Standalone Financial Statements

This page has been intentionally left blank.

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 2026, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), 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 2026, 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 (I) of material accounting policies and note 28 and 39 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 at period end. Assessment of accrual towards discounts, right to return, and other price adjustments is complex and requires significant judgments and estimates in relation to contractual agreements/commercial terms across various geographies. Any change in these estimates can have a significant financial impact.	To obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, our principal audit procedures, amongst others, include the following: • Compared the accounting policies in respect of revenue recognition, judgments in estimation and accounting treatment of various schemes of discount, right to return and other price adjustments 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 and measurement of various discount schemes, right to return and other price adjustments. • 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. • Obtained management workings for amounts recognised towards various discount schemes, right to return and other price adjustments as at year end. On a sample basis, tested the underlying calculations for amounts recorded as accruals and provisions towards the aforementioned obligations, as per the terms of related schemes, contracts and regulations and traced the underlying data to source documents. • Evaluated historical accuracy of the Company's estimates of year-end accruals pertaining to aforesaid arrangements made in the previous years to identify any management bias. • Tested any unusual non-standard journal entries that impacted revenue recognized during the year end. • Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures given in the standalone financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Assessment of Impairment of Investment in Subsidiaries

Refer note 1B(h) of material accounting policies and note 7(a) to standalone financial statements

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Company has investments of Rs. 1,21,370.9 million in subsidiaries as at 31 March 2026. The said investments are being carried at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27, separate financial statements. The Company assess the recoverable amounts of each investment when impairment indicators exist by comparing the fair value (Less cost of disposal) and carrying amount of that investment as on the reporting date. The Company carries out impairment assessment for each investment by: - Comparing the carrying value of each investment with the net worth of each company based on latest financial statements. - Comparing the performance of the investee companies with projections used for valuations and approved business plans. - Evaluate variables considered in valuation model such as future revenue, margins and - operating expenditure, appropriate discount rate, identification of comparable transaction, etc. and compute recoverable amount or value in use. Considering the materiality and the inherent subjectivity which involves significant management judgment in predicting future cash flow projections, recoverability of investments in subsidiaries has been a key audit matter for the current period audit.	To obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence, our principal audit procedures, amongst others, included the following: • Evaluated management's assessment of triggers for impairments and assessed the appropriateness of valuation models used by the management for impairment testing. • Tested the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls over impairment assessment including approval of forecasts and valuation models used. • Evaluated key assumptions in the Company's valuation models used to determine recoverable amount including assumptions of projected earnings before interest, growth rate and discount rate by involving auditor's valuation expert. We also evaluated the forecasts based on historical performance wherever relevant. • Performed sensitivity analysis of key assumptions and evaluated past performances where relevant to assess accuracy of the forecasts made. • Assessed and validated the appropriateness of the disclosures made in the standalone financial statements.

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/ loss and other comprehensive income, 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.
   c. The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), 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 01 April 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
   f. 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 2026 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 37 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 27, 51 and Note 56 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 69 (i) 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, other than as disclosed in the Note 69 (i) to the standalone financial statements, 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 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 36 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, the Company has used accounting softwares 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 respective software.

Further, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated in the previous years, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

C. 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.: 041870
ICAI UDIN:26041870ERTOJO1373

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 07, 2026

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Lupin Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

(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.

(i) (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 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.

(b) 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 (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

In respect of immovable properties that have been taken on lease and disclosed in Note 66 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	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company.
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 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 2026)
Building located in Maharashtra	7.5
Land located in Uttarakhand	0.3

(c) 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.

(d) 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 (LLP) or any other parties during the year. The Company has not made any investments in or provided any guarantees to firms and has not granted any loans and any advances in nature of loans to firms or LLP's. The Company has made investments in companies, LLP's and other parties and provided guarantee to companies and granted loans to companies and 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*#	1,750.0	1,500.0
Others		
- Employees	10.4	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date		
Subsidiaries*#	2,250.0	41,791.1
Others		
- Employees	23.5	-

*As per the Companies Act, 2013
wholly-owned subsidiaries

(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 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 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. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

(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 either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

(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 not given any security as specified under Section 185 and Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). In respect of investments made and loans and guarantees provided by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

(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 accounts 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, the 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 2026 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 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans. 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 standalone financial statements 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 or joint venture as defined under the Act. The Company does not hold any investment in associates during the year ended 31 March 2026.

(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 or joint venture (as defined under the Act). The Company does not hold any investment in associates during the year ended 31 March 2026.

(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) During the course of our 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 year.

(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 defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India) 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, 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.

Also refer to the Other Information paragraph of our main audit report which explains that the other information comprising the information included in annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

(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 Rs. 184.7 million for the year ended 31 March 2026 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.: 041870
ICAI UDIN:26041870ERTOJO1373

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 07, 2026

Annexure - I to the Independent Auditor's Report - 31 March 2026

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	Amoun demanded (₹ in million)	Amount deposited under protest (₹ in millions)	Amount unpaid (₹ in million)
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax	Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals)	2005-06, 2008-09 to 2013-14, 2016-17 to 2020-21	1,618.6	-	506.3
		Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)	2015-16	461.5	-	-
		High Court	2008-2009 to 2011-2012	49	-	49
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty Debonding Matter	CESTAT	2010-2012	418.1	371.1	47.0
	Excise Duty	CESTAT	2015-2016 2017-2018	54.2	-	54.2
	Service Tax Matters	CESTAT	2005-2008	47.9	-	47.9
		High Court	2016-2018	57.1	-	57.1
CGST Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	Adjudicating Authority	2017-2024	151.2	-	151.2
		Commissioner Appeal	2017-2023	307.2	-	307.2
		Appellate Authority	2017-2022	523.3	-	523.3
		High Court	2017-2023	682.4	-	682.4
Foreign Trade (Development & Regulations) Act, 1992	Custom Duty	Additional Director DGFT	2018-2020	0.5	0.0	0.5
		Commissioner Appeal	2018-2021	8.4	-	8.4
Central and Various States' Sales Tax Acts and Various States' Value Added Tax Act	Central Sales Tax	Assistant Commissioner	2003-2004	0.3	0.3	-
		Commissioner of Sales Tax (Appeal)	2002-2003	0.1	0.0	0.1
		Sales Tax Tribunal	2000-2001 2004-2005	0.3	0.3	0.0
	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 2015-2018	13.0	6.3	6.7
		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	Sales Tax Tribunal	2000-2001	0.0*	0*	0.0*
		Supreme Court	2000-2001	0.5	-	0.5

*Less than fifty thousand

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Lupin Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

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 2026 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 2026, 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.: 041870
ICAI UDIN:26041870ERTOJO1373

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 07, 2026

Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2026

(₹ in million)

		Note	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
a.	Property, Plant and Equipment	2	31,685.1	34,456.7
b.	Capital Work-in-Progress	3	4,294.3	2,319.0
c.	Right-of-use Assets	4	6,273.3	3,447.5
d.	Goodwill	50	-	-
e.	Other Intangible Assets	5	10,767.3	11,554.4
f.	Intangible Assets Under Development	6	931.7	464.7
g.	Financial Assets			
	(i) Non-Current Investments			
	- In Subsidiaries	7(a)	121,370.9	108,919.9
	- In Others	7(b)	634.6	594.8
	(ii) Non-Current Loans	8	1,271.1	1,282.7
	(iii) Other Non-Current Financial Assets	9	26,052.6	743.9
h.	Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)		396.2	426.9
i.	Other Non-Current Assets	10	1,401.2	1,163.8
Total Non-Current Assets			**205,078.3**	**165,374.4**
Current Assets				
a.	Inventories	11	33,507.8	32,272.2
b.	Financial Assets			
	(i) Current Investments	12	34,247.7	10,035.6
	(ii) Trade Receivables	13	69,220.3	56,643.5
	(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	1,116.3	3,418.0
	(iv) Other Bank Balances	15	164.4	1,167.8
	(v) Current Loans	16	1,023.7	345.7
	(vi) Other Current Financial Assets	17	6,405.9	3,919.8
c.	Current Tax Assets (Net)		4.3	-
d.	Other Current Assets	18	10,260.2	9,012.7
e.	Assets included in disposal group held for sale	50(b)	-	2,130.2
Total Current Assets			**155,950.6**	**118,945.5**
TOTAL ASSETS			**361,028.9**	**284,319.9**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
a.	Equity Share Capital	19	914.4	913.2
b.	Other Equity		300,423.3	241,869.2
Total Equity			**301,337.7**	**242,782.4**
Liabilities				
Non-Current Liabilities				
a.	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Lease Liabilities	42	3,906.5	1,899.8
	(ii) Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities	20	316.0	358.6
b.	Non-Current Provisions	21	4,527.8	3,985.0
c.	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	45(d)	1,225.1	1,552.9
d.	Other Non-Current Liabilities	22	1,392.5	743.8
Total Non-Current Liabilities			**11,367.9**	**8,540.1**
Current Liabilities				
a.	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Current Borrowings	23	5,768.8	-
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	42	1,476.0	601.5
	(iii) Trade Payables	24		
	- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,335.0	764.6
	- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		23,952.4	18,923.1
	(iv) Other Current Financial Liabilities	25	4,635.4	2,880.8
b.	Other Current Liabilities	26	3,855.7	3,915.7
c.	Current Provisions	27	1,733.9	1,793.6
d.	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		5,566.1	3,445.9
e.	Liabilities included in disposal group held for sale	50(b)	-	672.2
Total Current Liabilities			**48,323.3**	**32,997.4**
Total Liabilities			**59,691.2**	**41,537.5**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			**361,028.9**	**284,319.9**

