3)
	Other Current Financial Assets	(2,208.8)	2,264.9
	Other Current Assets	735.7	830.8
	Other Non-Current Assets	16.4	107.5
	Other Non-Current Financial Assets	175.5	(182.3)
	Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Trade Payables	5,374.1	2,147.7
	Other Current Financial liabilities	654.3	28.1
	Other Current liabilities	638.7	213.6
	Other Non-Current liabilities	45.4	233.3
	Other Non-Current Financial liabilities	242.0	47.3
	Current Provisions	18.2	296.3
	Non-Current Provisions	(47.6)	(157.7)
	Cash Generated from Operations	**26,507.8**	**19,207.9**
	Net Income tax paid	(1,466.5)	(1,268.0)
	Net Cash Flow generated from/(used in) Operating Activities	**25,041.3**	**17,939.9**
B.	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**		
	Payment for acquisition of business, net off cash acquired	(86.8)	(2,910.0)
	Payment for acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets, including capital advances	(6,985.4)	(5,751.3)
	Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipments/Intangible Assets	89.2	144.8
	Proceeds from disposal of Business Undertaking net of cash and cash equivalent	7,221.1	
	Purchase of Non-Current Investment	(12,944.4)	(8,109.4)
	Purchase of Current Investments	(108,493.3)	(116,222.1)
	Proceeds from sale of Current Investments	105,140.1	120,179.6
	Bank balances not considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents	7.8	(94.4)
	Interest on Deposits with Banks and others	61.5	71.1
	Net Cash Flow generated from/(used in) Investing Activities	**(15,990.2)**	**(12,691.7)**

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

		Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
C.	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**		
	Proceeds from/(Repayment of) Current Borrowings	(5,953.3)	(1,770.1)
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares (ESOPs) and Share application money	2.2	1.0
	Securities Premium Received (ESOPs)	143.3	18.4
	Payment of Lease liabilities (net off interest)	(742.2)	(680.6)
	Finance Costs	(292.7)	(726.3)
	Dividend paid	(1,828.0)	(1,825.0)
	Net Cash Flow generated from/(used in) Financing Activities	**(8,670.7)**	**(4,982.6)**
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**380.4**	**265.6**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the year	856.6	591.0
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as at end of the year	**1,237.0**	**856.6**
	Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents with the Balance Sheet		
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet [Refer note 14]	1,237.0	856.6
	Unrealised loss/(gain) on foreign currency Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
	Bank Overdraft	-	-
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the end of the year	**1,237.0**	**856.6**

Notes:

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 7 (Ind AS -7) "Statement of Cash Flow".
2. Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, cash at bank and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

   For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.
3. Refer note 58 for Non Cash Changes in Cash Flows from Financing Activities.

In terms of our report attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of **Board of Directors of Lupin Limited**

Sudhir Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 041870

Manju D. Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 00209461

Vinita Gupta
Chief Executive Officer
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Nilesh D. Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 01734642

Ramesh Swaminathan
Executive Director, Global CFO & CRO and Head - Corporate Affairs
DIN: 01833346

R. V. Satam
Company Secretary
ACS - 11973

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 06, 2024

Notes

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

1A. OVERVIEW:

Lupin Limited, ('the Company') incorporated in 1983 having CIN L24100MH1983PLC029442, is an innovation led Transnational Pharmaceutical Company producing, developing and marketing a wide range of branded and generic formulations, biotechnology products and active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) globally. The Company has significant presence in the Cardiovascular, Diabetology, Asthama, Pediatrics, Central Nervous System, Gastro-Intestinal, Anti-Infectives and Nonsteroidal Anti Inflammatory Drug therapy segments and is a global leader in the Anti-TB and Cephalosporins segments. The Company along with its subsidiaries has manufacturing locations spread across India, USA, Mexico and Brazil with trading and other incidental and related activities extending to the global markets. The Company's shares are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. These Standalone Financial Statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 06,2024

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is Kalpataru Inspire, 3rd floor, Western Express Highway, Santacruz (East), Mumbai 400055.

1B. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

a) Basis of accounting and preparation of Standalone Financial Statements:

Basis of preparation

i) These Standalone Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in all material aspects in accordance with the principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act and accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Functional and Presentation Currency

ii) These Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in Indian rupees has been rounded to the nearest million, except otherwise indicated.

Basis of measurement

iii) The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for: (i) certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period; (ii) Non-current assets classified as held for sale which are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell; (iii) derivative financial instrument and (iv) defined benefit plans – plan assets that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services

Use of Significant Estimates and Judgements

iv) The preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known/materialised. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Management considers the accounting estimates and assumptions discussed below to be its critical accounting estimates and, accordingly, provide an explanation of each below.

Information about critical judgments made in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are included in the following accounting policies.

- Measurement and likelihood of occurrence of provisions and contingencies (Refer note r)
- Impairment of non-financial assets (Refer note f)
- Impairment of financial assets (Refer note h)
- Provision for Income taxes and uncertain tax positions (Refer note j)
- Goodwill impairment (Refer note l)

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b) Property, Plant and Equipment & Depreciation:

I. Recognition and Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which the Company incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.
- income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure/item will flow to the company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Capital work-in-progress in respect of assets which are not ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising of direct costs, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

II. Subsequent Expenditure

The subsequent cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure/item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

III. Depreciation

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value, if any.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment of the Company has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Act, except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on independent technical evaluation and management's assessment thereof, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Particulars	Estimated Useful Life
Improvements on Leased Premises	Over the period of lease
Building	5 to 80 years
Plant and Equipment	10 to 15 years
Office Equipment (Desktop and Laptop)	4 years
Furniture & Fixtures	5 to 10 years

Depreciation method, useful live and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

IV. Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Intangible Assets:

I. Recognition and Measurement

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an intangible asset comprises of its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other

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than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use.

Expenditure on research and development eligible for capitalization, if any are carried as Intangible assets under development where such assets are not yet ready for their intended use.

II. Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

III. Derecognition of Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are de-recognised either on their disposal or where no future economic benefits are expected from their use. Losses arising on such derecognition are recorded in the profit or loss, and are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of respective intangible assets as on the date of derecognition.

IV. Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life on Straight Line Method as follows:

Particulars	Estimated Useful Life
Computer Software	5 to 6 years
Trademark and Licenses	4 to 5 years
Dossiers/Marketing Rights	10 years
Knowhow	5 years

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation method is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

d) Non-current assets held for sale:

Assets are classified as held for sale and stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if the asset is available for immediate sale and its sale is highly probable. Such assets or group of assets are presented separately in the Balance Sheet as “Assets Classified as Held for Sale”. Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

e) Research and Development:

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the respective heads in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year it is incurred. Development costs of products are also charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year it is incurred, unless following conditions are satisfied in which case such expenditure is capitalized:

- a product’s technical feasibility has been established
- development costs can be measured reliably
- future economic benefits are probable
- the company intends to and has sufficient resources/ability to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

The amount capitalised comprises of expenditure that can be directly attributed or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis for creating, producing and making the asset ready for its intended use. Property, Plant and Equipment utilised for research and development are capitalised and depreciated in accordance with the policies stated for Property, Plant and Equipment.

Expenditure on in-licensed development activities, whereby research findings are applied to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes, is capitalised, if the cost can be reliably measured, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the Company has sufficient resources to complete the development and to use and sell the asset.

Payments to third parties that generally take the form of up-front payments and milestones for in-licensed products, compounds and intellectual property are capitalised since the probability of expected future economic benefits criterion is always considered to be satisfied for separately acquired intangible assets.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets:

The carrying values of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists. The following intangible assets are tested for impairment each financial year even if there is no indication that the assets is impaired:

i) an intangible asset that is not yet available for use; and

ii) an intangible asset that is having indefinite useful life.

If the carrying amount of the Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment

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is recognised for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or the cash-generating unit for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets, such reversal is not recognised.

g) Foreign Currency Transactions/Translations:

i) Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction.

ii) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate of the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

iii) Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at reporting date at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous Standalone Financial Statements are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

h) Financial Instruments:

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

I. Financial Assets

Classification

On initial recognition the Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets except Trade receivable are recognised initially at fair value, plus in case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, Company's trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price under Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

Purchases or sales of financial assets including mututal fund that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

ii) contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

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Financial assets included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent Measurement

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

i) Debt instruments at amortised costs

ii) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

iii) Derivative and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

iv) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Investments in subsidiaries and joint venture

Investments in subsidiaries and joint venture are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries and joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
  i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset,but has transferred control of the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

i) Trade receivables

ii) Financial assets measured at amortised cost (other than trade receivable)

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance.

Financial assets classified as amortised cost (listed as ii above), subsequent to initial recognition, are assessed for evidence of impairment at end of each reporting period basis monitoring of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forward - looking information.

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If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL allowance recognised (or reversed) during the period is recognised as expense (or income) in the statement of profit and loss under the head 'Other expenses'.

Write – off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

II. Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, at amortised cost (loans, borrowings and payables) or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within other equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation

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is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. If not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amount of income recognised.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Embedded derivatives

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope Ind-AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to foreign exchange risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Hedge Accounting

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to highly probable forecast transactions. The Company designates such forward contracts in a cash flow hedging relationship by applying the hedge accounting principles. These forward contracts are stated at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of these forward contracts that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in (OCI) and accumulated in “Cash Flow Hedge Reserve Account” under Other Equity, net of applicable deferred income taxes and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amounts accumulated in the “Cash Flow Hedge Reserve Account” are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the same period during which the forecasted transaction affects Statement of Profit and Loss. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. For forecasted transactions, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in “Cash Flow Hedge Reserve Account” is retained until the forecasted transaction occurs. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised

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in "Cash Flow Hedge Reserve Account" is immediately transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

III. Measurement

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

(a) Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments quoted in active markets is based on their quoted closing price at the balance sheet date.

(b) Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques using observable market data. Such valuation techniques include discounted cash flows, standard valuation models based on market parameters for interest rates, yield curves or foreign exchange rates, dealer quotes for similar instruments and use of comparable arm's length transactions.

(c) Level 3: The fair value of financial instruments that are measured on the basis of entity specific valuations using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

i) Business combinations:

i) The Company accounts for each business combination by applying the acquisition method. The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer. Judgment is applied in determining the acquisition date and determining whether control is transferred from one party to another.

ii) Control exists when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through power over the entity. In assessing control, potential voting rights are considered only if the rights are substantive.

iii) The Company measures goodwill as of the applicable acquisition date at the fair value of the consideration transferred, including the recognized amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, less the net recognized amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed (including contingent liabilities in case such a liability represents a present obligation and arises from a past event, and its fair value can be measured reliably). When the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the consideration transferred, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in the OCI and accumulates the same in equity as Capital Reserve where there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase else the gain is directly recognised in equity as Capital Reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

iv) Consideration transferred includes the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred by the Company to the previous owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Company. Consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Consideration transferred does not include amounts related to settlement of pre-existing relationships.

v) Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

vi) Transaction costs that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination, such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees and other professional and consulting fees, are expensed as incurred.

vii) On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Company recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

viii) Any goodwill that arises on account of such business combination is tested annually for impairment.

j) Income tax:

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

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Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

i) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

ii) Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax is not recognized for the temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of transaction.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

The Company recognises deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates, and interests in joint arrangements, except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied:

i) When the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and

ii) it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred taxes are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

i) The Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

ii) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Accruals for uncertain tax positions require management to make judgments of potential exposures. Accruals for uncertain tax positions are measured using either the most likely amount or the expected value amount depending on which method the entity expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty. Tax benefits are not recognised unless the management based upon its interpretation of applicable laws and regulations and the expectation of how the tax authority will resolve the matter concludes that such benefits will be accepted by the authorities. Once considered probable of not being accepted, management reviews each material tax benefit and reflects the effect of the uncertainty in determining the related taxable amounts.

k) Inventories:

Inventories of all procured materials, stock-in-trade, finished goods and work-in-progress are valued at the lower of cost (on moving weighted average basis) and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

Cost of raw material, packing materials and stock-in-trade includes all charges in bringing the goods to their present location and condition, including non-creditable taxes and other levies, transit insurance and receiving

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charges. However, raw materials and packing materials are considered to be realisable at cost if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes the cost of raw materials, packing materials, cost of conversion, non-creditable duties and taxes as applicable and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities.

Cost of conversion of inventories include costs directly related to the units of production, such as direct labour. They also include a systematic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads that are incurred in converting materials into finished goods.

l) Goodwill impairment

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually. If events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment, as part of the review process, the carrying amount of the Cash Generating Units (CGUs) (including allocated goodwill) is compared with its recoverable amount by the Company. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, both of which are calculated by the Company using a discounted cash flow analysis. Calculating the future net cash flows expected to be generated to determine if impairment exists and to calculate the impairment involves significant assumptions, estimation and judgment. The estimation and judgment involves, but is not limited to, industry trends including pricing, estimating long-term revenues, revenue growth and operating expenses.

m) Revenue Recognition:

Sale of Goods

The majority of the Company's contracts related to product sales include only one performance obligation, which is to deliver products to customers based on purchase orders received. Revenue from sales of products is recognized at a point in time when control of the products is transferred to the customer, generally upon delivery, which the Company has determined is when physical possession, legal title of the products transfer to the customer and the Company is entitled to payment. The timing of the transfer of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the sales agreements.

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the transaction price which is consideration received or receivable, net of returns, Goods and Service Tax (GST) and applicable trade discounts, allowances and chargeback. Revenue includes shipping and handling costs billed to the customer.

In arriving at the transaction price, the Company considers the terms of the contract with the customers and its customary business practices. The transaction price is the amount of consideration the Company is entitled to receive in exchange for transferring promised goods or services, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company accounts for refund liabilities (sales returns) accrual by recording an allowance for sales returns concurrent with the recognition of revenue at the time of a product sale. This allowance is based on the Company's estimate of expected sales returns. The Company considers its historical experience of sales returns, levels of inventory in the distribution channel, estimated shelf life, product discontinuances, price changes of competitive products, and the introduction of competitive new products, to the extent each of these factors impact the Company's business and markets. As required under Ind AS 115, the Company has presented its right to return assets under Other Current Assets and refund liabilities under Other Current Liabilities in the financial statements.

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by major Products/ Service lines, geography and timing of the revenue recognition.

Any amount of variable consideration is recognised as revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The Company estimates the amount of variable consideration using the expected value method.

Income from research services

Income from research services including sale of technology/know-how (rights, licenses and other intangibles) is recognised in accordance with the terms of the contract with customers when the related performance obligation is completed, or when risks and rewards of ownership are transferred, as applicable.

The Company enters into certain dossier sales, licensing and supply arrangements that, in certain instances, include certain performance obligations. Based on an evaluation of whether or not these obligations are inconsequential or perfunctory, the Company recognise or defer

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the upfront payments received under these arrangements. Deferred upfront payments are recognised over the period in which the Company has continuing performance obligations.

Income from Export Benefits and Other Incentives

Export benefits and other incentives available under prevalent schemes are accrued as revenue in the year in which the goods are exported and / or services are rendered only when there reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with, and the amounts will be received.

n) Other Income:

Interest income

Interest income is recognised with reference to the effective interest rate method.

Dividend income

Dividend from investment is recognised as revenue when right to receive is established.

o) Employee Benefits:

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided and the Company will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed periodically by an independent qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (asset) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The obligation is measured on the basis of a periodical independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurement are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

Other Benefit Plans

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The company recognizes expected cost of short-term employee benefit as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial

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valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

p) Share-based payment transactions:

Employees Stock Options Plans ("ESOPs"): The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The expense is recorded for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in substance, multiple awards. The increase in equity recognized in connection with share based payment transaction is presented as a separate component in Other Equity under "Employee Stock Options Outstanding Reserve". The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of stock options that vest.