The accompanying notes form an integral 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, Head of IT and API Plus SBU
DIN: 01833346

Amit Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
ACS - 15754

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 07, 2026

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in million)

	Note	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
INCOME:			
Revenue from Operations	28	195,126.6	169,675.0
Other Income	29	3,127.7	1,740.5
Total Income		**198,254.3**	**171,415.5**
EXPENSES:			
Cost of Materials Consumed	30	36,783.6	37,167.2
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		11,923.2	12,468.5
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods,	31	46.6	(383.5)
Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade [(Increase)/Decrease]			
Employee Benefits Expense	32	25,448.8	23,120.7
Finance Costs	33	1,214.7	845.0
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment Expense	2,3,4,5,6	7,071.8	6,476.9
Other Expenses	34	49,159.8	43,370.7
Net (gain)/loss on Foreign Currency Transactions		(6,271.0)	(793.4)
Total Expenses		**125,377.5**	**122,272.1**
Profit before Exceptional items and Tax		**72,876.8**	**49,143.4**
Exceptional items	35	4,065.7	(772.2)
Profit before Tax		**76,942.5**	**48,371.2**
Tax Expense	45(a)		
- Current Tax (Net)		13,512.9	8,571.2
- Deferred Tax (Net)		(236.0)	70.4
Total Tax Expense		**13,276.9**	**8,641.6**
Profit for the year		**63,665.6**	**39,729.6**
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			
(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
- Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Liability		61.8	(222.4)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	45(b)	(21.6)	77.7
(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:			
- The effective portion of gain & losses on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge	45(b)	(324.3)	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		113.3	-
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year, net of tax		**(170.8)**	**(144.7)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		**63,494.8**	**39,584.9**
Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹ 2 each	41		
Basic (in ₹)		139.38	87.10
Diluted (in ₹)		139.01	86.79
The accompanying notes form an integral 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, Head of IT and API Plus SBU
DIN: 01833346

Amit Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
ACS - 15754

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 07, 2026

Statement of Changes In Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital [Refer note 19]

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of Shares	₹ in million	No. of Shares	₹ in million
Balance at the beginning of the year	456,565,045	913.2	455,678,908	911.4
Changes in equity share capital during the year	614,066	1.2	886,137	1.8
Balance at the end of the year	**457,179,111**	**914.4**	**456,565,045**	**913.2**

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 01.04.2024	**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**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	39,729.6	-	-	-	-	39,729.6
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	(144.7)	-	-	-	-	(144.7)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39,584.9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39,584.9**
Movement in other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Final dividend on Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	(3,647.7)	-	-	-	-	(3,647.7)
Issue of equity shares on exercise of employee stock options	-	-	1,082.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,082.2
Acquisition under common control [Refer note 49(c)]	(0.9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.9)
Amortised/Exercised during the year	-	-	-	(268.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(268.1)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone Reinvestment Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(246.0)	246.0	-	-	-	-
Reduction on allotment of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.8)	-	(0.8)
Transfer from Special Economic Zone Reinvestment Reserve on utilisation	-	-	-	-	-	103.6	(103.6)	-	-	-	-
Transfer from share based payments to General Reserve	-	-	-	(42.2)	42.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2025	**263.0**	**126.5**	**12,875.8**	**819.9**	**17,429.2**	**209,134.5**	**902.4**	**317.9**	**-**	**-**	**241,869.2**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	63,665.6	-	-	-	-	63,665.6
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	40.2	-	-	-	-	40.2
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**63,705.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**63,705.8**
Movement in other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(211.0)	(211.0)
Received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.5	-	164.5
Final dividend on Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	(5,481.0)	-	-	-	-	(5,481.0)
Issue of equity shares on exercise of employee stock options	-	-	719.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	719.8
Acquisition under common control [Refer note 49(c)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortised/Exercised during the year	-	-	-	(179.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(179.5)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone Reinvestment Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(624.0)	624.0	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Special Economic Zone Reinvestment Reserve on utilisation	-	-	-	-	-	405.7	(405.7)	-	-	-	-
Reduction on allotment of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(164.5)	-	(164.5)
Transfer from share based payments to General Reserve	-	-	-	(24.9)	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2026	**263.0**	**126.5**	**13,595.6**	**615.5**	**17,454.1**	**267,141.0**	**1,120.7**	**317.9**	**-**	**(211.0)**	**300,423.3**

Statement of Changes In Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Nature of Other Equity

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 Amalgamation.

The negative amount in the Capital Reserve represents the excess of purchase consideration paid to the Subsidiary Company over the net assets acquired under Business Transfer Agreement.

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) 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 hedge 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

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 07, 2026

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,
Head of IT and API Plus SBU
DIN: 01833346

Amit Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
ACS - 15754

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in million)

	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	**76,942.5**	**48,371.2**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment Expense	7,071.8	6,476.9
Unrealised Loss/(Gain) on Investments	(541.2)	(9.5)
Unrealised Loss/(Gain) on Non-Current Investment	(20.3)	(6.6)
Doubtful Trade Receivables/Advances provided	291.9	(63.9)
Loss/(Profit) on Sale/Write-off of Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets	(33.0)	(31.2)
Loss/(Profit) on Divestment of Business Undertaking	(6,626.8)	6.4
Gain on sale of Investments	(941.6)	(416.2)
Finance Costs	1,214.7	845.0
Interest on Deposits with Banks and Others	(797.8)	(742.1)
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	(24.1)
Bad Trade Receivables/Advances Written off	(1.9)	359.6
Share Based Payments Expense	131.2	173.1
Impairment in value of Non-Current investments	700.0	772.2
Unrealised Exchange Loss/(Gain) on Revaluation	(3,814.9)	(218.4)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**73,574.6**	**55,492.4**
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(1,367.3)	(3,027.2)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(8,774.5)	(17,945.5)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Asset	(3,294.6)	553.2
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	5,271.5	(333.9)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	1,547.5	(2,210.6)
Cash Generated from Operations	**66,957.2**	**32,528.4**
Net Income Tax Paid	(11,558.7)	(8,081.9)
Net Cash Flow generated from/(used in) Operating Activities	**55,398.5**	**24,446.5**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Payment for Purchase of Business	(95.6)	(91.3)
Payment for acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment (including capital work-in-progress, other intangible assets, intangible assets under development, capital advances and capital creditors)	(7,170.4)	(12,943.8)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments/Intangible Assets	2,606.1	98.6
Proceeds from Disposal of Business Undertaking Net of Cash and Cash Equivalent	8,380.0	1,100.0
Investments in subsidiaries	(38,531.1)	(4,038.2)
Purchase of Investment	(162,009.9)	(149,701.0)
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	139,261.2	149,752.8
Change in Bank balances not considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,003.4	(1,018.4)
Loan given to subsidiaries	(1,750.0)	(1,802.5)
Loan Repaid by subsidiaries	1,050.0	252.5
Interest Received	767.4	728.1
Net Cash Flow generated from/(used in) Investing Activities	**(56,488.9)**	**(17,663.2)**
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from/(Repayment of) Current Borrowings	5,768.8	(181.3)
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares (including Share Application Money)	164.6	398.6
Payment of Principal Portion of Lease Liabilities	(953.8)	(678.0)
Interest Paid on Lease Liabilities	(265.4)	(160.8)
Finance Costs Paid	(442.1)	(327.7)
Dividend Paid	(5,483.4)	(3,653.1)
Net Cash Flow generated from/(used in) Financing Activities	**(1,211.3)**	**(4,602.3)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(2,301.7)**	**2,181.0**
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the Beginning of the Year	3,418.0	1,237.0
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at End of the Year	**1,116.3**	**3,418.0**
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents with the Balance Sheet		
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet [Refer note 14]	1,116.3	3,418.0
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the End of the Year	**1,116.3**	**3,418.0**

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2026

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 Flows".
2. Refer note 59 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
DIN: 00058631

Nilesh D. Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 01734642

Ramesh Swaminathan
Executive Director, Global CFO, Head of IT and API Plus SBU
DIN: 01833346

Amit Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
ACS - 15754

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 07, 2026

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 07.05.2026.

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

1B. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

a) Basis of 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 Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Act and accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Functional and Presentation Currency

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

Basis of measurement

iii) The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for:

- certain assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- 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;
- Derivative financial instrument
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets are measured at fair values;
- Long term borrowings measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate method;
- Equity settled and Cash settled share-based payments measured at fair value on the grant date and reporting date, respectively and;
- Assets acquired and Liabilities assumed as part of Business Combinations are measured at fair value on the acquisition date.

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 q, note 37 and note 51)
- Impairment of non-financial assets (Refer note f and note 48)
- Goodwill impairment (Refer note f and note 48)
- Impairment of financial assets (Refer note h and note 54)
- Measurement of transaction price in a revenue transaction (refund liabilities) (Refer note m, note 22, note 26 and note 39)
- Provision for Income taxes and uncertain tax positions (Refer note j, note 45 and note 37)

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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	Useful Life as per sch II
Building	5 to 80 years	3 to 80 years
Improvements on Leased Premises	Over the period of lease	Over the period of lease
Plant and Equipment	10 to 15 years	8 to 15 years
Office Equipment (Desktop and Laptop)	4 years	3 years
Furniture & Fixtures	5 to 10 years	8 to 10 years

Assets acquired on lease are depreciated based on straight line method over their respective lease periods. 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 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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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
Product Related Intangibles:	
- 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 if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets and the assets of disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the consolidated balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. 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:

- the technical feasibility of completing the asset so that it can be made available for use or sale
- the Company has the intention to complete the asset and use or sell it;
- the Company has the ability to use or sell the asset
- future economic benefits are probable
- the Company has ability to measure the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development reliably.

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.

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

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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.

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:

A 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. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

I. Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets (excluding trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are initially measured at the transaction price.

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

- the Company's business model for managing financial assets; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

i) Debt instruments at amortised cost.

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

iii) Derivatives and Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

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

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 financial assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

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

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 amortization 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.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income. However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as Interest Income using the EIR method.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Investments

Investment in Subsidiaries are out of scope of Ind AS 109 and hence, the Company has accounted for its investment in Subsidiaries at cost.

Assessment of Impairment of Investments in Subsidiaries:

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments in subsidiaries annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for. Determining whether the investments in subsidiaries are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of investments. The Management carries out impairment assessment for each investment by comparing the carrying value of each investment with the net worth of each company based on audited financials, comparable market price and comparing the performance of the investee companies with projections used for valuations, in particular those relating to the cash flows, sales growth rate, pre-tax discount rate and growth rates used and approved business plans.

All equity investments apart from as mentioned above are 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 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 recognised 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 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

- the contractual 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 receivables).

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 forwarding looking information.

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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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 FVTPL. 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 FVTPL or 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

For purposes 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 FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. 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. Separate 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 FVTPL 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 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 the 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 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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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 Other Comprehensive Income ('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 recognized in "Cash Flow Hedge Reserve Account" is immediately transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

III. Fair Value Measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as investments (other than equity investments in Subsidiaries) and derivatives at fair values at each Balance Sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either: in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

Fair values are categorised 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,

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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).

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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.

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 recognized amounts; and

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

Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are recognized 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

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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 and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences 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 and branches, 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 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) Revenue Recognition:

Sale of Goods

Revenue from sales of products is recognised 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 and risks and rewards of ownership 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. 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 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.

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

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

the amount of variable consideration using the expected value method.

Profit share revenues

The Company from time to time enters into marketing arrangements with certain business partners for the sale of its products in certain markets. Under such arrangements, the Company sells its products to the business partners at a non-refundable base purchase price agreed upon in the arrangement and is also entitled to a profit share which is over and above the base purchase price. The profit share is typically dependent on the business partner's ultimate net sale proceeds or net profits, subject to any reductions or adjustments that are required by the terms of the arrangement. Such arrangements typically require the business partner to provide confirmation of units sold and net sales or net profit computations for the products covered under the arrangement.

Revenue in an amount equal to the base sale price is recognised in these transactions upon delivery of products to the business partners. An additional amount representing the profit share component is recognised as revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

Out licensing arrangements, milestone payments and royalties

Revenues include amounts derived from product out-licensing agreements. These arrangements typically consist of an initial up-front payment received on inception of the license and subsequent payments dependent on achieving certain milestones in accordance with the terms prescribed in the agreement. Non-refundable up-front license fees received in connection with product out-licensing agreements are deferred and recognised over the period in which the Company has continuing performance obligations. Milestone payments which are contingent on achieving certain clinical milestones are recognised as revenues on achievement of such milestones, over the performance period depending on the terms of the contract. If milestone payments are creditable against future royalty payments, the milestones are deferred and released over the period in which the royalties are anticipated to be paid.

Refund Liability

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 Asset and refund liabilities under Other Current Liabilities in the financial statements.

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.

Revenue, where performance obligation is transferred over the period of time, is recognized using appropriate measure of progress.

Services Income

Service income mainly comprises of diagnostic services. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers. Generally, each test represents a separate performance obligation for which revenue is recognised when the test report is generated i.e. when the performance obligation is satisfied.

The Company has assessed that it is primarily responsible for fulfilling the performance obligation to collection centers/channel partners. Accordingly, the revenue has been recognised based on the services rendered to collection centers/channel partners.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (referred to as "unbilled revenue") while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (referred to as "unearned revenue").

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 is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with, and the amounts will be received.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

m) 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.

n) 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 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.

o) 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

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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.

p) 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 recognizes 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 recognized 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 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.

iv) Sale and Leaseback:

The right of use arising from leaseback is measured at the proportion of previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to right of use retained by the Company. Where sale proceeds received reflect the asset's fair value, any gain or loss arising on disposal is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent that it relates to the rights that have been transferred. Gains and losses that relate to the rights that have been retained are included in the carrying amount of the right of use assets recognized at commencement of the lease. Where sale proceeds

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

received are not at the asset's fair value, any below market terms are recognized as a prepayment of lease payments, and above market terms are recognized as additional financing provided by the lessor.

q) 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.

r) 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.

s) 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.

t) 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.

u) 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

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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.

v) 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.

w) 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") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. 01.04.2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

1. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. 01.04.2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

2. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. 01.04.2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

3. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively (Refer note 45).