Cash-settled Transactions: The cost of cash-settled transactions is measured initially at fair value at the grant date using a Binomial Option Pricing Model. This fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The liability is re-measured to fair value at each reporting date up to, and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expense. The approach used to account for vesting conditions when measuring equity-settled transactions also applies to cash-settled transactions.

q) Leases:

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in Ind AS 116.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of the lease component and the aggregate standalone price of the non-lease components.

i) Right-of-Use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of- use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Lease Liabilities

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate (IBR). The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of

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a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

iii) Short-term lease and leases of low value assets

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

r) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. If effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using an appropriate discount rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements. Contingent liabilities are disclosed for:

i) possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or

ii) present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent assets are assessed continually and, if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

s) Cash and Cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, cash at bank and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

t) Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate (EIR) applicable to the respective borrowing. Borrowing costs include interest costs measured at EIR and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs, allocated to qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction/ development of the qualifying asset up to the date of capitalisation of such asset or upto the date the assets are ready for its intended use are added to the cost of the assets. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period which they are incurred.

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u) Government Grants:

Government grants are initially recognised at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant;

- In case of capital grants, they are then recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as other income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.
- In case of grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognised.

Export benefits and other incentives available under prevalent schemes are accrued as revenue in the year in which the goods are exported and / or services are rendered only when there reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with, and the amounts will be received.

The Company has received approval under the Production Linked Incentive Scheme of the Government of India for specific product categories. Incentive under the scheme is subject to meeting certain committed investments and defined incremental sales threshold. Such grants are recognised as other operating revenue when there is a reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with all necessary conditions attached to the grant. Income from such grants is recognised on a systematic basis over the periods to which they relate.

v) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the events for bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares). Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The calculation of diluted earnings per share does not assume conversion, exercise, or other issue of potential ordinary shares that would have an antidilutive effect on earnings per share.

w) Insurance claims:

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect the ultimate collection.

x) Current vs Non Current:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

1C. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has not notified any new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time which are applicable effective 1st April 2024.

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2. Property, Plant And Equipment

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Improvements on Leased Premises	Plant and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
At cost or deemed cost								
As at 01.04.2022	984.0	16,609.6	477.7	37,991.5	1,269.1	82.4	1,999.1	59,413.4
Additions	-	576.7	0.1	4,247.6	99.6	0.1	170.7	5,094.8
Disposals	-	5.7	2.4	258.2	5.7	30.6	33.3	335.9
As at 31.03.2023	984.0	17,180.6	475.4	41,980.9	1,363.0	51.9	2,136.5	64,172.3
Additions	9.0	1,076.3	-	5,265.2	72.1	14.4	532.3	6,969.3
Disposals	-	7.6	11.5	437.6	11.5	10.8	136.0	615.0
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking (Refer note 49)	382.3	1,846.3	-	5,024.1	140.8	-	123.8	7,517.3
As at 31.03.2024	**610.7**	**16,403.0**	**463.9**	**41,784.4**	**1,282.8**	**55.5**	**2,409.0**	**63,009.3**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
As at 01.04.2022	-	3,318.8	433.8	19,443.7	714.5	57.9	1,687.1	25,655.8
Depreciation charge for the year	-	642.8	4.1	3,269.7	112.5	7.0	155.6	4,191.7
Disposals	-	1.6	2.4	220.7	5.0	25.7	33.3	288.7
As at 31.03.2023	-	3,960.0	435.5	22,492.7	822.0	39.2	1,809.4	29,558.8
Depreciation charge for the year	-	643.8	1.2	3,389.8	110.4	4.6	170.4	4,320.2
Disposals	-	3.5	11.5	354.1	9.2	9.6	135.5	523.4
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking (Refer note 49)	-	460.6	-	2,950.6	96.7	-	103.3	3,611.2
As at 31.03.2024	**-**	**4,139.7**	**425.2**	**22,577.8**	**826.5**	**34.2**	**1,741.0**	**29,744.4**
Carrying amount								
As at 31.03.2024	**610.7**	**12,263.3**	**38.7**	**19,206.6**	**456.3**	**21.3**	**668.0**	**33,264.9**
As at 31.03.2023	984.0	13,220.6	39.9	19,488.2	541.0	12.7	327.1	34,613.5

a) Cost of Buildings includes cost of shares in co-operative societies of ₹ 1,000/- (previous year ₹ 1,000/-).
b) Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment include items aggregating ₹ 406.9 million (previous year ₹ 389.4 million) located at Research and Development Centers of the Company.
c) Refer note 65 for disclosure on Title deeds of all immovable properties not held in the name of the Company.
d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment.

3. Capital Work-In-Progress (CWIP)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Opening Balance	7,379.9	7,737.4
Additions during the year	4,695.1	4,719.9
Capitalised during the year	6,892.3	5,077.4
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking (Refer note 49)	1,071.5	-
Closing Balance	**4,111.2**	**7,379.9**

a) Refer note 62 for CWIP ageing and note 37 for details of Expenditure incurred prior to commencement of commercial production.

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4. Other Intangible Assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Computer Software	Product Related Intangibles	Total
At cost or deemed cost			
As at 01.04.2022	496.9	3,591.8	4,088.7
Taken over on Acquisition (Refer note 48b)	-	3,001.4	3,001.4
Additions	149.0	50.0	199.0
Disposals	46.1	1,316.5	1,362.6
As at 31.03.2023	599.8	5,326.7	5,926.5
Additions	219.7	3,460.0	3,679.7
Disposals	-	-	-
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking (Refer note 49)	8.5	-	8.5
As at 31.03.2024	**811.0**	**8,786.7**	**9,597.7**
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment			
As at 01.04.2022	217.8	3,144.6	3,362.4
Amortisation charge for the year	78.2	415.4	493.6
Impairment charge for the year	-	114.7	114.7
Disposals	46.1	1,280.6	1,326.7
As at 31.03.2023	249.9	2,394.1	2,644.0
Amortisation charge for the year	111.9	615.5	727.4
Impairment charge for the year	-	240.2	240.2
Disposals	-	-	-
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking (Refer note 49)	4.8	-	4.8
As at 31.03.2024	**357.0**	**3,249.8**	**3,606.8**
Carrying amount			
As at 31.03.2024	**454.0**	**5,536.9**	**5,990.9**
As at 31.03.2023	349.9	2,932.6	3,282.5

a) The Company has not revalued any of its Intangible Assets.
b) Refer note 48a for Asset Acquisition disclosure.
c) Product related intangibles includes Trademarks and licenses, Dossiers / Marketing rights and Knowhow.
d) Refer note 47 for details of Impairment Loss.

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5. Right-Of-Use Assets (ROU)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
At cost or deemed cost							
As at 01.04.2022	1,137.3	1,662.7	26.4	396.3	318.4	8.2	3,549.3
Additions	-	267.9	22.0	-	220.5	-	510.4
Disposals	-	97.7	26.4	-	100.5	8.2	232.8
As at 31.03.2023	1,137.3	1,832.9	22.0	396.3	438.4	-	3,826.9
Additions	-	99.1	6.6	-	191.5	-	297.2
Disposals	-	338.5	-	351.6	138.3	-	828.4
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking (Refer note 49)	-	0.4	-	-	7.0	-	7.4
As at 31.03.2024	**1,137.3**	**1,593.1**	**28.6**	**44.7**	**484.6**	**-**	**3,288.3**
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at 01.04.2022	74.6	667.3	22.0	224.7	134.8	8.0	1,131.4
Depreciation charge for the year	15.3	449.4	8.1	80.9	129.5	0.2	683.4
Disposals	-	40.2	26.4	-	77.8	8.2	152.6
As at 31.03.2023	89.9	1,076.5	3.7	305.6	186.5	-	1,662.2
Depreciation charge for the year	15.3	445.6	9.0	80.9	155.2	-	706.0
Disposals	-	328.3	-	351.6	113.5	-	793.4
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking (Refer note 49)	-	0.3	-	-	3.5	-	3.8
As at 31.03.2024	**105.2**	**1,193.5**	**12.7**	**34.9**	**224.7**	**-**	**1,571.0**
Carrying amount							
As at 31.03.2024	**1,032.1**	**399.6**	**15.9**	**9.8**	**259.9**	**-**	**1,717.3**
As at 31.03.2023	1,047.4	756.4	18.3	90.7	251.9	-	2,164.7

a) Refer note 41 for additional disclosure.
b) Refer note 65 for disclosure on Title deeds of all immovable properties not held in the name of the Company.
c) The Company has not revalued any of its Right-of-Use assets.

6. Intangible Assets Under Development (IAUD)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Opening Balance	1,886.0	1,737.0
Additions during the year	44.1	278.6
Capitalised during the year	329.3	129.6
Impairment during the year	1,253.7	-
Closing Balance	**347.1**	**1,886.0**

a) Refer note 47 for details of Impairment Loss.
b) Refer note 63 for IAUD ageing.

7. Non-Current Investments

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Number	Face Value	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
a. In Subsidiary Companies				
Unquoted				
i) Equity Shares at Cost (fully paid)				
- Nanomi B.V., Netherlands	335,162 (323,162)	USD 1,000	53,206.8	51,508.6
- Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA	30 (30)	USD 0.001	13.8	13.8
- Lupin Australia Pty Ltd., Australia	800,000 (800,000)	AUD *	33.3	33.3
- Lupin Diagnostics Limited, India (formerly known as Lupin Healthcare Limited, India)	2,616,677 (2,616,677)	₹ 10	81.7	81.7
- Lupin Atlantis Holdings SA, Switzerland	2,486 (2,486)	CHF 1,000	2,993.7	2,993.7

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(₹ in million)

Particulars	Number	Face Value	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
- Lupin Biologics Limited, India	150,000	₹	1.5	1.5
	(150,000)	10		
- Lupin Oncology Inc., USA	15,000,000	USD	1,127.8	1,127.8
	(15,000,000)	1		
- Lupin Digital Health Limited, India	56,532,500	₹	1,501.9	1,000.0
	(44,582,500)	10		
- Lupin Life Sciences Limited, India	100,000	₹	1.0	-
(formerly known as Lupin Atharva Ability Limited, India)		10		
- Lupin Manufacturing Solutions Limited, India	9,500,000	₹	95.0	-
		10		
ii) Capital Contributions at Cost				
- Nanomi B.V., Netherlands			6,385.5	6,385.5
- Lupin Atlantis Holdings SA, Switzerland			29,811.9	29,811.9
iii) Preference Shares at Amortised Cost (fully paid)**				
- Lupin Diagnostics Limited, India	200,000,000	₹	2,000.0	1,961.8
(formerly known as Lupin Healthcare Limited, India)	(150,000,000)	10		
(0.01% Optionally Convertible Non-cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares)				
**Change in classification from Fair Value through Profit or Loss to Amortised Cost during the year				
iv) Unsecured Optionally Convertible Debentures (fully paid)				
- Lupin Diagnostics Limited, India	50,000,000	₹	500.0	-
(formerly known as Lupin Healthcare Limited, India)		10		
(0.01% Unsecured Optionally Convertible Debentures)				
- Lupin Manufacturing Solutions Limited, India	800,000,000	₹	8,000.0	-
(0.01% Unsecured Optionally Convertible Debentures)		10		
			105,753.9	**94,919.6**
b. In Others				
i) In Equity Shares at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (fully paid)				
Unquoted				
- Biotech Consortium India Limited, India	50,000	₹	0.5	0.5
	(50,000)	10		
- Enviro Infrastructure Co. Limited, India	-	₹	-	1.0
	(100,000)	10		
- BEIL Infrastructure Limited, India	4,410	₹		
[31.03.2024 - ₹ 44,100/-; 31.03.2023 - ₹ 44,100/-]	(4,410)	10		
- Narmada Clean Tech Limited, India	1,100,388	₹	11.0	11.0
	(1,100,388)	10		
- Tarapur Environment Protection Society, India	72,358	₹	7.2	7.2
	(72,358)	100		
- Continum Green Energy, India	1,206,400	₹	12.1	-
		10		
- Sai Wardha Power Limited., India	3,007,237	₹	-	-
[Aggregate impairment of ₹ 30.1 million (previous year ₹ 30.1 million)]	(3,007,237)	10		
			30.8	**19.7**
ii) Debentures at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (fully paid)				
Unquoted				
- Continum Green Energy, India	3,432,000	₹	34.3	-
(0.0% Optionally Convertible Debentures)		10		
			34.3	-
iii) In Bonds / Debentures /Securities at Amortised Cost				
- Non Convertible Debentures				
Quoted				
- 6.55% Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd., India	500	₹	522.8	-
		1,000,000		

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(₹ in million)

Particulars	Number	Face Value	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
- 8.25% Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd., India	500	₹ 1,000,000	532.2	-
- 7.75% Tata Capital Ltd., India	500	₹ 1,000,000	526.6	-
- **Government Securities**				
Unquoted				
- National Saving Certificates				
[Deposited with Government Authority]				
[31.03.2024- ₹ 5,500; 31.03.2023 - ₹ 5,500]				
			1,581.6	**-**
iv) In Membership Share in LLP, at Fair Value through Profit or Loss				
Unquoted				
- ABCD Technologies LLP, India			297.2	406.3
[As at 31.03.2024, the Company had a 6.45% (31.03.2023 - 6.45%) share of profit/loss and voting rights. The investment is locked upto April 24, 2024]				
- Cleanwin Energy 12 LLP, India			9.9	-
[As at 31.03.2024, the Company had a 26.1% (31.03.2023 - Nil) share of voting rights.]				
- Cleanwin Energy 9 LLP, India			6.0	-
[As at 31.03.2024, the Company had a 26.1% (31.03.2023 - Nil) share of voting rights.]				
- Cleanwin Energy 10 LLP, India			4.5	-
[As at 31.03.2024, the Company had a 26.1% (31.03.2023 - Nil) share of voting rights.]				
			317.6	**406.3**
			1,964.3	**426.0**
Total			**107,718.2**	**95,345.6**

*Shares do not have face value

a)	Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof		
	Book value	1,581.6	-
	Market value	1,587.6	-
b)	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	106,136.6	95,345.6
c)	Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment	30.1	30.1
d)	Previous year numbers are within brackets below current year numbers		

8. Non-Current Loans

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to Employees (including loan for Housing/Medical/Others)	35.7	40.4
Total	**35.7**	**40.4**

[There are no non-current loans which have significant increase in credit risk]

9. Other Non-Current Financial Assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Security Deposits		
- with Related Parties [Refer note 57 (C)]	7.4	7.4
- with Others	629.0	716.4
Earmarked Bank Deposits against guarantees and other commitments	93.0	176.8
Export Benefits receivable / Refund due from Government Authorities	306.4	-
Total	**1,035.8**	**900.6**

Notes

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10. Other Non-Current Assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Capital Advances	381.4	1,307.0
Expert Benefit receivable/Balances with Goverment Authorities (Drawback/Customs and Excise duties receivables)	278.4	-
Prepaid Expenses	52.0	81.3
Other Advances (includes paid under protest)	201.3	201.3
Total	**913.1**	**1,589.6**

11. Inventories

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Raw Materials	7,979.1	8,556.1
Packing Materials	2,591.6	2,472.3
Work-in-progress	5,676.1	5,902.7
Finished Goods	6,876.6	6,078.5
Stock-in-Trade	3,967.1	4,194.9
Consumable Stores and Spares	2,385.0	2,406.4
Goods-in-Transit		
- Raw Materials	393.7	185.9
- Packing Materials	176.8	100.4
- Stock-in-Trade	106.3	290.7
- Consumable Stores and Spares	34.4	6.8
	30,186.7	**30,194.7**
Less: Related to restructuring operations (refer note 49b)	493.6	-
Total	**29,693.1**	**30,194.7**

During the year, the Company recorded inventory write-downs of ₹ 2,278.6 million (previous year ₹ 2,803.1 million). These adjustments were included in cost of material consumed and changes in inventories.