NOTES
Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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 01.04.2024	610.7	16,403.0	463.9	41,784.4	1,282.8	55.5	2,409.0	63,009.3
Additions	-	1,033.9	60.5	4,043.4	103.7	6.7	544.0	5,792.2
Taken over on Acquisition	-	-	42.1	67.6	3.9	-	2.8	116.4
Disposals	-	12.9	17.8	982.6	51.7	-	126.7	1,191.7
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Less/(Add) Related to restructuring operations	-	-	-	976.1	29.2	-	43.4	1,048.7
As at 31.03.2025	610.7	17,424.0	548.7	43,936.7	1,309.5	62.2	2,785.6	66,677.4
Additions	-	574.3	37.9	2,917.9	66.0	2.5	672.9	4,271.5
Taken over on Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	35.6	10.4	4,362.8	55.4	6.7	57.0	4,527.9
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	-	-	-	996.5	29.1	-	-	1,025.6
Less/(Add) Related to restructuring operations	-	-	-	(976.1)	(29.2)	-	(43.4)	(1,048.7)
As at 31.03.2026	**610.7**	**17,962.7**	**576.2**	**42,471.4**	**1,320.2**	**58.0**	**3,444.9**	**66,444.1**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
As at 01.04.2024	-	4,139.7	425.2	22,577.8	826.5	34.2	1,741.0	29,744.4
Depreciation charge for the year	-	636.2	21.7	3,310.0	104.7	5.4	240.8	4,318.8
Impairment during the year	-	25.9	-	24.7	0.1	-	-	50.7
Taken over on Acquisition	-	-	11.6	6.9	0.4	-	0.4	19.3
Disposals	-	6.5	17.8	919.2	49.0	-	126.1	1,118.6
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Less/(Add) Related to restructuring operations	-	-	-	726.9	23.9	-	43.0	793.8
As at 31.03.2025	-	4,795.3	440.7	24,273.3	858.8	39.6	1,813.0	32,220.7
Depreciation charge for the year	-	664.6	33.2	3,489.4	105.5	4.9	344.8	4,642.4
Impairment during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taken over on Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	34.8	10.4	1,956.0	53.2	5.9	57.6	2,117.9
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	-	-	-	755.5	24.5	-	-	780.0
Less/(Add) Related to restructuring operations	-	-	-	(726.9)	(23.9)	-	(43.0)	(793.8)
As at 31.03.2026	**-**	**5,425.1**	**463.5**	**25,778.1**	**910.5**	**38.6**	**2,143.2**	**34,759.0**
Carrying amount								
As at 31.03.2026	**610.7**	**12,537.6**	**112.7**	**16,693.3**	**409.7**	**19.4**	**1,301.7**	**31,685.1**
As at 31.03.2025	610.7	12,628.7	108.0	19,663.4	450.7	22.6	972.6	34,456.7

a) Cost of Buildings includes cost of shares in co-operative societies of ₹ 1,000/- (31.03.2025 ₹ 1,000/-).
b) Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment include items aggregating ₹ 505.8 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 626.9 million) located at Research and Development Centers of the Company.
c) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment.
d) For details of Impairment Loss [Refer note 48(b)].
e) For details of Assets classified as Held for Sale and transfer of Business Undertaking [Refer note 50].
f) For details of Assets taken over on acquisition [Refer note 49(c)].
g) Disposal of Plant and Equipments of ₹ 2,359.0 million (31.03.2025 Nil) are sold under the sale and leaseback arrangement [Refer note 42(A)(iv)].
h) For disclosure on title deeds of all immovable properties not held in the name of the Company [Refer note 66].

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

3. CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS (CWIP)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Opening Balance	2,319.0	4,111.2
Additions during the year	6,294.4	3,738.4
Capitalised during the year	4,271.5	5,422.9
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	3.3	-
Impairment during the year	50.9	101.1
Less/(Add) Related to restructuring operations	(6.6)	6.6
Closing Balance	**4,294.3**	**2,319.0**

a) Refer note 63 for CWIP ageing and note 38 for details of Expenditure incurred prior to commencement of commercial production.

b) For details of Impairment Loss [Refer note 48(b)].

c) For details of Assets classified as Held for Sale and transfer of Business Undertaking [Refer note 50].

4. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (ROU)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
At cost or deemed cost						
As at 01.04.2024	1,137.3	1,593.1	28.6	44.7	484.6	3,288.3
Additions	-	2,201.0	55.6	82.5	230.9	2,570.0
Disposals	-	1,278.3	-	15.5	171.3	1,465.1
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.4
Less/(Add) Related to restructuring operations	-	-	-	-	5.1	5.1
As at 31.03.2025	1,137.3	2,515.8	84.2	111.7	533.7	4,382.7
Additions	-	1,095.6	2,444.0	46.7	172.7	3,759.0
Disposals	-	190.9	22.0	29.2	203.4	445.5
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	-	-	-	-	6.2	6.2
Less/(Add) Related to restructuring operations	-	-	-	-	(5.1)	(5.1)
As at 31.03.2026	**1,137.3**	**3,420.5**	**2,506.2**	**129.2**	**501.9**	**7,695.1**
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at 01.04.2024	105.2	1,193.5	12.7	34.9	224.7	1,571.0
Depreciation charge for the year	15.3	503.4	20.9	25.2	165.6	730.4
Disposals	-	1,201.0	-	15.5	143.1	1,359.6
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	-	-	-	-	3.0	3.0
Less/(Add) Related to restructuring operations	-	-	-	-	3.6	3.6
As at 31.03.2025	120.5	495.9	33.6	44.6	240.6	935.2
Depreciation charge for the year	15.3	654.3	28.9	30.8	164.9	894.2
Disposals	-	190.9	22.0	29.2	165.2	407.3
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	-	-	-	-	3.9	3.9
Less/(Add) Related to restructuring operations	-	-	-	-	(3.6)	(3.6)
As at 31.03.2026	**135.8**	**959.3**	**40.5**	**46.2**	**240.0**	**1,421.8**
Carrying amount						
As at 31.03.2026	**1,001.5**	**2,461.2**	**2,465.7**	**83.0**	**261.9**	**6,273.3**
As at 31.03.2025	1,016.8	2,019.9	50.6	67.1	293.1	3,447.5

a) Refer note 42 for additional disclosure.

b) The Company has not revalued any of its Right-of-Use assets.

c) For details of Assets classified as Held for Sale and transfer of Business Undertaking [Refer note 50].

d) For disclosure on title deeds of all immovable properties not held in the name of the Company [Refer note 66].

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

5. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Computer Software	Product Related Intangibles	Total
At cost or deemed cost			
As at 01.04.2024	811.0	8,786.7	9,597.7
Additions (acquired separately)	151.7	8,069.8	8,221.5
Taken over on Acquisition	0.9	-	0.9
Disposals	0.6	-	0.6
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	-	131.3	131.3
Less/(Add) Related to restructuring operations	4.2	2,014.2	2,018.4
As at 31.03.2025	958.8	14,711.0	15,669.8
Additions (acquired separately)	322.2	310.3	632.5
Taken over on Acquisition	-	-	-
Disposals	3.0	-	3.0
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	4.2	2,014.5	2,018.7
Less/(Add) Related to restructuring operations	(4.2)	(2,014.2)	(2,018.4)
As at 31.03.2026	**1,278.0**	**15,021.0**	**16,299.0**
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment			
As at 01.04.2024	357.0	3,249.8	3,606.8
Amortisation charge for the year	124.1	892.8	1,016.9
Impairment during the year	-	259.0	259.0
Taken over on Acquisition	0.1	-	0.1
Disposals	0.2	-	0.2
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	-	131.3	131.3
Less/(Add) Related to restructuring operations	4.2	631.6	635.8
As at 31.03.2025	476.7	3,638.7	4,115.4
Amortisation charge for the year	168.8	1,305.1	1,473.9
Impairment during the year	-	-	-
Taken over on Acquisition	-	-	-
Disposals	4.8	-	4.8
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking	4.2	684.4	688.6
Less/(Add) Related to restructuring operations	(4.2)	(631.6)	(635.8)
As at 31.03.2026	**640.7**	**4,891.0**	**5,531.7**
Carrying amount			
As at 31.03.2026	**637.3**	**10,130.0**	**10,767.3**
As at 31.03.2025	482.1	11,072.4	11,554.4

a) Additions to other intangible assets include items aggregating ₹ 9.9 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 76.7 million) located at Research and Development Centers of the Company.

b) The Company has not revalued any of its Intangible Assets.

c) For details of Assets taken over on acquisition [Refer note 49(c)].

d) Product related intangibles includes Trademarks and licenses, Dossiers/Marketing rights and Knowhow.

e) For details of Impairment Loss [Refer note 48(b)].

f) For details of Assets classified as Held for Sale and transfer of Business Undertaking [Refer note 50].

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT (IAUD)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Opening Balance	464.7	347.1
Additions during the year	1,109.9	8,339.1
Capitalised during the year	632.5	8,221.5
Impairment during the year	10.4	-
Closing Balance	**931.7**	**464.7**

a) For details of Impairment Loss [Refer note 48(b)].

b) For IAUD ageing [Refer note 64].

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

7. NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS

(₹ in million)

Particulars		Number	Face Value	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
a.	**In Subsidiary Companies ***				
	Unquoted				
i)	**Equity Shares at Cost (fully paid)**				
	- Nanomi B.V., Netherlands	347,662	USD	54,880.0	54,880.0
		(347,662)	1,000		
	- Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA	30	USD	13.8	13.8
		(30)	0.001		
	- Lupin Australia Pty Ltd., Australia	800,000		33.3	33.3
	(Shares do not have face value)	(800,000)			
	- Lupin Diagnostics Limited, India	78,972,993	₹	4,381.7	81.7
		(2,616,677)	10		
	- Lupin Atlantis Holdings SA, Switzerland	2,486	CHF	2,993.7	2,993.7
		(2,486)	1,000		
	- Lupin Biologics Limited, India	150,000	₹	1.5	1.5
		(150,000)	10		
	- Lupin Oncology Inc., USA	15,000,000	USD	769.3	769.3
	[Aggregate impairment of ₹ 358.5 million (31.03.2025 - ₹ 358.5 million)] [Refer note 48(a)]	(15,000,000)	1		
	- Lupin Digital Health Limited, India	99,533,410**	₹	1,386.4	1,586.4
	[Aggregate impairment of ₹ 1,113.6 million (31.03.2025 - ₹ 413.6 million)] [Refer note 48(a)] ** Includes 13,400,000 shares reflected in demat account in April 2026	(73,133,410)	10		
	- Lupin Life Sciences Limited, India	1,350,000	₹	251.0	251.0
	(formerly known as Lupin Atharv Ability Limited, India)	(1,350,000)	10		
	- Lupin Manufacturing Solutions Limited, India	39,500,000	₹	2,945.0	95.0
		(9,500,000)	10		
	- Lupin Lanka Pvt Limited, Sri Lanka	5,919,851	LKR	16.8	16.8
		(5,919,851)	10		
	- Lupinlife Consumer Healthcare Limited, India	9,475,000	₹	9,001.0	-
		-	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	-	₹	-	2,000.0
	(0.01% Optionally Convertible Non-cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares) (During the year 66,666,667 equity shares have been issued upon exercising the conversion option (1:3) by the Company)	(200,000,000)	10		
iv)	**Unsecured Optionally Convertible Debentures at Amortised Cost (fully paid)**				
	- Lupin Diagnostics Limited, India	-	₹	-	1,500.0
	(0.01% Unsecured Optionally Convertible Debentures) (During the year 3,750,000 equity shares have been issued upon exercising the conversion option (1:40) by the Company)	(150,000,000)	10		
	- Lupin Manufacturing Solutions Limited, India	850,000,000	₹	8,500.0	8,500.0
	(0.01% Unsecured Optionally Convertible Debentures)	(850,000,000)	10		
				121,370.9	**108,919.9**

* Lupin Limited directly or indirectly through its subsidiary holds 100% ownership and voting rights except in Lupin Oncology Inc where Lupin Limited along with its subsidiary Lupin Inc holds 99.3% (31.03.2025 - 99.9%) ownership and voting rights

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Number	Face Value	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
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		
- BEIL Infrastructure Limited, India	4,410	₹	-	-
[31.03.2026 - ₹ 44,100/-; 31.03.2025 - ₹ 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	106,378	₹	10.6	7.2
	(72,358)	100		
- Continum Green Energy, India	4,638,400	₹	46.4	46.4
	(4,638,400)	10		
- Sai Wardha Power Limited., India	3,007,237	₹	-	-
	(3,007,237)	10		
			68.5	**65.1**
ii) In Equity Shares at Fair Value through OCI (fully paid)				
Unquoted				
- Sunsure Solarpark Seventeen Pvt. Ltd., India	84,420	₹	105.5	105.5
[As at 31.03.2026, the Company had a 42.6% (31.03.2025 - 42.6%) share of profit/loss and voting rights.]	(84,420)	10		
- KRSKA Solar Pvt. Ltd., India	5,796	₹	0.1	-
[As at 31.03.2026, the Company had a 5.8% (31.03.2025 - Nil) share of profit/loss and voting rights.]	-	10		
			105.6	**105.5**
iii) In Preference Shares at Fair Value through OCI (fully paid)				
Unquoted				
- KRSKA Solar Pvt. Ltd., India	1,587,356	₹	15.9	-
	-	10		
			15.9	**-**
iv) In Membership Share in LLP, at Fair Value through Profit or Loss				
Unquoted				
- ABCD Technologies LLP, India			424.2	403.8
[As at 31.03.2026, the Company had a 6.3% (31.03.2025 - 6.8%) share of profit/loss and voting rights.]				
- Cleanwin Energy 12 LLP, India			9.9	9.9
[As at 31.03.2026, the Company had a 26.1% (31.03.2025 - 26.1%) share of voting rights.]				
- Cleanwin Energy 9 LLP, India			6.0	6.0
[As at 31.03.2026, the Company had a 26.1% (31.03.2025 - 26.1%) share of voting rights.]				
- Cleanwin Energy 10 LLP, India			4.5	4.5
[As at 31.03.2026, the Company had a 26.1% (31.03.2025 - 26.1%) share of voting rights.]				
			444.6	**424.2**
			634.6	**594.8**
Total			**122,005.5**	**109,514.7**

		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
a)	Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof		
	Book value	-	-
	Market value	-	-
b)	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	122,005.5	109,514.7
c)	Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment	1,472.2	772.2
d)	Previous year numbers are within brackets below current year numbers		

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

8. NON-CURRENT LOANS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Loans to Related Parties [Refer note 58(c)]	1,250.0	1,250.0
Loans to Employees (including loan for Housing/Medical/Others)	21.1	32.7
Total	**1,271.1**	**1,282.7**

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

9. OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Security Deposits		
- with Related Parties [Refer note 58(c)]	7.4	7.4
- with Others	665.2	630.2
Export Benefits receivable/Refund due from Government Authorities	318.5	307.7
Less: Allowances for Credit Impaired	318.5	307.7
	-	-
Bank Deposits having remaining maturity more than 12 months	-	106.3
Application money paid towards securities* [Refer Note 69(I)]	25,380.0	-
Total	**26,052.6**	**743.9**

* 16,000 equity shares were alloted by Nanomi B.V., Netherlands on 14.04.2026.

10. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Capital Advances	1,019.3	635.6
Balances with Government Authorities	165.3	302.9
Less : Allowances for Credit Impaired	10.7	10.7
	154.6	292.2
Prepaid Expenses	28.3	34.8
Other Advances (includes paid under protest)	199.0	201.2
Total	**1,401.2**	**1,163.8**

11. INVENTORIES

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Raw Materials	9,456.6	9,449.7
Packing Materials	2,809.9	2,599.8
Work-in-progress	5,090.4	5,866.7
Finished Goods	8,631.0	7,991.6
Stock-in-Trade	3,147.8	3,105.1
Consumable Stores and Spares	3,143.5	2,780.4
Goods-in-Transit		
- Raw Materials	708.4	615.5

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
- Packing Materials	257.5	21.8
- Stock-in-Trade	93.8	46.1
- Consumable Stores and Spares	168.9	40.6
	33,507.8	**32,517.3**
Less: Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]	-	245.1
Total	**33,507.8**	**32,272.2**

During the year, the Company recorded inventory write-downs of ₹ 1,816.2 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 2,157.0 million). These adjustments were included in cost of material consumed and changes in inventories.