12. Current Investments

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
- Measured at Amortised Cost		
Quoted		
In Non Convertible Debentures	506.9	-
In Commercial Papers	2,416.4	-
- Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss		
Unquoted		
In Mutual Funds	5,165.2	4,397.7
Total	**8,088.5**	**4,397.7**

a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof		
Book value	2,923.3	-
Market value	2,948.1	-
b) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	5,165.2	4,397.7
c) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment	-	-
d) Unrealised Loss on Mutual Fund Investments (net) as adjusted above	-	-

Notes

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13. Trade Receivables

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Unsecured		
- Considered Good	39,684.7	26,898.7
- Credit Impaired	105.2	94.1
	39,789.9	26,992.8
Less : Allowances for credit losses	385.1	248.6
	39,404.8	**26,744.2**
Less: Related to restructuring operations (refer note 49b)	983.3	-
Total	**38,421.5**	**26,744.2**

Refer note 60 for Trade Receivable ageing.

[There are no other trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk. Refer note 53 (C) for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables]

Trade receivables include debts due from subsidiary companies ₹ 28,836.6 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 16,040.1 million) [Refer note 57 (C)].

14. Cash And Cash Equivalents

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Bank Balances		
- In Current Accounts	1,083.0	792.6
- In EEFC Account	74.8	28.9
Cheques on hand	70.9	27.6
Cash on hand	8.3	7.5
Total	**1,237.0**	**856.6**

15. Other Bank Balances

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Earmarked Balances with Banks		
- Unpaid dividend accounts	34.4	42.0
- Deposits against guarantees and other commitments	115.0	111.1
Total	**149.4**	**153.1**

16. Current Loans

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to Employees (including loan for Housing/Medical/Others)	24.7	20.6
Total	**24.7**	**20.6**

[There are no current loans which have significant increase in credit risk]

17. Other Current Financial Assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Receivables from Related Parties [Refer note 57 (C)]	743.8	300.6
Export Benefits receivable / Refund due from Government Authorities	4,718.1	3,150.9
Security Deposits	193.1	41.1
Others	147.6	200.5
Total	**5,802.6**	**3,693.1**

Notes

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18. Other Current Assets

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Advances to Employees	113.8	93.6
Advances to Vendors		
- Considered Good	1,902.0	1,306.1
- Credit Impaired	77.0	159.1
	1,979.0	1,465.2
Less : Impairment Allowances for Credit Impaired	77.0	159.1
	1,902.0	1,306.1
Prepaid Expenses	345.2	392.4
Export Benefits receivable / Balances with Government Authorities (GST credit / VAT/ Cenvat / Service tax / refund receivable)	5,572.6	7,804.9
Assets Recoverable From Customers	51.4	52.2
Total	**7,985.0**	**9,649.2**

19. Equity Share Capital

a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	No. of Shares	₹ in million	No. of Shares	₹ in million
Authorised				
Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each	1,000,000,000	2,000.0	1,000,000,000	2,000.0
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up				
Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid	455,678,908	911.4	454,981,335	910.0
Total	**455,678,908**	**911.4**	**454,981,335**	**910.0**

b) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	No. of Shares	₹ in million	No. of Shares	₹ in million
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	454,981,335	910.0	454,475,014	909.0
Equity Shares issued during the year pursuant to exercise of ESOPs	697,573	1.4	506,321	1.0
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**455,678,908**	**911.4**	**454,981,335**	**910.0**

c) Rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares with voting rights having a par value of ₹ 2 per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the amount of dividend per equity share distributed to equity shareholders is ₹ 4 (Previous year ended March 31, 2023, ₹ 4).

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the shareholders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

d) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% equity shares

Name of Shareholder	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	No. of Shares	Percentage of Holding	No. of Shares	Percentage of Holding
Lupin Investments Private Limited	207,194,390	45.47	207,194,390	45.54
Life Insurance Corporation of India	26,758,302	5.87	37,448,551	8.23
ICICI Prudential Bluechip Fund	19,644,902	4.31	26,136,991	5.74

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e) Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Promoter name	As at 31.03.2024			As at 31.03.2023		
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
D. B. Gupta HUF	647,580	0.14	-	647,580	0.14	-
Manju D. Gupta	3,871,162	0.85	-	3,871,162	0.85	-
Nilesh D. Gupta	901,064	0.20	-	901,064	0.20	-
Kavita Gupta	200,170	0.04	-	200,170	0.04	-
Veda Nilesh Gupta	72,954	0.02	4.03	70,129	0.02	6.29
Neel Deshbandhu Gupta	28,278	0.01	8.73	26,008	0.01	18.99
Shefali Nath Gupta	1,752	0.00	-	1,752	0.00	-
Lupin Investments Private Limited	207,194,390	45.47	-	207,194,390	45.54	0.77
Manju D. Gupta (As a Trustee of Gupta Family Trust)	1,000	0.00	-	1,000	0.00	-
Vinita Gupta	327,424	0.07	-	327,424	0.07	-
Anuja Gupta	725,705	0.16	-	725,705	0.16	-
Richa Gupta	233,265	0.05	-	233,265	0.05	-

f) Shares reserved for issuance under Stock Option Plans of the Company

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	No. of Shares	₹ in million	No. of Shares	₹ in million
Lupin Employees Stock Option				
Plan 2003	61,739	0.1	78,705	0.2
Plan 2005	6,950	0.0	8,350	0.0
Plan 2011	644,172	1.3	806,452	1.6
Plan 2014	584,852	1.2	848,347	1.7
Lupin Subsidiary Companies Employees Stock Options				
Plan 2011	533,274	1.1	595,618	1.2
Plan 2014	1,040,352	2.1	1,237,780	2.5

g) Aggregate number of shares issued during last five years pursuant to Stock Option Plans of the Company

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024 Aggregate No. of Shares	As at 31.03.2023 Aggregate No. of Shares
Equity Shares issued under various Stock Option Plans of the Company	3,185,211	2,898,485

h) No shares have been allotted without payment being received in cash or by way of bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet date.

20. Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Payable on Purchase of Non-Current Investment	91.3	175.0
Employee Benefits Payables	343.6	109.1
Total	**434.9**	**284.1**

21. Non-Current Provisions

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Provisions for Employee Benefits [Refer note 27]		
Gratuity [Refer note 43 (ii) A]	2,191.0	1,959.0
Compensated Absences	830.6	924.6
Provident Fund [Refer note 43 (ii) B]	276.0	279.7
Total	**3,297.6**	**3,163.3**

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22. Other Non-Current Liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Deferred Revenue [Refer note 38 (d)]	536.4	491.0
Total	**536.4**	**491.0**

23. Current Borrowings

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Unsecured		
Loans from Banks	181.3	6,134.6
Total	**181.3**	**6,134.6**

a) Unsecured Loans comprise of Working Capital Loan carrying interest rate in range 6.90% to 9.20%.

b) Current borrowings are repayable within 12 months

c) The Company has not defaulted on repayment of loans and interest during the year.

d) The Company has borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of account.

24. Trade Payables

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises [Refer note 52]	751.2	736.5
Total outstanding dues of Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	19,981.6	14,926.4
	20,732.8	**15,662.9**
Less: Related to restructuring operations (Refer note 49b)	370.1	-
Total	**20,362.7**	**15,662.9**

Refer note 61 for Trade Payable ageing.

25. Other Current Financial Liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Unpaid Dividend *	34.4	42.0
Derivative Liabilities [Refer note 55]		
- Forward Contracts	-	52.7
Payable for Capital Expenditure	700.3	444.7
Payable on Purchase of Non-Current Investment	92.1	86.8
Trade Deposits received	129.3	116.8
Employee Benefits Payables	2,173.7	1,831.0
Other Payables (Includes donation payable, retention money, etc.)	252.9	1.9
	3,382.7	**2,575.9**
Less: Related to restructuring operations (Refer note 49b)	104.6	-
Total	**3,278.1**	**2,575.9**

*During the year, ₹ 9.1 million has been credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund relating to FY 15-16.

26. Other Current Liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Statutory Dues Payables (includes GST, Provident Fund, Withholding Taxes etc.)	1,133.4	887.7
Refund Liabilities	2,239.8	1,921.4
Deferred Revenue [Refer note 38 (d)]	90.3	83.2
Deferred Government Grant	32.7	106.7
Advances from customers	227.7	86.2
	3,723.9	**3,085.2**
Less: Related to restructuring operations (Refer note 49b)	0.5	-
Total	**3,723.4**	**3,085.2**

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27. Current Provisions

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Provisions for Employee Benefits [Refer note 21]		
Gratuity [Refer note 43 (ii) A]	433.0	386.0
Compensated Absences	364.9	422.6
Other Provisions		
For European Commission fine [Refer note 50]	4,156.4	4,077.5
Total	**4,954.3**	**4,886.1**

28. Revenue From Operations

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Sale [Refer note 38]		
Goods	139,531.1	107,797.8
Research Services	3,633.2	2,632.9
	143,164.3	110,430.7
Other Operating Revenue		
Export Benefits and Other Incentives	2,989.0	1,417.8
Insurance Claims	111.0	70.1
Business Compensation and Settlement Income	67.1	240.7
Scrap Sales	191.9	184.9
Miscellaneous Income	141.7	244.1
	3,500.7	2,157.6
Total	**146,665.0**	**112,588.3**

29. Other Income

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Income on Financial Assets carried at amortised cost		
Interest on Deposits with Banks	0.5	0.6
Interest on Commercial Papers, Debentures and others	61.0	70.5
Interest from Related parties:		
- on Unsecured Optionally Convertible Debentures	0.1	-
- on Short term loans and advances	1.5	-
- on Delayed payment charges	98.5	-
Income on Financial Assets carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Net gain on Sale of Mutual Fund Investments	283.8	117.1
Unrealised Gain on Mutual Fund Investments (net)	53.8	14.1
Unrealised Gain on Non-Current Investment	(109.0)	349.3
Profit on Divestment of Business undertaking (Refer note 49)	6.4	-
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets (net)	-	61.7
Miscellaneous Income (including Interest on Income Tax Refund)	670.7	299.3
Total	**1,067.3**	**912.6**

30. Cost Of Materials Consumed

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Raw Materials Consumed	25,935.0	25,539.4
Packing Materials Consumed	8,138.0	5,972.6
Total	**34,073.0**	**31,512.0**

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31. Changes In Inventories Of Finished Goods, Work-In-Progress And Stock-In-Trade [(Increase)/Decrease]

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Opening Stock:		
Finished Goods	6,078.5	6,605.8
Stock-in-Trade	4,485.6	5,363.2
Work-in-Progress	5,902.7	5,705.7
	16,466.8	17,674.7
Less:		
Closing Stock:		
Finished Goods	6,876.6	6,078.5
Stock-in-Trade	4,073.4	4,485.6
Work-in-Progress	5,676.1	5,902.7
	16,626.1	16,466.8
Changes In Inventories:		
Finished Goods	(798.1)	527.3
Stock-in-Trade	412.2	877.6
Work-in-Progress	226.6	(197.0)
Total	**(159.3)**	**1,207.9**

32. Employee Benefits Expense

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Salaries and Wages	17,734.3	16,701.6
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	1,526.9	1,404.2
Retirement Benefits Expense	136.2	131.1
Share Based Payments Expense [Refer note 42]	837.7	381.7
Staff Welfare Expenses	720.0	722.8
Total	**20,955.1**	**19,341.4**

33. Finance Costs

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Interest on Financial Liabilities - borrowing carried at amortised cost	43.5	475.3
Net Interest on net defined benefit liability	270.8	258.1
Interest cost on Finance lease obligation [Refer note 41]	84.2	120.6
Other Borrowing Costs	139.9	130.4
Interest on Income Tax	25.1	-
Total	**563.5**	**984.4**

34. Other Expenses

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Processing Charges	719.3	746.1
Stores and Spares Consumed	4,110.6	4,018.4
Repairs and Maintenance:		
- Buildings	246.6	292.2
- Plant and Machinery	1,310.4	1,310.1
- Others	2,022.8	1,912.4
Rent and Other Hire Charges [Refer note 41]	513.8	572.5
Rates and Taxes	1,164.9	1,220.6

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(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Insurance	767.4	728.2
Power and Fuel	4,444.1	4,474.2
Contract Labour Charges	1,275.4	1,145.8
Selling and Promotion Expenses	4,837.1	3,860.3
Commission and Brokerage	1,264.4	1,125.1
Freight and Forwarding	830.1	838.7
Postage and Telephone Expenses	248.6	244.4
Travelling and Conveyance	3,058.3	2,263.2
Legal and Professional Charges [Refer note 46 for Auditor's remuneration]	9,960.8	7,085.0
[Net of recoveries of ₹ 16.2 million (previous year ₹ 121.1 million)]		
Donations [Refer note 67]	288.7	206.7
Clinical and Analytical Charges	2,140.1	2,131.0
Loss on Sale / Write-off of Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets (net)	2.4	-
Bad Trade Receivables / Advances written off	0.2	6.8
[Net of provision of earlier years adjusted ₹ 133.8 million (previous year ₹ 31.6 million)]		
Impairment Allowances for Doubtful Trade Receivables / Advances (net)	168.5	106.8
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses [Refer note 51]	252.6	290.3
Directors Sitting Fees	1.2	1.6
Business Compensation and Settlement Expenses	33.3	270.7
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,293.2	779.9
Total	**40,954.8**	**35,631.0**

35. Commitments

a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for, net of advances, ₹ 2,440.0 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 2,195.0 million).

b) Equity commitment in subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 498.1 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 1,232.6 million) and other commitments in subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 2,465.0 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 500.0 million).

c) Other commitments – Non-cancellable short-term leases is ₹ Nil (31.03.2023 ₹ 3.4 million). Low value leases is ₹ 19.3 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 53.1 million).

d) Dividends proposed of ₹ 8/- (31.03.2023 ₹ 4/-) per equity share is subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Company at the Annual General Meeting, but not recognised as a liability in the financial statements is ₹ 3,646.0 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 1,820.1 million).

e) There are product supply commitments pursuant to contracts with various customers under dossier agreements.

f) There are product procurement commitments pursuant to contracts with suppliers under supply agreements.

g) Financial and corporate guarantees issued by the Company on behalf of subsidiaries are disclosed in note 36.

36. Contingent Liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
a) Income tax demands/matters on account of deductions/allowances in earlier years, pending in appeals and potential tax demands in future years in respect of some uncertain tax issues [₹ 355.7 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 353.9 million) consequent to department preferring appeals against the orders of the Appellate Authorities passed in favour of the Company]. Amount paid there against and included under "Non-Current Tax Assets (Net) and Current Tax Liabilities (Net)" ₹ 1,361.3 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 1,360.3 million).	1,774.7	1,770.2
b) Customs Duty, Excise duty, Service tax and Sales tax demands for input tax credit disallowances and demand for additional Entry Tax arising from dispute on applicable rate are in appeals and pending decisions. Amount paid there against and included under note 10 "Other Non-Current Assets" ₹ 22.3 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 23.9 million).	164.4	127.7
c) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts [excluding interest (amount unascertained) in respect of a claim] for transfer charges of land, octroi duty, local body tax, employee claims, power*, trademarks, pricing and stamp duty. Amount paid there against without admitting liability and included under note 10 "Other Non-Current Assets" ₹ 154.6 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 154.6 million). *Demand raised by Maharashtra State Electricity Development Corporation Limited (MSEDCL) challenging Group Captive Generating Plant (GCGP) status of power supplier's plant at Tarapur and Pune location.	1,083.2	2,039.3

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(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
d) Outstanding credit facilities against corporate guarantees given in respect of credit facilities sanctioned by bankers of subsidiary companies for the purpose of acquisitions, working capital and other business requirements aggregating ₹ 34,536.2 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 35,295.3 million).	26,281.9	32,454.5
e) Financial guarantee aggregating to ₹ 5,584.7 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 5,502.1 million) given to third party on behalf of subsidiaries for contractual obligations.		
f) From time to time, Lupin Inc. (LI) and its subsidiaries are involved in various intellectual property claims and legal proceedings, which are considered normal to its business, the liability, if any, may fall on Lupin Limited. Some of this litigation has been resolved through settlement. Future cash outflows in respect of the above, if any, is determinable only on receipt of judgment/decisions pending with the relevant authorities or settlement, as the case may be. The Company does not expect the outcome of the matters stated above to have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. The Company believes that the probability of outflow is low to moderate considering the merits of the cases and stages of the litigation.		