12. CURRENT INVESTMENTS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
- **Measured at Amortised Cost**		
Quoted		
In Non Convertible Debentures	-	4,206.7
In Commercial Papers	7,671.5	479.3
- **Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss**		
Quoted		
In Mutual Funds	26,576.2	5,349.6
Total	**34,247.7**	**10,035.6**

a)	Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof		
	Book value	34,247.7	10,035.6
	Market value	34,247.7	10,035.6
b)	Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments	-	-
c)	Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment	-	-
d)	Unrealised Loss on Mutual Fund Investments (net) as adjusted above	-	-

13. TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured		
- Considered Good	69,672.4	56,919.5
- Credit Impaired	139.4	65.4
	69,811.8	56,984.9
Less: Allowances for credit losses	591.5	279.8
	69,220.3	**56,705.1**
Less: Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]	-	61.6
Total	**69,220.3**	**56,643.5**

a) Refer note 61 for Trade Receivable ageing.
[Refer note 54(c) for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables]

b) Trade receivables include debts due from subsidiary companies ₹ 58,020.3 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 45,782.9 million) [Refer note 58(c)]

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Bank Balances		
- In Current Accounts (including money-in-transit)	952.6	2,540.9
- In EEFC Account	20.4	10.9
- In Bank Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	650.2
Cheques on hand	134.7	206.8
Cash on hand	8.6	9.2
Total	**1,116.3**	**3,418.0**

15. OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Earmarked Balances with Banks		
- Unpaid dividend accounts	26.6	29.0
- Deposits against guarantees and other commitments	123.1	121.7
- Unpaid CSR account [Refer note 52]	14.7	-
Bank Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	-	1,017.1
Total	**164.4**	**1,167.8**

16. CURRENT LOANS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to Related Parties [Refer note 58(c)]	1,000.0	300.0
Loans to Employees (including loan for Housing/Medical/Others)	23.7	45.7
Total	**1,023.7**	**345.7**

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

17. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Receivables from Related Parties [Refer note 58(c)]	1,535.0	703.6
Export Benefits receivable/Refund due from Government Authorities	4,229.3	2,754.5
Security Deposits	307.7	226.1
Bank deposits having remaining maturity less than 12 months	112.6	102.1
Others (includes miscellaneous receivables)	221.3	133.5
Total	**6,405.9**	**3,919.8**

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

18. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Advances to Employees	70.9	70.7
Advances to Vendors		
- Considered Good	2,415.8	1,711.5
- Credit Impaired	98.6	118.4
	2,514.4	1,829.9
Less: Impairment Allowances for Credit Impaired	98.6	118.4
	2,415.8	1,711.5
Prepaid Expenses	363.6	368.5
Export Benefits receivable/Balances with Government Authorities (GST credit/VAT/ Cenvat/Service tax)	7,368.3	6,831.8
Assets Recoverable From Customers	41.6	49.6
	10,260.2	**9,032.1**
Less: Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]	-	19.4
Total	**10,260.2**	**9,012.7**

19. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	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	457,179,111	914.4	456,565,045	913.2
Total	**457,179,111**	**914.4**	**456,565,045**	**913.2**

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

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of Shares	₹ in million	No. of Shares	₹ in million
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	456,565,045	913.2	455,678,908	911.4
Equity Shares issued during the year pursuant to exercise of ESOPs [Refer note 43]	614,066	1.2	886,137	1.8
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**457,179,111**	**914.4**	**456,565,045**	**913.2**

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 31.03.2026, the amount of dividend per equity share distributed to equity shareholders is ₹ 12 (31.03.2025 ₹ 8).

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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

Name of Shareholder	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of Shares	Percentage of Holding	No. of Shares	Percentage of Holding
Lupin Investments Private Limited	207,194,390	45.32	207,194,390	45.38

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

Promoter name	As at 31.03.2026			As at 31.03.2025		
	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	77,104	0.02%	3.42	74,554	0.02%	2.19
Neel Deshbandhu Gupta	32,068	0.01%	8.90	29,448	0.01%	4.14
Shefali Nath Gupta	1,752	0.00%	-	1,752	0.00%	-
Lupin Investments Private Limited	207,194,390	45.32%	-	207,194,390	45.38%	-
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 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of Shares	₹ in million	No. of Shares	₹ in million
Lupin Employees Stock Option				
Plan 2011	337,189	0.7	415,710	0.8
Plan 2014	216,225	0.4	355,016	0.7
Lupin Employees Stock Scheme				
Plan 2025	10,000,000	20.0	-	-
Lupin Subsidiary Companies Employees Stock Options				
Plan 2011	287,846	0.6	399,994	0.8
Plan 2014	516,596	1.0	801,202	1.6

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

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026 Aggregate No. of Shares	As at 31.03.2025 Aggregate No. of Shares
Equity Shares issued under various Stock Option Plans of the Company	3,498,978	3,566,924

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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

20. OTHER NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Employee Benefits Payables	316.0	358.6
Total	**316.0**	**358.6**

21. NON - CURRENT PROVISIONS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Provisions for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity [Refer note 44(ii)A]	3,115.3	2,761.2
Compensated Absences	1,034.9	947.3
Provident Fund [Refer note 44(ii)B]	377.6	276.5
Total	**4,527.8**	**3,985.0**

22. OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Contract Liability [Refer note 39(d)]	1,392.5	727.9
Deferred Government Grant	-	15.9
Total	**1,392.5**	**743.8**

23. CURRENT BORROWINGS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unsecured		
Loans from Banks	5,768.8	-
Total	**5,768.8**	**-**

a) Unsecured Loans comprise of Working Capital Loan carrying interest rate in range 5.80% to 7.45% which are repayable within 12 months.

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

c) 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 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises [Refer note 53]	1,335.0	764.6
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	23,952.4	18,995.0
	25,287.4	**19,759.6**
Less: Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]	-	71.9
Total	**25,287.4**	**19,687.7**

a) Refer note 62 for Trade Payable ageing.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

25. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2026**	**As at 31.03.2025**
Unpaid Dividend*	26.6	29.0
Derivative Liabilities		
- Forward Contracts [Refer note 56]	325.2	-
Payable for Capital Expenditure	1,172.8	555.4
Payable on Purchase of Non-Current Investment	-	95.6
Trade Deposits received	51.1	45.1
Employee Benefits Payables	2,858.5	2,602.3
Other Payables (Includes unspent CSR liability) [Refer note 52]	201.2	86.6
	4,635.4	**3,414.0**
Less: Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]	-	533.2
Total	**4,635.4**	**2,880.8**

*During the year ₹ 5.4 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 9.1 million) has been credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund relating to FY 17-18 (31.03.2025 FY 16-17).

26. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2026**	**As at 31.03.2025**
Statutory Dues Payables (includes GST, Provident Fund, Withholding Taxes etc.)	1,175.1	1,366.6
Refund Liabilities	2,250.2	2,357.3
Contract Liability [Refer note 39(d)]	301.0	113.1
Deferred Government Grant	15.9	18.5
Advances from customers [Refer note 39(d)]	113.5	125.6
	3,855.7	**3,981.1**
Less: Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]	-	65.4
Total	**3,855.7**	**3,915.7**

27. CURRENT PROVISIONS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2026**	**As at 31.03.2025**
Provisions for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity [Refer note 44(ii)(A)]	388.1	523.6
Compensated Absences	489.7	413.9
Other Provisions [Refer note 51]	856.1	856.1
Total	**1,733.9**	**1,793.6**

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

28. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Sale [Refer note 39]		
Goods	189,158.1	163,038.6
Service Income	107.7	85.3
Research Services (including Sale of Intellectual Property)	1,178.4	1,461.9
	190,444.2	**164,585.8**
Other Operating Revenue		
Export Benefits and Other Incentives	2,734.7	4,555.1
Insurance Claims	127.2	205.1
Business Compensation and Settlement Income	761.7	-
Scrap Sales	208.6	186.1
Miscellaneous Income (Including recovery of product development costs)	850.2	142.9
	4,682.4	**5,089.2**
Total	**195,126.6**	**169,675.0**

29. OTHER INCOME

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Income on Financial Assets carried at amortised cost		
Interest on Deposits with Banks	97.2	22.2
Interest on Commercial Papers, Debentures and others	511.4	651.6
Interest from Related parties -		
- on Unsecured Optionally Convertible Debentures	0.9	0.8
- on loans	157.9	53.5
Income on Financial Assets carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Net gain on Sale of Mutual Fund Investments	941.6	416.2
Unrealised Gain on Mutual Fund Investments (net)	541.2	9.5
Unrealised Gain on Non-Current Investment	20.3	6.6
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets (net)	33.0	31.2
Miscellaneous Income	824.2	548.9
Total	**3,127.7**	**1,740.5**

30. COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Raw Materials Consumed	27,989.9	28,689.9
Packing Materials Consumed	8,793.7	8,477.3
Total	**36,783.6**	**37,167.2**

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

31. CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE [(INCREASE)/DECREASE]

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Opening Stock:		
Finished Goods	7,991.6	6,876.6
Stock-in-Trade	3,151.3	4,073.4
Work-in-Progress	5,866.7	5,676.1
	17,009.6	**16,626.1**
Less:		
Closing Stock:		
Finished Goods	8,631.0	7,991.6
Stock-in-Trade	3,241.6	3,151.3
Work-in-Progress	5,090.4	5,866.7
	16,963.0	**17,009.6**
Changes In Inventories:		
Finished Goods	(639.4)	(1,115.0)
Stock-in-Trade	(90.3)	922.1
Work-in-Progress	776.3	(190.6)
Total	**46.6**	**(383.5)**

32. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Salaries and Wages	21,449.9	19,444.3
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	1,606.3	1,682.1
Retirement Benefits Expense	394.6	157.8
Share Based Payments Expense [Refer note 43(iii)]	963.3	1,028.6
Staff Welfare Expenses	1,034.7	807.9
Total	**25,448.8**	**23,120.7**

33. FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Interest on Financial Liabilities - borrowing carried at amortised cost	352.0	230.9
Net Interest on net defined benefit liability including Leave Encashment	314.8	271.3
Interest cost on Finance lease obligation [Refer note 42]	265.4	160.8
Other Borrowing Costs [Refer note 53]	90.1	96.8
Interest on Income Tax	192.4	85.2
Total	**1,214.7**	**845.0**

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

34. OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Processing Charges	622.0	642.0
Stores and Spares Consumed	6,334.6	5,090.1
Repairs and Maintenance:		
- Buildings	275.8	343.2
- Plant and Machinery	1,268.7	1,305.2
- Others	3,120.3	2,234.9
Rent and Other Hire Charges [Refer note 42]	827.5	614.6
Rates and Taxes	1,706.4	1,461.2
Insurance	921.8	798.0
Power and Fuel	3,856.6	4,146.3
Contract Labour Charges	1,319.3	1,311.5
Selling and Promotion Expenses	5,610.9	4,840.7
Commission and Brokerage	1,381.9	1,285.9
Freight and Forwarding	783.1	870.9
Postage and Telephone Expenses	344.5	280.6
Travelling and Conveyance	4,138.3	3,351.0
Legal and Professional Charges [Refer note 47 for Auditor's remuneration]	11,709.5	9,989.4
[Net of recoveries of ₹ 75.56 million (31.03.2025 - Nil)]		
Donations [Refer note 68]	85.7	105.3
Clinical and Analytical Charges	2,974.8	1,755.0
Bad Trade Receivables/Advances written off	-	0.1
[Net of provision of earlier years adjusted ₹ 2.7 million (31.03.2025 - ₹ 37.9 million)] [Refer note 54(c)]		
Impairment Allowances for Doubtful Trade Receivables/Advances (net)	290.0	295.7
Loss on Divestment of Business undertaking [Refer note 50(a)]	-	6.4
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses [Refer note 52]	547.7	334.9
Business Compensation and Settlement Expenses	299.1	1,604.5
Miscellaneous Expenses	741.3	703.3
Total	**49,159.8**	**43,370.7**

35. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

a. Lupin Limited through its wholly owned subsidiary LPI (Lupin Pharmaceuticals Inc.) has launched Mirabegron (FTF) ER Tablets 25 mg (in April 2024) and 50 mg (in September 2024) a generic version of Myrbetriq® Extended-Release Tablets, of Astellas Pharma Global Development, Inc ("Astellas") in US markets.

Upon submitting the ANDA, Astellas filed a lawsuit for patent infringement in 2016 against the Company. The Parties settled the litigation, and the case was dismissed. Subsequently, Astellas filed multiple additional patent infringement lawsuits. Three of those lawsuits and certain issues from another lawsuit were consolidated into a single case, which was ongoing. On 15.04.2025, the District Court issued an opinion ruling in favor of Astellas Pharma regarding certain invalidity defences with respect to one of the asserted patents.

On 09.02.2026, Lupin Limited and its subsidiary entered into a settlement agreement with Astellas towards ongoing dispute related to Mirabegron ER Tablets a generic version of Myrbetriq ER Tablets in US markets and agreed to pay USD 90.0 million. During the year ended 31.03.2026, the Company has compensated LPI for the settlement payment of ₹ 1,364.7 million (USD 15.0 million) made by it and accordingly expensed. The balance amount of USD 75.0 million towards prepaid option has been paid and capitalised by the subsidiary.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

b. The Government of India has consolidated 29 existing labour legislations into a unified framework comprising four labour codes as follows: Code on Wages, 2019, Code on Social Security, 2020, Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively referred to as the "New Labour Codes"). The New Labour Codes are effective from 21.11.2025 and introduce changes that include, among other things, setting a uniform definition of wages. The Company has assessed the implications of the New Labour Codes and has recognized an incremental cost of ₹ 496.4 million during the year ended 31.03.2026 as "Exceptional Items" considering the materiality and non-recurring nature of this impact. The Company continues to monitor the developments pertaining to the New Labour Codes and the impact, if any, will be accounted in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

c. During the year ended 31.03.2026, the Company has determined that the carrying value of investment in a subsidiary is higher than the recoverable amount and has provided for diminution in the value of investment of ₹ 700.0 million [Refer note 48(a)].

d. During the year ended 31.03.2026, the Company has transferred its Over the Counter ('OTC') and API R&D business in India to its wholly owned subsidiaries Lupinlife Consumer Healthcare Limited and Lupin Manufacturing Solutions Limited respectively, as a going concern on slump sale basis for a consideration of ₹ 8,200.0 million and ₹ 180.0 million resulting in gain on divestment of ₹ 6,589.6 million and ₹ 37.2 million respectively [Refer note 50(a)].

36. COMMITMENTS:

a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for, net of advances, ₹ 3,797.1 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 2,233.1 million).

b) Equity commitment in subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 3,139.0 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 1,801.0 million) and other commitments in subsidiaries amounting to ₹ Nil (31.03.2025 ₹ 300.0 million).

c) Other commitments – Non-cancellable short-term leases is ₹ Nil (31.03.2025 ₹ Nil). Low value leases is ₹ 175.7 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 182.3 million).

d) Dividends proposed of ₹ 18/- (31.03.2025 ₹ 12/-) 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 ₹ 8,229.2 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 5,478.8 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 37 and note 67.

37. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

(₹ in million)

	Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
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 ₹ 465.7 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 100.5 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)" ₹ 879.9 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 1,217.1 million)	1,505.1	1,456.7
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" ₹ 24.2 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 21.8 million)	151.9	150.0
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, Drug Price Control Orders (DPCO) matters, pricing and stamp duty. Amount paid there against without admitting liability and included under note 10 "Other Non-Current Assets" ₹ 180.0 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 201.8 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.	675.6	762.0
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 ₹ 35,442.6 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 30,361.8 million).	29,590.0	26,481.2

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
e) Financial guarantee aggregating to ₹ 6,348.6 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 5,722.6 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.