The Company does not envisage any likely reimbursements in respect of the above.

The Company is involved in various legal proceedings, including product liability related claims, employment claims and other regulatory matters relating to conduct of its business. The Company carries product liability insurance policy with an amount it believes is sufficient for its needs. In respect of other claims, the Company believes that the probability of outflow is low to moderate considering the merits of the case and the ultimate disposition of these matters may not have material adverse effect on its Financial Statements.

37. Pre-Operative Expenses

Expenditure incurred prior to commencement of commercial production included in Capital Work-In-Progress represent direct attributable expenditure for setting up of plants. The same will be capitalised on completion of projects and commencement of commercial operations. The details of the pre-operative expenses are:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Opening balance	401.0	388.6
Incurred during the year:		
Salaries, allowances and contribution to funds	91.5	94.4
Legal and Professional Charges	0.1	-
Travelling and Conveyance	10.3	7.6
Power and fuel	0.4	2.1
Others	11.0	16.8
Total incurred during the year	**113.3**	**120.9**
Less: Capitalised during the year	350.2	108.5
Less: Reduction pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	42.8	-
Closing balance	**121.3**	**401.0**

38. Revenue (Ind AS 115)

a) The operations of the Company are limited to only one segment viz. pharmaceuticals and related products. Revenue from contract with customers is from sale of manufactured goods and rendering of research services.

Payment terms with customers vary depending upon the contractual terms of each contract and does not have any significant financing component.

i) Sale of pharmaceutical goods

Sale of goods are made at a point in time and revenue is recognised upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which is typically upon dispatch/delivery depending on the terms of the sale. The Company has a credit evaluation policy based on which the credit limits for the trade receivables are established. There is no significant financing component as the credit period provided by the Company is not significant.

Variable components such as discounts, chargebacks, rebates, refund liabilities etc. continues to be recognised as deductions from revenue in compliance with Ind AS 115.

ii) Income from research services and sale of IPs

Income from research services including sale of technology/know-how (rights, licenses and other intangibles) is recognized in accordance with the terms of the contract with customers when the related performance obligation is completed.

The Company enters into certain dossier sales, licensing and supply arrangements that, in certain instances, include certain performance obligations. Based on an evaluation of whether or not these obligations are inconsequential or perfunctory, the Company recognises or defers the upfront payments received under these arrangements.

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b) Disaggregation of revenue:

(₹ in million)

Nature of segment	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
A. Service line:		
- Sale of pharmaceutical goods	139,531.1	107,797.8
- Income from research services and sale of IPs	3,633.2	2,632.9
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**143,164.3**	**110,430.7**
B. Primary geographical market:		
- India	69,342.3	64,100.4
- USA	44,758.6	25,403.2
- Others	29,063.4	20,927.1
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**143,164.3**	**110,430.7**
C. Timing of the revenue recognition:		
- Goods/Services transferred at a point in time	139,978.9	108,920.5
- Services transferred over time	3,185.4	1,510.2
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**143,164.3**	**110,430.7**

c) Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in statement of profit and loss:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Revenue as per contracted price	**147,293.6**	**113,416.7**
Adjusted for:		
- Refund Liabilities	3,457.8	2,381.0
- Discounts / Chargebacks / Rebates and Others	671.5	605.0
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**143,164.3**	**110,430.7**

d) Reconciliation of revenue recognised from Deferred Revenue:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balance in contract liability at the beginning of the year that was not recognized as revenue	574.2	317.6
Add: Increases due to cash received during the year excluding amounts recognized as revenue during the year	253.7	416.2
Less: Revenue recognized during the year	201.2	159.6
Balance in contract liability at the end of the year that is not recognized as revenue	**626.7**	**574.2**

The revenue from the major customer is ₹ 26,590.1 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 17,602.7 million) which is more than 10% of the total revenue from operations of the Company.

39. Segment Reporting

The Company has presented data relating to its segments based on its Consolidated Financial Statements which are presented in the same Integrated Annual Report. Accordingly in terms of paragraph 4 of the Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", no disclosures related to segments are presented in these Standalone Financial Statements.

40. Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share is calculated as under

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Profit/(Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in million)	23,260.9	4,252.1
Weighted average number of Equity Shares:		
- Basic	455,240,464	454,692,962
Add: Dilutive effect of employees stock options (ESOPs) - converted during the year and ESOPs outstanding as at the year end	1,985,533	2,254,024
- Diluted	457,225,997	456,946,986
Earnings per Share (in ₹)		
- Basic	51.10	9.35
- Diluted	50.87	9.31

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41. Leases

The Company leases land, building, plant & equipment, furniture & fixtures, vehicles and office equipment. The leases typically run for the period between 12 months to 60 months with an option to renew the lease after that date.

A) Information about leases for which the Company is lessee is presented below:

i) Lease liabilities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2023	**114.5**	**855.2**	**18.6**	**105.1**	**257.2**	**-**	**1,350.5**
Addition	-	99.2	6.6	-	191.4	-	**297.2**
Accreditation of interest (Refer note 33)	9.0	47.9	1.5	4.5	21.3	-	**84.2**
Payments	(7.5)	(535.5)	(10.2)	(98.8)	(174.3)	-	**(826.3)**
Adjustments for Disposals	-	(15.4)	-	-	(22.0)	-	**(37.4)**
Balance as at 31.03.2024	**116.0**	**451.4**	**16.5**	**10.8**	**273.6**	**-**	**868.0**
Current	**4.0**	**289.8**	**9.3**	**8.7**	**126.9**	**-**	**438.7**
Non-current	**112.0**	**161.6**	**7.2**	**2.1**	**146.5**	**-**	**429.3**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2022	**112.9**	**1,105.8**	**4.9**	**191.6**	**188.3**	**0.3**	**1,603.8**
Addition	-	267.9	22.0	-	220.5	-	**510.4**
Accreditation of interest (Refer note 33)	8.9	80.4	0.8	12.3	18.2	-	**120.6**
Payments	(7.4)	(538.7)	(9.1)	(98.8)	(147.0)	(0.3)	**(801.3)**
Adjustments for Disposals	-	(60.2)	-	-	(22.8)	-	**(83.0)**
Balance as at 31.03.2023	**114.5**	**855.2**	**18.6**	**105.1**	**257.2**	**-**	**1,350.5**
Current	**4.7**	**473.2**	**7.1**	**94.3**	**120.2**	**-**	**699.5**
Non-current	**109.7**	**382.0**	**11.5**	**10.8**	**137.0**	**-**	**651.0**

The maturity analysis of the lease liability is included in Note no.iii - Financial risk management objectives and policies under maturities of financial liabilities.

ii) Amounts recognised in Profit and Loss

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (Refer Note No. 5)	706.0	683.4
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Refer Note No. 33)	84.2	120.6
Expense relating to short-term leases (Refer Note No. 34)	3.0	12.5
Expense relating to low value leases (Refer Note No. 34)	152.9	195.9
Total	**945.9**	**1,012.5**

iii) Financial risk management

Maturities of financial liabilities:

The table below analyze the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity analysis based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(₹ in million)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Year	More than 5 Year	Total
As at 31.03.2024				
Lease liabilities	478.5	366.8	1,511.8	2,357.1
As at 31.03.2023				
Lease liabilities	758.4	591.3	-	1,349.7

iv) Commitments and contingencies

The Company has not entered into lease contracts that have not yet commenced as at 31.03.2024.

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B) Information about leases for which the Company is lessor is presented below :

During the previous year, the Company had given on operating lease, a part of it's office premises forming part of Property, Plant and Equipment to two of its wholly owned subsidiaries.

i) Amounts recognised in Profit and Loss:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Lease Rental Income (Included in Miscellaneous Income under note 29)	12.7	1.5
Total	**12.7**	**1.5**

ii) Financial risk management

Maturities of financial liabilities:

The table below analyze the Company's lease income into relevant maturity analysis based on their contractual maturities for all the leases. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash inflows.

(₹ in million)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Year	More than 5 Year	Total
As at 31.03.2024				
Lease Income	21.8	69.2	-	91.0
As at 31.03.2023				
Lease Income	6.0	12.0	-	18.0

42. Share-based Payment Arrangements

(i) Employee stock options – equity settled

The Company implemented "Lupin Employees Stock Option Plan 2003" (ESOP 2003), "Lupin Employees Stock Option Plan 2005" (ESOP 2005), "Lupin Subsidiary Companies Employees Stock Option Plan 2005" (SESOP 2005), "Lupin Employees Stock Option Plan 2011" (ESOP 2011), "Lupin Subsidiary Companies Employees Stock Option Plan 2011" (SESOP 2011), "Lupin Employees Stock Option Plan 2014" (ESOP 2014) and "Lupin Subsidiary Companies Employees Stock Option Plan 2014" (SESOP 2014) in earlier years, as approved by the Shareholders of the Company and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors (the Committee).

The Committee determines which eligible employees will receive options, the number of options to be granted, the vesting period and the exercise period. The options are granted at an exercise price, which is in accordance with the relevant SEBI guidelines in force, at the time of such grants. Each option entitles the holder to exercise the right to apply for and seek allotment of one equity share of ₹ 2 each. The options issued under the above schemes vest in a phased manner after completion of the minimum period of one year upto four years with an exercise period of ten years from the respective grant dates.

Category A - Fair Market Value Options (comprising of options granted under ESOP 2003, ESOP 2005, ESOP 2011, SESOP 2011 and SESOP 2014)

Year Ended 31.03.2024

Particulars	Shares arising out of options (Nos.)	Range of exercise prices (₹)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Yrs)
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,175,495	556.1-1,521.7	1,228.7	0.9
Add: Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Options lapsed during the year	341,932	556.1-1,521.7	1,025.8	NA
Less: Options exercised during the year	96,618	556.1-556.1	1,024.0	NA
Options outstanding at the year end	736,945	873.5-1,521.7	1,349.6	1.5
Exercisable at the end of the year	736,945	864.8-1,521.7	1,349.6	1.5

Year Ended 31.03.2023

Particulars	Shares arising out of options (Nos.)	Range of exercise prices (₹)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Yrs)
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,389,971	556.1-1,521.7	1,192.8	1.8
Add: Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Options lapsed during the year	181,294	556.1-1,521.7	1,066.7	NA
Less: Options exercised during the year	33,182	556.1-556.1	556.1	NA
Options outstanding at the year end	1,175,495	873.5-1,521.7	1,230.1	1.9
Exercisable at the end of the year	1,175,495	864.8-1,521.7	1,220.9	1.9

The weighted average grant date fair value of the options granted under Category A during the years ended 31.03.2024 and 31.03.2023 was ₹ nil and ₹ nil per option, respectively.

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Category B - Par Value Options (comprising of options granted under ESOP 2011, SESOP 2011, ESOP 2014 and SESOP 2014)

				Year Ended 31.03.2024
Particulars	**Shares arising out of options (Nos.)**	**Range of exercise prices (₹)**	**Weighted average exercise price (₹)**	**Weighted average remaining contractual life (Yrs)**
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,036,836	2.0	2.0	7.0
Add: Options granted during the year	283,417	2.0	2.0	9.7
Less: Options lapsed during the year	156,189	2.0	2.0	NA
Less: Options exercised during the year	550,955	2.0	2.0	NA
Options outstanding at the year end	1,613,109	2.0	2.0	7.7
Exercisable at the end of the year	528,623	2.0	2.0	5.9

				Year Ended 31.03.2023
Particulars	**Shares arising out of options (Nos.)**	**Range of exercise prices (₹)**	**Weighted average exercise price (₹)**	**Weighted average remaining contractual life (Yrs)**
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,014,478	2.0	2.0	7.1
Add: Options granted during the year	677,264	2.0	2.0	9.7
Less: Options lapsed during the year	181,767	2.0	2.0	NA
Less: Options exercised during the year	473,139	2.0	2.0	NA
Options outstanding at the year end	2,036,836	2.0	2.0	8.1
Exercisable at the end of the year	567,520	2.0	2.0	6.3

The weighted average grant date fair value of the options granted under Category B during the years ended 31.03.2024 and 31.03.2023 was ₹ 1,173.1 and ₹ 722.6 per option, respectively.

Category C - Discounted Fair Market Value Options (comprising of options granted under ESOP 2011)

				Year Ended 31.03.2024
Particulars	**Shares arising out of options (Nos.)**	**Range of exercise prices (₹)**	**Weighted average exercise price (₹)**	**Weighted average remaining contractual life (Yrs)**
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	50,000	891.5-891.5	891.5	2.6
Add: Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Options lapsed during the year	-	-	-	NA
Less: Options exercised during the year	50,000	-	891.5	NA
Options outstanding at the year end	-	891.5-891.5	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	891.5-891.5	-	-

				Year Ended 31.03.2023
Particulars	**Shares arising out of options (Nos.)**	**Range of exercise prices (₹)**	**Weighted average exercise price (₹)**	**Weighted average remaining contractual life (Yrs)**
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	50,000	891.5-891.5	891.5	2.6
Add: Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Options lapsed during the year	-	-	-	NA
Less: Options exercised during the year	-	-	-	NA
Options outstanding at the year end	50,000	891.5-891.5	891.5	2.6
Exercisable at the end of the year	50,000	891.5-891.5	891.5	2.6

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted under Category C during the years ended 31.03.2024 and 31.03.2023 was ₹ nil and ₹ nil per option, respectively.

The weighted average share price during the years ended 31.03.2024 and 31.03.2023 was ₹ 1,140.5 and ₹ 692.7 per share respectively.

Valuation of stock options

The fair value of stock options granted during the period has been measured using the Black–Scholes option pricing model at the date of the grant. The Black-Scholes option pricing model includes assumptions regarding dividend yields, expected volatility, expected terms and risk free interest rates. The key inputs and assumptions used are as follows:

Share price: The closing price on NSE as on the date of grant has been considered for valuing the options granted.

Exercise Price: Exercise Price is the market price or face value or such other price as determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

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Expected Volatility: The historical volatility of the stock till the date of grant has been considered to calculate the fair value of the options.

Expected Option Life: Expected Life of option is the period for which the Company expects the options to be live. The minimum life of a stock option is the minimum period before which the options cannot be exercised and the maximum life is the period after which the options cannot be exercised.

Expected dividends: Expected dividend yield has been calculated as an average of dividend yields for four years preceding the date of the grant.

Risk free interest rate: The risk free interest rate on the date of grant considered for the calculation is the interest rate applicable for a maturity equal to the expected life of the options based on the zero coupon yield curve for Government Securities.

These assumptions reflect management's best estimates, but these assumptions involve inherent market uncertainties based on market conditions generally outside of the Company's control. As a result, if other assumptions had been used in the current period, stock-based compensation expense could have been materially impacted. Further, if management uses different assumptions in future periods, stock based compensation expense could be materially impacted in future years. The estimated fair value of stock options is charged to income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in-substance, multiple awards.

The weighted average inputs used in computing the fair value of options granted were as follows:

Weighted average information – Year ended 31.03.2024

Category	Grant date	Exercise price (₹)	Risk free rate (%)	Expected life (years)	Expected Volatility (%)	Dividend yield (%)	Weighted average share price (₹)	Weighted Option Fair Value (₹)
B	04.05.2023	2	6.60%	2.6	29.9%	0.60%	709.9	697.8
B	28.07.2023	2	6.80%	6.3	30.8%	0.60%	974.0	938.1
B	28.07.2023	2	6.70%	2.6	29.5%	0.60%	974.0	957.9
B	12.12.2023	2	6.90%	6.3	30.4%	0.60%	1,240.2	1,193.3
B	12.12.2023	2	6.90%	6.3	30.4%	0.60%	1,240.2	1,193.3
B	12.12.2023	2	6.90%	2.6	25.1%	0.60%	1,240.2	1,219.5

Category	Weighted Average Option Fair Value	Weighted Average Share Price
B	1,173.1	1,204.0

Weighted average information – Year ended 31.03.2023

Category	Grant date	Exercise price (₹)	Risk free rate (%)	Expected life (years)	Expected Volatility (%)	Dividend yield (%)	Weighted average share price (₹)	Weighted Option Fair Value (₹)
B	25.04.2022	2	6.58%	6.3	31.3%	0.60%	725.4	696.1
B	19.07.2022	2	6.98%	6.3	31.4%	0.60%	643.8	617.8
B	19.07.2022	2	6.33%	2.6	32.2%	0.60%	643.8	631.8
B	21.11.2022	2	6.99%	6.3	31.2%	0.60%	720.9	694.2
B	21.11.2022	2	6.99%	6.3	31.2%	0.60%	720.9	694.2
B	21.11.2022	2	6.99%	6.3	31.2%	0.60%	720.9	694.2
B	12.12.2022	2	7.00%	6.3	31.2%	0.60%	752.0	724.2
B	12.12.2022	2	7.01%	6.3	31.2%	0.60%	752.0	724.2
B	12.12.2022	2	6.63%	2.6	31.4%	0.60%	752.0	739.2
B	30.01.2023	2	6.78%	2.6	31.2%	0.60%	734.7	722.2
B	20.02.2023	2	6.83%	2.6	31.5%	0.60%	667.1	655.6

Category	Weighted Average Option Fair Value	Weighted Average Share Price
B	722.6	740

(ii) Employee stock options – Cash settled

The cost of cash-settled transactions is measured initially at fair value at the grant date using a Binomial Option Pricing Model. This fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The liability is re-measured to fair value at each reporting date up to, and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expense.

Effect of cash settled share based payment transactions on the Balance Sheet

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Other non-current financial liabilities	277.3	78.2
Other current financial liabilities	303.0	76.6
Total carrying amount of liabilities	**580.3**	**154.8**

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Effect of share based payment transactions on the Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Equity settled share based payments	149.2	205.6
Cash settled share based payments	688.4	176.1
Total expense on share based payments	**837.6**	**381.7**

43. Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company makes contributions towards provident and pension fund and superannuation fund to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. The superannuation fund is administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Under the plan, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit plan to fund the benefits.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan:

A) The Company makes annual contributions to the Group Gratuity cum Life Assurance Schemes administered by the LIC a funded defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. The scheme provides for payment as under:

i) On normal retirement / early retirement / withdrawal / resignation:

As per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with vesting period of 5 years of service.

ii) On death in service:

As per the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 without any vesting period.

In addition to the above mentioned scheme, the Company also pays additional gratuity as ex-gratia and the said amount is provided as non-funded liability based on actuarial valuation.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at 31.03.2024. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at the Balance Sheet date.

(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Gratuity (Unfunded)	
		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
I)	**Change in present value of obligation ('PVO') - defined benefit obligation:**				
	PVO at the beginning of the year	2,526.7	2,522.3	1,635.0	1,595.5
	Current service cost	245.0	233.8	136.2	129.4
	Past service cost	-	-	-	-
	Interest cost	187.4	179.0	121.2	113.2
	Actuarial loss / (gain)				
	- Due to demographic assumption	-	-	-	-
	- Due to finance assumption	99.7	(17.5)	71.2	5.5
	- Due to experience adjustment	44.4	33.7	15.0	(48.0)
	Benefits paid	(261.3)	(424.6)	(103.9)	(160.6)
	Transfer In / (Out)	(85.0)	-	(30.2)	-
	PVO at the end of the year	**2,756.9**	**2,526.7**	**1,844.5**	**1,635.0**
II)	**Change in fair value of plan assets:**				
	Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	1,816.7	1,824.3	-	-
	Expected return on plan assets	1.6	5.8	-	-
	Interest Income	134.7	129.4	-	-
	Contributions by the employer	285.9	281.8	-	-
	Benefits paid	(261.3)	(424.6)	-	-
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**1,977.6**	**1,816.7**	-	-
III)	**Reconciliation of PVO and fair value of plan assets:**				
	PVO at the end of the year	2,756.9	2,526.7	1,844.5	1,635.0
	Fair Value of plan assets at the end of the year	1,977.6	1,816.7	-	-
	Funded status	(779.3)	(710.0)	(1,844.5)	(1,635.0)
	Unrecognised actuarial loss/(gain)	-	-	-	-
	Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	**(779.3)**	**(710.0)**	**(1,844.5)**	**(1,635.0)**
IV)	**Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:**				
	Current service cost	245.0	233.8	136.2	129.4

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(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Gratuity (Unfunded)	
		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
	Past service cost	-	-	-	-
	Interest cost	52.7	49.6	121.2	113.2
	Total expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss *	**297.7**	**283.4**	**257.4**	**242.6**
V)	**Other Comprehensive Income:**				
	Actuarial loss / (gain)				
	- Due to demographic assumption	-	-	-	-
	- Due to finance assumption	99.7	(17.5)	71.2	5.5
	- Due to experience adjustment	44.4	33.7	15.0	(48.0)
	Return on plan assets excluding net interest	(1.4)	(5.8)	-	-
	Total amount recognised in OCI	**142.7**	**10.4**	**86.2**	**(42.5)**
VI)	**Category of assets as at the end of the year:**				
	Insurer managed Funds (100%)				
	(Fund is managed by LIC as per IRDA guidelines category-wise composition of the plan assets is not available)	1,977.6	1,816.7	-	-
VII)	**Actual return on the plan assets:**	**136.3**	**135.2**	**-**	**-**
VIII)	**Assumptions used in accounting for the gratuity plan:**				
	Mortality (%)	Rates stipulated in Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 from 01.04.2019 onwards			
	Discount rate (%)	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.4
	Salary escalation rate (%)	9.0 for first three years and 6.0 thereafter	9.0 for first three years and 6.0 thereafter	9.0 for first three years and 6.0 thereafter	9.0 for first three years and 6.0 thereafter
	Average Remaining Service (years)	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.4
	Employee Attrition Rate (%)				
	up to 5 years	15	15	15	15
	above 5 years	5	5	5	5
IX)	**Estimate of amount of contribution in immediate next year**	**410.7**	**370.6**	**NA**	**NA**

*₹ 2.0 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 1.9 million) capitalised as pre-operative expenses out of above amount.

X) Expected future benefit payments

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
1 year	704.1	638.8
2 to 5 years	1,591.8	1,454.5
6 to 10 years	1,873.6	1,635.9
More than 10 years	5,463.0	5,221.8

The estimates of salary escalation considered in actuarial valuation take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions holding other assumptions constant would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

(₹ in million)

Gratuity	31.03.2024		31.03.2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (1% movement)	(350.8)	404.7	(318.0)	366.9
Future salary growth (1% movement)	402.1	(354.8)	365.3	(322.2)
Attrition rate (- / + 50% of attrition rates)	(51.1)	59.0	(35.8)	39.0

Risk Exposure

Through its defined benefit plan, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are defined below:

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Interest Rate risk	The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability.
Investment risk	The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

B) The provident fund plan of the Company, except at one plant, is operated by "Lupin Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust" ("Trust"), a separate legal entity. Eligible employees receive benefits from the said Provident Fund. Both the employees and the Company make monthly contributions to the Provident Fund Plans equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary.

The minimum interest rate payable by the Trust to the beneficiaries every year is being notified by the Government of India. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate. The Board of Trustees administer the contributions made by the Company to the schemes and also defines the investment strategy to act in the best interest of the plan participants.

The Company has an obligation to service the shortfall on account of interest generated by the fund and on maturity of fund investments and hence the same has been classified as Defined Benefit Plan in accordance with Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits". As per the Guidance Note from the Actuarial Society of India, the Company has obtained the actuarial valuation of interest rate obligation in respect of Provident Fund as at 31.03.2024 and based on the same, there is no shortfall towards interest rate obligation.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained, the following is the details of fund and plan assets.

(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
I)	**Change in present value of obligation ('PVO') - defined benefit obligation:**		
	Liability at the beginning of the year	12,310.8	11,641.3
	Interest cost	904.7	816.9
	Current service cost	763.0	677.4
	Employee's contribution	1,125.7	1,045.7
	Liability Transferred in	(342.1)	(398.2)
	Benefits paid	(1,716.1)	(1,595.5)
	Actuarial loss/(gain)		
	-Due to financial assumptions	105.9	42.2
	-Due to experience adjustment	33.2	81.0
	Liability at the end of the year	**13,185.1**	**12,310.8**
II)	**Change in fair value of plan assets:**		
	Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	12,031.1	11,466.4
	Investment income	881.6	803.2
	Employer's contributions	723.7	648.4
	Employee's contribution	1,125.7	1,045.5
	Transfers in	(369.8)	(406.7)
	Benefits paid	(1,716.1)	(1,595.4)
	Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	232.9	69.7
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**12,909.1**	**12,031.1**
III)	**Reconciliation of PVO and fair value of plan assets:**		
	Present Value of defined benefit obligations	13,185.1	12,310.8
	Fair Value of plan assets	12,909.1	12,031.1
	Net Liability /(Asset)	**276.0**	**279.7**
IV)	**Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:**		
	Current service cost	763.0	677.4
	Interest cost	904.7	816.9
	Expected return on plan assets	(881.6)	(803.2)
	(Income) / Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**786.1**	**691.1**
V)	**Other Comprehensive Income:**		
	Actuarial loss / (gain)		
	- Due to finance assumption	105.9	42.2
	- Due to experience adjustment	33.2	81.0
	Return on plan assets excluding net interest	(232.9)	(69.7)
	Total amount recognised in OCI	**(93.8)**	**53.5**

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(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
VI)	**Major categories of Plan Assets (As per percentage of Total Plan Assets):**		
	Government of India securities / State Government securities	56.4%	59.0%
	High quality corporate bonds	0.7%	0.6%
	Equity shares of listed companies	1.0%	1.3%
	Debt Mutual Fund	38.0%	34.8%
	Equity Mutual Fund	2.1%	2.5%
	Special Deposit Scheme	1.6%	1.8%
	Bank balance	0.2%	0.1%
	Total	100%	100%
VII)	**Assumptions used in accounting for the provident fund plan:**		
	Discount rate (%)	7.2	7.4
	Average remaining tenure of investment portfolio (years)	7.6	7.7
	Guaranteed rate of return (%)	8.3	8.2
	Attrition rate - upto 5 years	15.0%	15.0%
	above 5 years	5.0%	5.0%

44. Income Taxes

a) Tax expense/(benefit) recognised in statement of profit and loss:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Current Tax Expense for the year [including non-creditable foreign taxes of ₹ nil (31.03.2023 - ₹ 392.9 million)]	4,873.0	937.0
Tax expense of prior years	(32.5)	21.9
Net Current Tax Expense	4,840.5	958.9
Deferred income tax liability/(asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(254.5)	60.4
Tax expense for the year	**4,586.0**	**1,019.3**

b) Tax expense/(benefit) recognised in other comprehensive income:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	47.2	7.5
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge	(11.7)	70.2
Total	**35.5**	**77.7**

c) Reconciliation of tax expense/(benefit) and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Profit before tax	27,846.9	5,271.4
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (31.03.2024: 34.94%, 31.03.2023: 34.94%)	9,730.9	1,842.0
Tax effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,499.1	938.4
Impact of change in tax rates	-	-
Exemption of profit link incentives	(6,486.2)	(2,485.2)
MAT Credit not recognised	417.0	738.0
Effect of Non-Creditable foreign taxes	-	-
Impact of Transfer of Property, Plant and Equipment to Wholly owned subsidiary	(411.2)	-
Other	(131.1)	(35.8)
Current and Deferred Tax expense (excluding prior year taxes) as per note 44(a)	**4,618.5**	**997.4**

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d) Movement in deferred tax balances:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 01.04.2023	Recognised in/under		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2024	
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	**Net balance**	**Profit or Loss**	**Retained Earnings / OCI**	**Net balance**	**Deferred Tax Asset**	**Deferred Tax Liability**
Property, Plant and Equipment	(3,717.8)	(33.5)	-	(3,751.3)	-	(3,751.3)
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	11.7	-	(11.7)	-	-	-
Impairment allowances for Trade Receivables/Bad debts	149.3	12.1	-	161.4	161.4	-
Mark to Market (Gain)/Loss	(4.9)	(13.9)	-	(18.8)	-	(18.8)
Deferred Income	200.5	18.3	-	218.8	218.8	-
Interest on tax refunds to be taxed in the year of receipt - as per ICDS IV Para 8(2)	13.0	(46.8)	-	(33.8)	-	(33.8)
Provision for Employee Benefits	1,341.9	249.0	47.2	1,638.1	1,638.1	-
Others	156.1	69.3	-	225.5	225.5	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**(1,850.2)**	**254.5**	**35.5**	**(1,560.1)**	**2,243.8**	**(3,803.9)**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 01.04.2022	Recognised in/under		As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2023	
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	**Net balance**	**Profit or Loss**	**Retained Earnings / OCI**	**Net balance**	**Deferred Tax Asset**	**Deferred Tax Liability**
Property, Plant and Equipment	(3,464.2)	(253.6)	-	(3,717.8)	-	(3,717.8)
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	(58.5)	-	70.2	11.7	11.7	-
Impairment allowances for Trade Receivables/Bad debts	121.9	27.4	-	149.3	149.3	-
Mark to Market (Gain)/Loss	(8.1)	3.2	-	(4.9)	-	(4.9)
Deferred Income	111.2	89.3	-	200.5	200.5	-
Interest on tax refunds to be taxed in the year of receipt - as per ICDS IV Para 8(2)	11.9	1.1	-	13.0	13.0	-
Provision for Employee Benefits	1,286.8	47.6	7.5	1,341.9	1,341.9	-
Others	131.5	24.6	-	156.1	156.1	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**(1,867.5)**	**(60.4)**	**77.7**	**(1,850.2)**	**1,872.5**	**(3,722.7)**

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Deferred Tax Asset	2,243.8	1,872.5
Deferred Tax Liability	(3,803.9)	(3,722.7)
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities)(net)	(1,560.1)	(1,850.2)

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized on capital losses of ₹ 691.2 million (previous year ₹ 1,087.3 million) and Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit of ₹ 1,271.5 million (previous year ₹ 854.5 million) on conservative basis. The capital loss can be carried forward till 31.03.2031 and MAT credit can be carried forward from 31.03.2038 through 31.03.2039.

Management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

45. Research and Development

Details of Research and Development expenses incurred during the year and shown in the respective heads of account is given below:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Materials and stores and spares consumption	2,749.8	2,891.8
Power and fuel	292.5	351.3
Repairs and maintenance	493.7	542.9
Employee benefits expense	2,595.8	2,971.6
Analytical charges	1,842.3	1,920.3
Legal & Professional charges	2,337.1	1,596.3
Depreciation expense	642.5	842.0
Others	93.5	452.9
Total	**11,047.2**	**11,569.1**

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46. Auditors' Remuneration

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Payment to Auditors*:		
a) As Auditors	25.5	20.5
b) for other services including certifications	6.5	9.1
c) Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses	3.8	2.1
Total	**35.8**	**31.7**

*Excluding GST

47. Impairment of Product Related Intangibles (IPs)

Following our annual impairment review, we have recognized impairment charges in the standalone profit and loss account in relation to intangibles assets both commercialised and under development as follows:

Impairment	₹ in million
Intangible assets commercialised	240.2
Intangible assets under development	1,253.7
Total	**1,493.9**

Intangible assets commercialised:

The impairment of intangibles relate to IPs acquired as part of the acquisition from Anglo French Drugs and Industries Limited (AFDIL), related to India market. The impairment was primarily carried out on account of (i) Certain Fixed Dose Combination (FDCs) ban by government and (ii) lower offtake of few brands in generics market, coupled with low margins.

Intangible assets under development:

During FY 2017-18, the Company had acquired from its subsidiary an IP to further develop and commercialise. During the current year, the Company after factoring the risk and reward associated with the IP, the various alternatives available in the market of the product has decided not to further pursue the development and accordingly recorded an impairment of ₹ 1,253.7 million.

The impairment has been determined by considering each individual intangible asset as a cash generating unit (CGU). Recoverable amount of CGUs for which impairment is done is ₹ 136.2 million. Recoverable amount (i.e. higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell) of each individual CGU was compared to carrying value and impairment amount was arrived as follows:

- CGUs where carrying value was higher than recoverable amount were impaired and
- CGUs where recoverable amount was higher than carrying value were carried at carrying value

The fair value so used is categorized as a level 3 valuation in line with the fair value hierarchy per requirements of Ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement".

The fair value has been determined with reference to the discounted cash flow technique.

The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amounts is as mentioned below. The value assigned to the key assumptions represents management's assessment of the future trends in the industry and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources.

Assumptions	How determined
Projected cash flows	Based on past experience and adjusted for the following: - Current market dynamics - Anticipated competition
Long term growth rate	Long term growth rate has been determined with reference to market dynamics of each individual product
Post-tax risk adjusted discounting rate	Projected cash flows were discounted to present value at a discount rate that is commensurate with all risks of ownership and associated risks of realizing the projected residual profits. Each product category (Currently Marketed Products and approved ANDAs, Filed ANDAs, and IP R&D) face different risks and accordingly different discount rates were determined based on each product category's risk profile. Discount rate was combination of cost of debt and cost of equity. Cost of equity was estimated using capital asset pricing model.

The projected cashflows are discounted at post-tax rate ranging from 7.2% to 17.6%. The terminal growth rate is considered ranging from 5% to -5%.

The cash flow projections are based on five years specific estimates, five years estimates developed using internal forecasts and a terminal growth rate thereafter considering the life of intangibles being approx. ten years. The management has considered ten year growth rate since the same appropriately reflects the period over which the future benefits of the intangibles will accrue to the Company.

Based on the assessment carried out as at March 31, 2024 and after considering performance for the full year ended March 31, 2024, adequate provision is made. Hence, no further provision is required to be made.

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48. Business Combination and Assets Acquisition

a) Assets Acquisition:

On August 18, 2023, the Company acquired diabetes brands ONDERO® and ONDERO MET® from Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH (Boehringer Ingelheim), including the trademark rights associated with these brands. The Company has been marketing ONDERO® and ONDERO MET® since 2015 in the Indian market as part of a co-marketing agreement with Boehringer Ingelheim India. The transaction is accounted as an asset acquisition with the total purchase price of ₹ 2,300.2 million (Euro 26.0 million). This acquisition has been classified under intangible assets.

On September 22, 2023, the Company acquired five legacy brands in strategic therapy areas - Gastroenterology, Urology and Anti-infectives from Menarini (A. Menarini India Private Limited and A. Menarini Asia-Pacific Holdings Pte. Ltd.), along with the associated trademark rights. The brands are Piclin (Picosulphate Sodium), Menoctyl (Otilonium Bromide), Sucramal O (Sucralfate + Oxetacaine), Pyridium (Phenazopyridine) and Distaclor (Cefaclor). The transaction is accounted as an asset acquisition with the total purchase price of ₹ 1,043.2 million. This acquisition has been classified under intangible assets.

b) Brand Acquisition - Anglo French Drugs and Industries Limited (AFDIL):

During the previous year, the Company had acquired market leading brands in nutraceuticals, CNS, skin and respiratory segments from Anglo French Drugs and Industries Limited and its Associates to strengthen the Company's India Formulation business. The purchase price allocation carried out resulted in goodwill of ₹ 158.6 million. The following table summarizes the allocation of purchase price consideration, for the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and the resultant goodwill.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 07.04.2022
Purchase Consideration paid (A)	**3,250.0**
Fair Value of Assets Acquired :	
Non-Current	
Other Intangible Assets :	
Trademarks and Licenses	2,855.3
Knowhow	146.1
Current	
Inventories	90.0
Total Assets [i]	**3,091.4**
Total Liabilities [ii]	**-**
Total Identifiable Net Assets [i-ii] (B)	**3,091.4**
Goodwill arising on acquisition (A-B)	**158.6**
Cash Outflows arising on acquisition	
Purchase consideration paid/payable in cash	2,950.0
Contingent Consideration payable (subsequently paid)	50.0
Deferred consideration payable*	250.0
Total	**3,250.0**

* The amount of ₹ 250 million is payable in 3 equal instalments over the period of 3 year from the date of acquisition as per Escrow agreement along with interest thereon.

49. Business Restructuring

a) The Board at its meeting held on September 11, 2023 considered and approved to transfer Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients manufacturing sites at Dabhasa and Visakhapatnam and select R&D operations to its wholly owned subsidiary Lupin Manufacturing Solutions Limited, as a going concern on slump sale basis for a consideration of ₹ 7,150.0 million and subject to working capital adjustments. Upon execution of the Business Transfer Agreement, the Business Undertaking was transferred on November 01, 2023.

Effect of disposal on the financial position

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 01.11.2023
Non-Current	
Property, Plant and Equipment	3,906.1
Capital work-in-progress	1,071.5
Other Intangible assets	3.7
Right-of-use Assets	3.6
Financial Assets	
Non-current Investments	1.0
Other Non-current Assets	12.9

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(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 01.11.2023
Current	
Inventories	1,590.1
Financial Assets	
(i) Trade receivables	498.6
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	1.2
(iii) Short term loans and advances	-
(iv) Others Financial Assets	19.2
Other Current Assets	649.9
Total Assets [I]	**7,757.8**
Non-Current	
Financial Liabilities	
(i) Lease Liability	3.6
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	7.5
Long term provision	88.9
Current	
Financial Liabilities	
(i) Trade payable	308.6
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	48.1
Other Current Liabilities	-
Short term provision	85.2
Total Liabilities [II]	**541.9**
Total Net Identified Assets [I - II] (A)	**7,215.9**
Consideration received in Cash (B)	**7,222.3**
Profit on disposal of Business Unit (Refer Note 29)	**6.4**

b) The Board at its meeting held on March 22, 2024 considered and approved to transfer its Generic Business which includes transfer of all the tangible and intangible assets, contracts, permission, consents, rights, registrations, employees, other assets and liabilities to Lupin Life Science Limited ('LLSL') (formerly known as Lupin Atharv Ability Limited), wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, as a going concern on slump sale basis for a consideration of about ₹ 1,000.0 million to ₹ 1,200.0 million subject to working capital adjustments and other items in the intervening period upto completion and post-completion adjustments, if any. The Company expects to execute Business Transfer Agreement (BTA) by Q1 FY25.

Accordingly, as per Ind AS 105 "Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" the disclosures have been made in these financial statements.

Assets and Liabilities of disposal group held for sale

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024
Assets included in disposal group held for sale	
Inventories	493.6
Trade receivables	983.3
Total Assets held for Sale	**1,476.9**
Liabilities included in disposal group held for sale	
Trade payable	370.1
Trade Deposits received	84.0
Employee Benefits payable	20.6
Other Current Liabilities	0.5
Total Liabilities held for Sale	**475.2**

50. European Commission Fine

During the year ended 31.03.2019, the General Court of the European Union delivered its judgement concerning Lupin's appeal against the European Commission's (EC) 2014 decision in case of alleged breach of the EU Antitrust Rules in respect of IPs for product Perindopril. Accordingly, the Company based on best estimates of the management, is carrying a provision of ₹ 4,156.4 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 4,077.5 million) (including interest thereon) as under:

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(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	4,077.5	3,783.9
Add: Additional Provisions (interest) made during the year	58.5	56.1
Less: Amounts used / utilised during the year	-	-
Add: Exchange Difference during the year	20.4	237.5
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**4,156.4**	**4,077.5**

The Company has filed appeal against this judgment in the Court of Justice of the European Union.

51. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The aggregate amount of expenditure incurred during the year by the Company on CSR is ₹ 252.6 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 290.3 million) and is shown separately under note 33 based on Guidance Note on Accounting for Expenditure on CSR Activities issued by the ICAI.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
(a) amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	252.6	290.3
(b) amount of expenditure incurred on		
(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	252.6	290.3
(c) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
(d) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	N.A.	N.A.
(f) Nature of CSR activities	Rural support programmed, patient awareness and other activities mentioned in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013	
(g) Details of related party transactions	228.0	268.0
(h) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown	-	-

The amount required to be spent by the company during the year is ₹ 252.6 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 290.3 million). Actual amount spent during the year is ₹ 256.0 million. Excess amount of ₹ 3.4 million is carried forward to next year and presented under prepaid expenses. No amount was spent during the year towards construction/acquisition of any asset relating to CSR expenditure and there are no outstanding amounts payables towards any other purposes.

Unspent amount as on 31.03.2024 has been deposited by the implementing agency for the ongoing projects with specified Bank Account within the timelines.

52. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

The information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
i. The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year (Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises)	751.2 (interest ₹ nil)	736.5 (interest ₹ nil)
ii. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
iii. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
iv. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
v. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

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53. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management:

A. Accounting classification and fair values:

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, are presented below. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The investments included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value. The cost of unquoted investments approximates the fair value because there is wide range of possible fair value measurements and the costs represents estimate of fair value within that range.

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2024	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets								
Non-Current Investments*								
- Others	382.7	-	1,581.6	1,964.3	-	351.9	30.8**	382.7
Non-Current Loans								
- Others	-	-	35.7	35.7	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current Financial Assets								
- Security Deposit	-	-	636.4	636.4	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	399.4	399.4	-	-	-	-
Current Investments	5,165.2	-	2,923.3	8,088.5	-	5,165.2	-	5,165.2
Trade Receivables	-	-	38,421.5	38,421.5	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,237.0	1,237.0	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances including earmarked balances with banks	-	-	149.4	149.4	-	-	-	-
Current Loans								
- Others	-	-	24.7	24.7	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets								
- Security Deposit	-	-	193.1	193.1	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	5,609.5	5,609.5	-	-	-	-
	5,547.9	**-**	**51,211.6**	**56,759.5**	**-**	**5,517.1**	**30.8**	**5,547.9**
Financial liabilities								
Non-Current Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability (Non Current)	-	-	429.3	429.3	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities								
- Others	-	-	434.9	434.9	-	-	-	-
Current Borrowings	-	-	181.3	181.3	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability (Current)	-	-	438.7	438.7	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	20,362.7	20,362.7	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities								
- Others	-	-	3,278.1	3,278.1	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**25,125.0**	**25,125.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* The above excludes the investments in subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 105,753.9 million (previous year ₹ 94,919.6 million)

** These are for operation purposes and the Company expects its refund on exit. The Company estimates that the fair value of these investments are not materially different as compared to its cost.

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(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2023	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Non-Current Investments*								
- Others	426.0	-	-	426.0	-	406.3	19.7**	426.0
Non-Current Loans								
- Others	-	-	40.4	40.4	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current Financial Assets								
- Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Security Deposit	-	-	723.8	723.8	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	176.8	176.8	-	-	-	-
Current Investments	4,397.7	-	-	4,397.7	-	4,397.7	-	4,397.7
Trade Receivables	-	-	26,744.2	26,744.2	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	856.6	856.6	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances including earmarked balances with banks	-	-	153.1	153.1	-	-	-	-
Current Loans								
- Others	-	-	20.6	20.6	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets								
- Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Security Deposit	-	-	41.1	41.1	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	3,652.0	3,652.0	-	-	-	-
	4,823.7	**-**	**32,408.6**	**37,232.3**	**-**	**4,804.0**	**19.7**	**4,823.7**
Financial liabilities								
Non-Current Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability (Non Current)	-	-	651.0	651.0	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities								
- Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	284.1	284.1	-	-	-	-
Current Borrowings	-	-	6,134.6	6,134.6	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability (Current)	-	-	699.5	699.5	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	15,662.9	15,662.9	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities								
- Derivative instruments	-	52.7	-	52.7	-	52.7	-	52.7
- Others	-	-	2,523.2	2,523.2	-	-	-	-
	-	**52.7**	**25,955.3**	**26,008.0**	**-**	**52.7**	**-**	**52.7**

* The above excludes the investments in subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 94,919.6 million (previous year ₹ 86,464.6 million)

** These are for operation purposes and the Company expects its refund on exit. The Company estimates that the fair value of these investments are not materially different as compared to its cost.

B. Measurement of fair values:

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs:

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, for financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Derivative instruments	Forward pricing: The fair value is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the reporting date and present value calculations based on high credit quality yield curves in the respective currency.	Not applicable	Not applicable
Non-current financial assets and liabilities	Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of expected receipt/payment discounted using appropriate discounting rates.	Not applicable	Not applicable

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C. Financial risk management:

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training, standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

i. Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment.

As at 31.03.2024, the carrying amount of the Company's largest customer (a wholly owned subsidiary in the USA) was ₹ 20,818.5 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 9,257.4 million).

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Not past due but impaired	-	-
Neither past due nor impaired	35,683.7	22,098.8
Past due not impaired		
- 1-180 days	3,104.7	2,915.9
- 181- 365 days	528.6	1,134.6
- more than 365 days	367.8	749.4
Past due impaired		
- 1-180 days	-	-
- 181- 365 days	8.1	-
- more than 365 days	97.0	94.1
Total	**39,789.9**	**26,992.8**

Expected Credit Loss ageing

(₹ in million)

Ageing of ECL (in days)	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
- 1-180 days	105.3	91.6
- 181- 365 days	56.4	62.9
- more than 365 days	118.3	-
Expected Credit Loss	280.0	154.5
Add: Past Due Impaired	105.1	94.1
Total Expected Credit Loss	**385.1**	**248.6**

Expected credit loss assessment

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (e.g. timeliness of payments, available press information etc.) and applying experienced credit judgement.

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Given that the macroeconomic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue.

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The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2024**	**As at 31.03.2023**
Balance as at the beginning of the year	248.6	199.2
Impairment loss recognised (net)	169.7	77.6
Amounts written off	(32.9)	(31.7)
Exchange differences	(0.3)	3.5
Balance as at the year end	**385.1**	**248.6**

Cash and cash equivalents

As at the year end, the Company held cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 1,237.0 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 856.6 million). The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks.

Other Bank Balances

Other bank balances are held with banks.

Derivatives

The derivatives are entered into with banks.

Investment in mutual funds, Non-Convertible debentures and Commercial papers

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities, Non-Convertible debentures and Commercial papers only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets are neither past due nor impaired.

ii. Liquidity risk:

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

The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit and liquid and liquid plus schemes of mutual funds, non-convertible debentures, commercial papers which carry no/low mark to market risks. The Company monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility.

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2024	**Carrying Amount**	**Contractual Cash flows**				
		Total	**0-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Lease Liabilities - Non-Current	429.3	1,878.6	-	205.5	161.3	1,511.8
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities	434.9	434.9	-	298.8	94.6	41.5
Current Borrowings	181.3	181.3	181.3	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities - Current	438.7	478.5	478.5	-	-	-
Trade Payables - Current	20,362.7	20,362.7	20,362.7	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	3,278.1	3,278.1	3,278.1	-	-	-
Issued financial guarantee contracts on behalf of subsidiaries*						
Total	**25,125.0**	**26,614.1**	**24,300.6**	**504.3**	**255.9**	**1,553.3**

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2023	**Carrying Amount**	**Contractual Cash flows**				
		Total	**0-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Lease Liabilities - Non-Current	651.0	2,115.8	-	401.9	194.0	1,520.0
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities	284.1	284.1	-	129.2	154.9	-
Current Borrowings	6,134.6	6,134.6	6,134.6	-	-	-

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(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2023	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash flows Total	0-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Lease Liabilities - Current	699.5	766.1	766.1	-	-	-
Trade Payables - Current	15,662.9	15,662.9	15,662.9	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	2,523.2	2,523.2	2,523.2	-	-	-
Issued financial guarantee contracts on behalf of subsidiaries*						
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Forward Contracts	52.7	52.7	52.7	-	-	-
Total	**26,008.0**	**27,539.4**	**25,139.5**	**531.1**	**348.9**	**1,520.0**

* Guarantees issued by the Company on behalf of subsidiaries are with respect to borrowings raised by the respective subsidiary. These amounts will be payable on default by the concerned subsidiary. As of the reporting date none of the subsidiary have defaulted and hence the Company does not have any present obligation to third parties in relation to such guarantees (Refer note 56C).

iii. Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk. Thus, the Company exposure to market risk is a function of revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in our foreign currency revenues and costs. The Company uses derivatives to manage market risk. Generally, the Company seeks to apply hedge accounting to manage volatility in profit or loss.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of its operations in other countries. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. The exchange rate between the Indian rupee and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent periods and may continue to fluctuate in the future. Consequently, the Company uses both derivative instruments, i.e., foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates in respect of its highly probable forecasted transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.

The Company enters into foreign currency forward contracts which are not intended for trading or speculative purposes but for hedge purposes to establish the amount of reporting currency required or available at the settlement date of certain payables/ receivables.

The Company also enters into derivative contracts in order to hedge and manage its foreign currency exposures towards future export earnings. Such derivatives contracts are entered into by the Company for hedging purposes only and are accordingly classified as cash flow hedge.

Following is the derivative financial instruments to hedge the foreign exchange rate risk:

(Amount in million)

Category	Instrument	Currency	Cross Currency	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	Buy/Sell
Hedges of highly probable forecasted transactions	Forward contract	USD	INR	USD 0.0	USD 72.0	Sell

The following table sets forth information relating to unhedged foreign currency exposure as at 31.03.2024

(₹ in million)

Particulars	USD	EURO	GBP	JPY	Others
Financial Assets	29,741.5	933.9	956.2	178.2	1,521.6
Financial Liabilities	5,008.1	834.6	481.0	4.7	214.5
Net Asset/(Liability)	**24,733.4**	**99.3**	**475.2**	**173.5**	**1,307.1**

5% appreciation / depreciation of the respective functional currency of Lupin Limited with respect to various foreign currencies would result in increase / decrease in the Company's profit before taxes by approximately ₹ 1,339.4 million for the year ended 31.03.2024.

The following table sets forth information relating to unhedged foreign currency exposure as at 31.03.2023

(₹ in million)

Particulars	USD	EURO	GBP	JPY	Others
Financial Assets	18,602.0	923.9	619.8	305.0	1,363.7
Financial Liabilities	3,256.9	551.1	211.8	1.4	157.6
Net Asset/(Liability)	**15,345.1**	**372.8**	**408.0**	**303.5**	**1,206.1**

5% appreciation / depreciation of the respective functional currency of Lupin Limited with respect to various foreign currencies would result in increase / decrease in the Company's profit before taxes by approximately ₹ 585.9 million for the year ended 31.03.2023.

The Company has not entered into foreign currency forward contract for purposes other than hedging.

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Exposure to Currency risk

Following is the currency risk exposure of non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024				
	USD	EURO	GBP	JPY	Others
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	76.0	-	-	-	5.4
Trade Receivables	29,665.5	933.9	952.6	170.6	1,516.2
Financial assets (current and non-current)	-	-	3.6	7.6	-
	29,741.5	**933.9**	**956.2**	**178.2**	**1,521.6**
Financial liabilities					
Trade Payables	4,945.0	801.7	481.0	4.7	210.5
Financial Liabilities (current and non-current)	63.1	32.9	-	-	4.0
	5,008.1	**834.6**	**481.0**	**4.7**	**214.5**
Net statement of financial position exposure	**24,733.4**	**99.3**	**475.2**	**173.5**	**1,307.1**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023				
	USD	EURO	GBP	JPY	Others
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	42.3	-	1.1	-	4.9
Trade Receivables	18,559.7	923.9	618.7	305.0	1,358.7
Financial assets (current and non-current)	-	-	-	-	0.1
	18,602.0	**923.9**	**619.8**	**305.0**	**1,363.7**
Financial liabilities					
Trade Payables	3,238.7	551.0	205.7	1.4	152.9
Financial Liabilities (current and non-current)	18.2	0.1	6.1	-	4.7
	3,256.9	**551.1**	**211.8**	**1.4**	**157.6**
Net statement of financial position exposure	**15,345.1**	**372.8**	**408.0**	**303.6**	**1,206.1**

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against foreign currency at March 31 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

(₹ in million)

31.03.2024	Impact on Profit or (loss)		Equity, net of tax*	
5% movement	**Strengthening**	**Weakening**	**Strengthening**	**Weakening**
USD	(1,236.7)	1,236.7	(804.5)	804.5
EURO	(5.0)	5.0	(3.2)	3.2
GBP	(23.8)	23.8	(15.5)	15.5
JPY	(8.7)	8.7	(5.6)	5.6
Others	(65.4)	65.4	(42.5)	42.5
	(1,339.6)	**1,339.6**	**(871.3)**	**871.3**

(₹ in million)

31.03.2023	Impact on Profit or (loss)		Equity, net of tax*	
5% movement	**Strengthening**	**Weakening**	**Strengthening**	**Weakening**
USD	(471.4)	471.4	(691.6)	691.6
EURO	(18.6)	18.6	(12.1)	12.1
GBP	(20.4)	20.4	(13.3)	13.3
JPY	(15.2)	15.2	(9.9)	9.9
Others	(60.3)	60.3	(39.2)	39.2
	(585.9)	**585.9**	**(766.1)**	**766.1**

* including other comprehensive income

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Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing financial assets or borrowings because of fluctuations in the interest rates, if such assets/borrowings are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing borrowings will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Non-Current Borrowings		
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-
Variable rate borrowings	-	-
	-	**-**
Current Borrowings		
Fixed rate borrowings	-	5,350.0
Variable rate borrowings	181.3	784.6
	181.3	**6,134.6**
Total	**181.3**	**6,134.6**

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate borrowings at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Profit or (loss)	
	100 bp increase	**100 bp decrease**
Cash flow sensitivity (net)		
31.03.2024		
Fixed-rate borrowings	-	-
Variable-rate borrowings	(1.8)	1.8
31.03.2023		
Fixed-rate borrowings	(53.5)	53.5
Variable-rate borrowings	(7.8)	7.8

The risk estimates provided assume a change of 100 basis points interest rate for the interest rate benchmark as applicable to the borrowings summarised above. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

Commodity rate risk

The Company's operating activities involve purchase and sale of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API), whose prices are exposed to the risk of fluctuation over short periods of time. Commodity price risk exposure is evaluated and managed through procurement and other related operating policies. As of 31.03.2024 and 31.03.2023 the Company had not entered into any material derivative contracts to hedge exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices.

54. Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Board of Directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'total equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and current investments.

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The Company's policy is to keep the ratio below 1.5. The Company's adjusted net debt to total equity ratio was as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Total borrowings	181.3	6,134.6
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	1,237.0	856.6
Less : Other Bank Balances*	242.4	329.9
Less : Current Investments	8,088.5	4,397.7
Adjusted net debt	(9,386.6)	550.4
Total equity	206,030.9	184,118.6
Adjusted net debt to total equity ratio	(0.0)	0.0

* includes earmarked bank deposits against guarantees & other commitments of ₹ 93.0 million (31.03.2023 ₹ 176.8 million) classified as Other Non-Current Financial Assets.

55. Hedge Accounting

The Company's risk management policy is to hedge above 15% of its estimated net foreign currency exposure in respect of highly probable forecast sales over the following 12-24 months at any point in time. The Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge its currency risk. Such contracts are generally designated as cash flow hedges.

The forward exchange forward contracts are denominated in the same currency as the highly probable forecast sales, therefore the hedge ratio is 1:1. These contracts have a maturity of 12-24 months from the reporting date. The Company's policy is for the critical terms of the forward exchange contracts to align with the hedged item.

The Company determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of their respective cash flows. The Company assesses whether the derivative designated in each hedging relationship is expected to be and has been effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged item using the hypothetical derivative method.

In these hedge relationships, changes in timing of the hedged transactions is the main source of hedge ineffectiveness.

a. Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial position

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2024

Type of hedge and risks	Nominal Value (USD in million)	Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Line item in the statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is included	Maturity date	Hedge ratio	Weighted Average strike price/ rate	Changes in fair value of the hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognizing hedge effectiveness
		Assets	Liabilities						
Cash flow hedge:									
Forward exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	Other Current Financial Liabilities	NA	-	-	-	-

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2023

Type of hedge and risks	Nominal Value (USD in million)	Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Line item in the statement of financial position where the hedging instrument is included	Maturity date	Hedge ratio	Weighted Average strike price/ rate	Changes in fair value of the hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as the basis for recognizing hedge effectiveness
		Assets	Liabilities						
Cash flow hedge:									
Forward exchange forward contracts	72	-	52.72	Other Current Financial Liabilities	April 2023 - March 2024	1:1	82.42	54.9	52.9

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b. Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial performance

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2024	Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or (loss)	Line item in the statement of profit or loss that includes the hedge ineffectiveness	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or (loss)	Line item affected in statement of profit or loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge	25.9	2.3	Net (gain) / loss on Foreign Currency Transactions	(26.8)	Revenue from operations - Sale of goods

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2023	Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or (loss)	Line item in the statement of profit or loss that includes the hedge ineffectiveness	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or (loss)	Line item affected in statement of profit or loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge	(499.2)	(1.2)	Net (gain) / loss on Foreign Currency Transactions	(203.6)	Revenue from operations - Sale of goods

c. The following table provides a reconciliation by risk category of components of equity and analysis of OCI items, net of tax, resulting from cash flow hedge accounting:

(₹ in million)

Movements in cash flow hedging reserve	
Balance as at 01.04.2022	185.4
Add: Changes in the fair value of effective portion of outstanding cash flow derivative (net off settlement)	(499.2)
Less: Amounts re-classified to profit or loss	204.8
Less: Deferred tax	70.2
As at 31.03.2023	**(38.8)**
Less: Changes in the fair value of effective portion of outstanding cash flow derivative (net off settlement)	25.9
Add: Amounts re-classified to profit or loss	24.5
Add: Deferred tax	(11.7)
As at 31.03.2024	**-**

56. Off-setting or Similar Agreements

The recognised financial instruments that are offset in balance sheet:

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2024	Effects of offsetting on the balance sheet			Amounts subject to master netting	
	Gross Amounts	Gross amounts set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts presented in the balance sheet	Related amounts not offset	Net amount
Financial assets					
Derivative instruments - Forward Contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Derivative instruments - Forward Contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2023	Effects of offsetting on the balance sheet			Amounts subject to master netting	
	Gross Amounts	Gross amounts set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts presented in the balance sheet	Related amounts not offset	Net amount
Financial assets					
Derivative instruments - Forward Contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Derivative instruments - Forward Contracts	52.7	-	52.7	-	52.7
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-

Notes

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Offsetting arrangements

(i) Trade receivables and payables

The Company has certain customers which are also supplying materials. Under the terms of agreement there are no amounts payable by the Company that are required to be offset against receivables.

(ii) Derivatives

The Company enters into derivative contracts for hedging future sales. In general, under such agreements, the amounts owed by each counterparty on a single day in respect of all the transactions outstanding in the same currency are aggregated into a single net amount that is payable by one party to the other.

57. Related Party Disclosures, as required by Ind AS 24 are given below

A. Relationships -

Category I: Entity having significant influence over the Company:

Lupin Investments Private Limited

Category II: Subsidiaries:

Lupin Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA
Lupin Australia Pty Limited, Australia
Nanomi B.V., Netherlands
Pharma Dynamics (Proprietary) Limited, South Africa
Hormosan Pharma GmbH, Germany
Multicare Pharmaceuticals Philippines Inc., Philippines
Lupin Atlantis Holdings SA, Switzerland
Medisol S.A.S., France (w.e.f. September 1, 2023)
Lymed S.A.S., France (w.e.f. September 1, 2023)
Lupin Healthcare (UK) Limited, UK
Lupin Pharma Canada Limited, Canada
Lupin Mexico S.A. de C.V., Mexico
Generic Health Pty Limited, Australia
Bellwether Pharma Pty Limited, Australia (up to June 11, 2023)
Lupin Philippines Inc., Philippines
Lupin Diagnostics Limited, India (formerly known as Lupin Healthcare Limited)
Generic Health SDN. BHD., Malaysia
Lupin Inc., USA
Medquimica Industria Farmaceutica LTDA, Brazil
Laboratorios Grin, S.A. de C.V., Mexico
Novel Laboratories Inc., USA
Lupin Research Inc., USA
Avenue Coral Springs, LLC, USA
Lupin Management Inc., USA
Lupin Europe GmbH, Germany
Southern Cross Pharma Pty Ltd., Australia
Lupin Biologics Limited, India
Lupin Oncology Inc., USA
Lupin Digital Health Limited, India
Lupin Life Sciences Limited, India (formerly known as Lupin Atharv Ability Limited) (w.e.f. July 17, 2023)
Lupin Manufacturing Solutions Limited, India (w.e.f. July 24, 2023)
Lupin Foundation, India

Category III: Jointly Controlled Entity:

YL Biologics Ltd., Japan

Category IV: Key Management Personnel (KMP):

Ms. Vinita Gupta	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Nilesh D. Gupta	Managing Director
Mr. Ramesh Swaminathan	Executive Director, Global CFO & CRO and Head - Corporate Affairs
Mr. R.V. Satam	Company Secretary

Notes

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Non-Executive Directors

Mrs. Manju D. Gupta	Chairman
Dr. Kamal K. Sharma (upto 13.10.2022)	Vice Chairman
Mr. Jean-Luc Belingard	Independent Director
Ms. Christine Ann Mundkur (upto 31.12.2022)	Independent Director
Mr. K. B. S. Anand	Independent Director
Dr. Punita Kumar Sinha	Independent Director
Mr. Mark D. McDade	Independent Director

Category V: Other related parties (Person / Entity with whom the Company had transactions during the year) :

Ms. Kavita Gupta (Daughter of Chairman)
Dr. Anuja Gupta (Daughter of Chairman)
Dr. Richa Gupta (Daughter of Chairman)
Ms. Shefali Nath Gupta (Wife of Managing Director)
Miss Veda Nilesh Gupta (Daughter of Managing Director)
Master Neel Deshbandhu Gupta (Son of Managing Director)
D. B. Gupta (HUF)
Gupta Family Trust
Lupin Human Welfare and Research Foundation
Mata Shree Gomati Devi Jan Seva Nidhi
Polynova Industries Limited
Zyma Properties Pvt. Limited
Shuban Prints
S.N. Pharma
Team Lease Services Limited

B. Transactions with the related parties:

(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Transactions	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
1	Sale of Goods		
	Lupin Pharmaceuticals Inc. USA	26,590.1	17,602.7
	Lupin Inc., USA	14,326.8	4,774.8
	Lupin Atlantis Holdings SA, Switzerland	2,085.2	1,237.8
	Lupin Healthcare (UK) Limited, UK	1,772.7	958.9
	Other Subsidiaries	4,907.4	3,579.8
2	Sale - Research Services - Others		
	Subsidiaries	1,132.9	1,510.3
3	Sale/Transfer of Assets		
	Subsidiaries	8.2	93.0
	Others	-	3.4
4	Sale of Business Undertaking		
	Lupin Manufacturing Solutions Limited	7,222.3	-
5	Sale/Transfer of IP		
	Subsidiaries	0.2	827.1
6	Royalty Income		
	Subsidiaries	5.7	5.2
7	Fees Received against guarantees provided on their behalf		
	Subsidiaries	144.2	152.6
8	Services Rendered (Income)		
	Subsidiaries	131.4	125.1
9	Rent Received		
	Subsidiaries	12.4	1.5
	Others	1.6	1.6
10	Purchase of Assets		
	Subsidiaries	64.9	98.3

Notes

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(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Transactions	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
11	Rent Paid		
	Others	11.2	20.1
12	Research and Development Expenses		
	Other Subsidiaries	476.8	834.3
13	Expenses incurred on their behalf Recovered/Rent Received		
	Subsidiaries	730.2	481.1
	Others	0.1	1.8
14	Remuneration Paid		
	Key Management Personnel	189.1	136.7
15	Purchases of Goods/Materials		
	Subsidiaries	1,244.0	347.1
	Others	136.2	154.2
16	Commission, Advisory Fees & Sitting Fees to Non-Executive Directors		
	Key Management Personnel	71.1	22.9
17	Donations Paid / Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenses		
	Others	253.8	284.1
18	Dividend Paid		
	Entity having significant influence over the Company	828.8	828.8
	Key Management Personnel	4.9	4.9
	Others	23.1	23.7
19	Services Received (Expense)		
	Lupin Pharmaceuticals Inc. USA	-	74.6
	Other Subsidiaries	1,099.5	902.3
	Others	88.4	74.9
20	Expenses incurred on our behalf & Other Reimbursements		
	Subsidiaries	1,400.3	1,153.0
	Others	3.3	4.6
21	Deposit Received for office premises		
	Subsidiaries	3.0	-
22	Refund of Deposit		
	Others	-	21.6
23	Interest Income		
	Subsidiaries	100.1	-
24	Investment in Subsidiary		
	Subsidiaries	11,296.1	8,609.3
25	Short Term Loans Given		
	Subsidiaries	135.0	-
26	Short Term Loans Given Received Back		
	Subsidiaries	135.0	-
27	Advance against supplies paid		
	Others	-	40.0
28	Corporate guarantees issued by the Company to the bankers of subsidiary companies		
	Lupin Pharmaceuticals Inc. USA	-	2,157.0
	Medquimica Industria Farmaceutica LTDA, Brazil	5,032.9	-
	Others	-	329.8
29	Withdrawal of corporate guarantees given by the Company to the bankers of subsidiary companies		
	Lupin Pharmaceuticals Inc. USA	3,328.4	-
	Medquimica Industria Farmaceutica LTDA, Brazil	2,912.4	1,646.1
	Lupin Healthcare (UK) Limited, UK	-	64.6

*Related party transactions above 1% of revenue from operations are disclosed separately

Notes

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Compensation paid to Key Management Personnel*	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Short-term employee benefits	159.1	113.4
Post-employment benefits	20.1	12.1
Share based payments	9.9	11.2
Total	**189.1**	**136.7**

* Expenses towards gratuity and leave encashment provisions are determined actuarially on an overall Company basis and accordingly have not been considered in the above information.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

All related party transactions entered during the year were in ordinary course of business, on arm's length basis. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

C. Balances due from/to the related parties:

(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Transactions	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
1	Investments		
	Subsidiaries	105,753.9	94,457.8
2	Deposits paid under Leave and License arrangement for premises		
	Others	7.4	7.4
3	Trade Receivables		
	Subsidiaries	28,836.5	16,040.1
4	Trade Payables		
	Subsidiaries	3,582.4	1,607.2
	Others	8.5	12.7
5	Expenses Payable		
	Subsidiaries	5.0	227.6
6	Expenses Receivable		
	Subsidiaries	129.8	205.6
	Others	-	-
7	Income / Interest Receivable		
	Subsidiaries	614.0	95.0
8	Advance against supplies paid		
	Others	30.5	35.0
9	Deposits received under Leave and License arrangement for premises		
	Subsidiaries	3.0	-
	Others	0.1	0.1
10	Corporate guarantees issued by the Company to the bankers of subsidiary companies (Refer Note 66)	34,536.2	35,295.3
11	Guarantees issued by the Company on behalf of subsidiary companies for contractual obligations (Refer Note 66)	5,584.7	5,502.1

Transactions and balances with Jointly Controlled Entity have been reported at full value.

58. Non-Cash Changes in Cash Flows from Financial Activities

(₹ in million)

Particulars	01.04.2023	Cash flows	Non-Cash Changes			31.03.2024
			Interest Expense	Foreign Exchange Movement	Fair Value Changes	
Current Borrowings						
Secured						
Loans from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured						
Loans from banks	6,134.7	(5,953.4)	-	-	-	181.3
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current maturities of Non-Current Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 41)	1,350.6	(566.5)	84.2	-	-	868.3
Total Liabilities from financing activities	**7,485.3**	**(6,519.9)**	**84.2**	**-**	**-**	**1,049.6**

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Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Particulars	01.04.2022	Cash flows	Non-Cash Changes			31.03.2023
			Interest Expense	Foreign Exchange Movement	Fair Value Changes	
Current Borrowings						
Secured						
Loans from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured						
Loans from banks	7,904.7	(1,770.0)	-	-	-	6,134.7
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current maturities of Non-Current Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 41)	1,603.8	(373.9)	120.6	-	-	1,350.6
Total Liabilities from financing activities	**9,508.5**	**(2,143.9)**	**120.6**	**-**	**-**	**7,485.3**

59. The Company evaluates events or transactions that occur after the standalone balance sheet date but prior to the issuance of standalone financial statements and concluded that no material subsequent events have occurred through 06.05.2024 that require adjustment to or disclosure in the standalone financial statements.

60. Trade Receivable Ageing

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						As at 31.03.2024
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	35,683.6	3,104.7	528.6	106.9	171.6	89.3	39,684.7
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	8.1	43.7	8.4	45.0	105.2
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35,683.6	**3,104.7**	**536.7**	**150.6**	**180.0**	**134.3**	**39,789.9**
Less: Allowance for credit loss							385.1
Less: Related to discontinuing/restructuring operations (refer note 49)							983.3
Total							**38,421.5**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						As at 31.03.2023
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	22,098.8	2,915.9	1,134.6	655.7	87.7	5.9	26,898.6
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	17.7	36.6	39.9	94.1
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22,098.8	**2,915.9**	**1,134.6**	**673.4**	**124.2**	**45.8**	**26,992.7**
Less: Allowance for credit loss							248.6
Total							**26,744.1**

Notes

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61. Trade Payable Ageing

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					As at 31.03.2024
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	751.2	-	-	-	-	751.2
Outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises	11,946.5	3,077.0	371.1	189.9	76.8	15,661.3
Disputed - Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	2.3	2.3
	12,697.7	**3,077.0**	**371.1**	**189.9**	**79.1**	**16,414.8**
Add: Accrued Expenses						4,318.0
Less: Related to discontinuing/restructuring operations (refer note 49)						370.1
Total						**20,362.7**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					As at 31.03.2023
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	736.5	-	-	-	-	736.5
Outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises	5,182.3	4,317.7	1,121.0	212.8	107.3	10,941.1
Disputed - Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	2.3	2.3
	5,918.7	**4,317.7**	**1,121.0**	**212.8**	**109.7**	**11,679.9**
Add: Accrued Expenses						3,983.0
Total						**15,662.9**

62. Capital Work-In-Progress (CWIP)

(a) Capital Work-In-Progress (CWIP) ageing

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				As at 31.03.2024
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1,314.4	453.2	927.2	1,416.4	4,111.2
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,314.4**	**453.2**	**927.2**	**1,416.4**	**4,111.2**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				As at 31.03.2023
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1,387.4	2,374.6	506.5	3,111.4	7,379.9
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,387.4**	**2,374.6**	**506.5**	**3,111.4**	**7,379.9**

(b) Capital work-in-progress, where completion is overdue or cost has exceeded as compared to its original plans:

There are no CWIP where completion is overdue or cost has exceeded as compared to its original plans as on 31.03.2024 and 31.03.2023, excluding amount of ₹ 1,139.7 million related to one project which was likely to be commissioned in FY 2023-24 but has been delayed due to covid pandemic and the project is expected to be capitalised in FY 2024-25.

Notes

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

63. Intangible Assets Under Development (IAUD)

(a) Intangible assets under development (IAUD) ageing

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Amount in IAUD for a period of				As at 31.03.2024
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	12.8	76.1	29.6	208.6	327.1
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	20.0*	20.0
Total	**12.8**	**76.1**	**29.6**	**228.6**	**347.1**

* Refer Note 47

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Amount in IAUD for a period of				As at 31.03.2023
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	207.6	113.3	111.3	1,453.9	1,886.0
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**207.6**	**113.3**	**111.3**	**1,453.9**	**1,886.0**

(b) Intangible assets under development (IAUD), where completion is overdue or cost has exceeded as compared to its original plans:

There are no IAUD where completion is overdue or cost has exceeded as compared to its original plans as on 31.03.2024 and 31.03.2023.

64. Financial Ratios

(₹ in million)

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	% of variances	Reason for Variances
Current ratio	Total Current Asset	Total Current Liabilities	2.51	2.09	20.10	
Debt-Equity ratio	Total Debt= Non Current Borrowings+Current Borrowings	Total Equity Attributable to owners	0	0.03	(100.00)	Reduction in borrowings
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes before OCI + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations - Unrealised gain + Interest + loss on sale of Fixed assets	Debt service (Debt service =Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments)	40.21	8.91	351.29	Increase in profit due to higher sales and reduction in borrowings
Return on Equity ratio (ROE)	Net profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity = (Opening Shareholder's Equity + Closing Shareholder's Equity)/2	0.12	0.02	500.00	Increase in profit due to higher sales and improved margins
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of Goods Sold = Cost of Materials Consumed + Purchases of Stock-in-Trade + Changes in inventories of Finished Goods / Work in Progress / Stock-in-Trade	Average Inventory = (Opening inventory + Closing inventory)/2	1.68	1.55	8.39	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Total sales	Closing Trade receivable	3.73	4.13	(9.69)	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Total Purchases	Closing Trade Payables	2.67	3.22	(17.08)	Improved Credit terms with vendor
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Working Capital = current assets - current liabilities	2.56	2.80	(8.57)	
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from Operations	16.00%	4.00%	300.00	Increase in profit due to higher sale s and improved margins

Notes

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	% of variances	Reason for Variances
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed= Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability (net)	0.14	0.03	100.00	Increase in profit due to higher sales and improved margins
Gross Profit ratio	Gross Profit = Net sales - Cost of Materials	Net sales	64.90%	56.55%	14.75	
EBITDA ratio	EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization)	Net sales	24.91%	10.63%	134.30	Increase in profit due to higher sales and improved margins
Return on Investment (ROI)						
1) Mutual Fund	Income generated from investment (A)	Average Investment (B)	0.05	0.02	150.00	Increase due to Improved return on Investment where surplus funds have been invested
2) Financial Institution (CD)	Income generated from investment (A)	Weighted Average Investment (B)	-	0.05	(100.00)	Reduction in Investments
3) Commercial Paper	Income generated from investment (A)	Weighted Average Investment (B)	0.07	0.04	75.00	Increase due to Improved return on Investment where surplus funds have been invested
4) Non Convertible Debentures	Income generated from investment (A)	Weighted Average Investment (B)	0.09	0.05	80.00	Increase due to Improved return on Investment where surplus funds have been invested

65. Title deeds of all immovable properties are held in the name of the Company, except as follows

(₹ in million)

Particulars of the land and building	Gross Block (as at 31.03.2024)	Net Block (as at 31.03.2024)	Gross Block (as at 31.03.2023)	Net Block (as at 31.03.2023)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether in the name of promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held (Date of Amalgamation)	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Freehold land located in Maharashtra admeasuring 7 Hectare and 70.91 Acre	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	Lupin Laboratories Limited	No	From 2001	The file is pending with local authorities for final approval for affecting in the name of Lupin Limited
Freehold building located in Maharashtra admeasuring 8038 sq. ft.	133.9	80.2	133.9	82.4	Lupin Laboratories Limited	No	From 2001	Refer Note Below

Note: The title deeds are in the name of erstwhile Company that was amalgamated with the Company pursuant to the Scheme of amalgamation sanctioned by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court. Further, since the society is yet to be formed, the transfer of title in the name of the Company is pending.

In respect of immovable properties of land and buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed asset in Note No. 5 to the standalone financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement, except the following:

Notes

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Particulars of the land and building	Gross Block (as at 31.03.2024)	Net Block (as at 31.03.2024)	Gross Block (as at 31.03.2023)	Net Block (as at 31.03.2023)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether in the name of promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held (Date of Amalgamation)	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Leasehold building located in Delhi admeasuring 1628 sq.ft	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	Lupin Laboratories Limited	No	From 2001	Refer Note Below

Note - The title deeds are in the name of the erstwhile Company that was amalgamated with the Company pursuant to the Scheme of amalgamation sanctioned by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court. Further, this being a lease agreement, the lessor has already changed the name of the company in all it's routine invoices.

In respect of immovable properties of land and buildings which are disclosed as fixed asset in the financial statements, the original documents are not available for verification, details of which are as given below:

(₹ in million)

Particulars of the land and building	Gross Block (as at 31.03.2024)	Net Block (as at 31.03.2024)	Gross Block (as at 31.03.2023)	Net Block (as at 31.03.2023)
Building located in Maharashtra	7.5	4.5	7.5	4.6
Land located in Uttarakhand	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

66. Details of Loans Given, Investments made and Guarantee Given covered under section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

A Details of loans given and investment made in the subsidiaries are as disclosed under respective heads and are meant for the purpose of business expansion.

B Corporate guarantees given by the Company

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Subsidiary Companies:		
a. Medquimica Industria Farmaceutica LTDA, Brazil	3,885.3	1,811.1
b. Lupin Pharmaceutical Inc, USA	30,650.9	33,484.2
Total	**34,536.2**	**35,295.3**

C Financial guarantees given by the Company

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
Subsidiary Companies:		
a. Nanomi B.V., Netherlands	5,584.7	5,520.1
Total	**5,584.7**	**5,520.1**

The Company has issued guarantees for its subsidiaries in respect of loan taken by them to meet their working capital requirement.

67. Donations under Note 34 includes donations for political purposes

Pursuant to the Resolution passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors, donation includes amount of ₹ 250 million to Prudent Electoral Trust, which is within the limits specified by Section 182(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. The said amount is required to be distributed directly/indirectly by the Trust, to various eligible political parties (registered under Section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951), as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

During the previous year, donations for political purpose amounting to ₹ 180 million were made through Electoral Bonds.

Notes

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

68. Other Statutory Information

a) The Company has not entered into any transactions with Struck off Companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

b) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors and KMPs, either severally or jointly with any other person. No trade or other receivable are due from directors of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency.

d) The Company does not have any transaction not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or not disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

e) The Company has complied with number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

f) There is no charge or satisfaction of charge which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

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

h) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

i) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. However , the Company, as a part of its treasury operations, invests/advances loans to fund the operations of its subsidiaries which have further utilised these funds for their general corporate purposes/ working capital, etc. within the consolidated group of the Company and in the ordinary course of business. These transactions are done on an arms length basis following a due approval process.

In terms of our report attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

Sudhir Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 041870

For and on behalf of **Board of Directors of Lupin Limited**

Manju D. Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 00209461

Vinita Gupta
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00058631

Nilesh D. Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 01734642

Ramesh Swaminathan
Executive Director, Global CFO & CRO and
Head - Corporate Affairs
DIN: 01833346

R. V. Satam
Company Secretary
ACS - 11973

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 06, 2024