38. 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 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Opening balance	87.5	121.3
Incurred during the year:		
Salaries, allowances and contribution to funds	113.4	99.8
Travelling and Conveyance	17.5	12.3
Others	5.9	7.1
Total incurred during the year	**136.8**	**119.2**
Less: Capitalised during the year	118.9	153.0
Closing balance	**105.4**	**87.5**

39. 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. Credit period varies across customers and geographies based on their credit worthiness. 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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

b) Disaggregation of revenue:

(₹ in million)

Nature of segment	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
A. Service line:		
- Sale of pharmaceutical goods	189,158.1	163,038.6
- Service income	107.7	85.3
- Income from research services and sale of IPs	1,178.4	1,461.9
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**190,444.2**	**164,585.8**
B. Primary geographical market:		
- India	78,224.1	75,902.6
- USA	78,293.1	58,515.4
- Others	33,927.0	30,167.8
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**190,444.2**	**164,585.8**
C. Timing of the revenue recognition:		
- Goods/Services transferred at a point in time	189,017.9	162,967.5
- Services transferred over time	1,426.3	1,618.3
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**190,444.2**	**164,585.8**

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

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Revenue as per contracted price	**193,672.0**	**167,983.9**
Adjusted for:		
- Refund Liabilities	2,549.5	2,783.1
- Discounts/Chargebacks/Rebates and Others	678.3	615.0
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**190,444.2**	**164,585.8**

d) Reconciliation of revenue recognised from contract liability (including advances from customers):

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Balance in contract liability (including advances from customers) at the beginning of the year that was not recognized as revenue	966.6	854.4
Add: Increases due to cash received during the year excluding amounts recognized as revenue during the year	1,111.3	379.1
Less: Revenue recognized during the year	270.9	266.9
Balance in contract liability (including advances from customers) at the end of the year that is not recognized as revenue	**1,807.0**	**966.6**

The revenue from the major customer is ₹ 63,571.2 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 44,574.3 million) which is more than 10% of the total revenue from operations of the company.

e) Closing balance of Contract Assets is ₹ 41.6 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 49.6 million) and Refund Liabilities is ₹ 2,250.2 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 2,357.3 million).

40. 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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

41. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE IS CALCULATED AS UNDER:

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Profit/(Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in million)	63,665.6	39,729.6
Weighted average number of Equity Shares:		
- Basic	456,779,129	456,113,294
Add : Dilutive effect of employees stock options (ESOPs) - converted during the year and ESOPs outstanding as at the year end	1,207,994	1,661,113
- Diluted	457,987,123	457,774,407
Earnings per Share (in ₹)		
- Basic	139.38	87.10
- Diluted	139.01	86.79

42. 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	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2025	117.5	1,969.2	51.5	63.2	299.9	**2,501.3**
Addition	-	1,054.1	2,603.8	42.9	172.2	**3,873.0**
Accreditation of interest [Refer note 33]	9.2	218.6	4.8	7.2	25.5	**265.4**
Payments	(7.6)	(681.3)	(310.1)	(33.4)	(186.8)	**(1,219.2)**
Adjustments for Disposals	-	-	-	-	(37.4)	**(37.4)**
Disposals pursuant to transfer of Business Undertaking [Refer note 50(a)]	-	-	-	-	(2.3)	**(2.3)**
Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]	-	-	-	-	1.7	**1.7**
Balance as at 31.03.2026	**119.1**	**2,560.7**	**2,350.0**	**79.9**	**272.8**	**5,382.5**
Current	**3.4**	**589.6**	**722.4**	**29.0**	**131.6**	**1,476.0**
Non-current	**115.7**	**1,971.1**	**1,627.6**	**50.9**	**141.2**	**3,906.5**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2024	116.0	451.1	16.5	10.8	273.6	**868.0**
Addition	-	2,070.7	55.6	74.5	230.2	**2,431.0**
Accreditation of interest [Refer note 33]	9.1	117.0	3.4	5.5	25.8	**160.8**
Payments	(7.6)	(582.3)	(24.0)	(27.6)	(197.3)	**(838.8)**
Adjustments for Disposals	-	(87.3)	-	-	(30.7)	**(118.0)**
Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]	-	-	-	-	(1.7)	**(1.7)**
Balance as at 31.03.2025	**117.5**	**1,969.2**	**51.5**	**63.2**	**299.9**	**2,501.3**
Current	**3.7**	**420.5**	**22.8**	**19.6**	**134.9**	**601.5**
Non-current	**113.8**	**1,548.7**	**28.7**	**43.6**	**165.0**	**1,899.8**

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

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

ii) Amounts recognised in Profit and Loss

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets [Refer Note 4]	894.2	730.4
Interest expense on lease liabilities [Refer Note 33]	265.4	160.8
Expense relating to short-term leases [Refer Note 34]	1.3	2.4
Expense relating to low value leases [Refer Note 34]	160.8	142.5
Total	**1,321.7**	**1,036.1**

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 31.03.2026				
Lease liabilities	1,901.1	4,277.4	1,494.3	7,672.8
As at 31.03.2025				
Lease liabilities	793.6	2,088.8	1,503.0	4,385.4

iv) Sale and leaseback transaction

During the year, the Company entered into sale and leaseback arrangement. Plant & Equipment having carrying amount of ₹ 2,359.0 million are sold under the arrangement and leased back for a lease term of 3 years. The transfer of Plant & Equipment by the Company satisfies the requirements of Ind AS 115. The Company has measured the right of use asset amounting to ₹ 2,438.6 million arising from the leaseback arrangement. Gain on sale and leaseback arrangement is ₹ 14.7 million.

v) Commitments and contingencies

The Company has not entered into lease contracts that have not yet commenced as at 31.03.2026.

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

The Company had given on lease, a part of it's office premises forming part of Property, Plant and Equipment to two of its wholly owned subsidiaries for a period of 5 years.

i) Amounts recognised in Profit and Loss:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Lease Rental Income (Included in Miscellaneous Income under note 29)	117.6	23.4
Total	**117.6**	**23.4**

ii) Financial risk management

Maturities of financial Assets:

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 Assets	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Year	More than 5 Year	Total
As at 31.03.2026				
Lease Income	157.6	543.7	-	701.3
As at 31.03.2025				
Lease Income	24.2	46.6	-	70.8

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

43. 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 31.03.2026

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	346,741	1,479.2 - 1,521.7	1,496.5	1.4
Add: Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Options lapsed during the year	22,000	1,479.2 - 1,505.7	1,500.9	NA
Less: Options exercised during the year	109,946	1,479.2 - 1,505.7	1,486.8	NA
Options outstanding at the year end	214,795	1,479.2 - 1,505.7	1,500.9	0.6
Exercisable at the end of the year	214,795	1,479.2 - 1,505.7	1,500.9	0.6

Year Ended 31.03.2025

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	736,945	1,049.6 - 1,521.7	1,349.6	1.5
Add: Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Options lapsed during the year	61,636	1,164.8 - 1,521.7	1,255.5	NA
Less: Options exercised during the year	328,568	1,049.6 - 1,505.7	1,212.3	NA
Options outstanding at the year end	346,741	1,479.2 - 1,521.7	1,496.5	1.4
Exercisable at the end of the year	346,741	1,479.2 - 1,521.7	1,496.5	1.4

The weighted average grant date fair value of the options granted under Category A during the years ended 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025 was Nil and Nil per option, respectively.

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

Year Ended 31.03.2026

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	1,244,122	2.0	2.0	7.2
Add: Options granted during the year	39,332	2.0	2.0	9.4
Less: Options lapsed during the year	26,309	2.0	2.0	NA
Less: Options exercised during the year	504,120	2.0	2.0	NA
Options outstanding at the year end	753,025	2.0	2.0	7.0
Exercisable at the end of the year	257,519	2.0	2.0	5.0

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Year Ended 31.03.2025

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	1,613,109	2.0	2.0	7.7
Add: Options granted during the year	243,112	2.0	2.0	0.2
Less: Options lapsed during the year	54,530	2.0	2.0	NA
Less: Options exercised during the year	557,569	2.0	2.0	NA
Options outstanding at the year end	1,244,122	2.0	2.0	7.2
Exercisable at the end of the year	410,128	2.0	2.0	5.5

The weighted average grant date fair value of the options granted under Category B during the years ended 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025 was ₹1,870.4 and ₹ 2,065.7 per option, 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.

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 31.03.2026

Category	Grant date	Exercise price (₹)	Risk free rate (%)	Expected life (years)	Expected Volatility (%)	Dividend yield (%)	Weighted average share price (₹)	Weighted Option Fair Value (₹)
B	27.05.2025	2.0	5.88%	7.5	30.2%	0.60%	1,987.3	1,904.0
B	27.05.2025	2.0	5.60%	2.6	27.9%	0.60%	1,987.3	1,957.0
B	20.06.2025	2.0	5.93%	6.3	30.3%	0.60%	1,931.8	1,863.1
B	20.06.2025	2.0	5.55%	2.6	27.9%	0.60%	1,931.8	1,902.0
B	05.08.2025	2.0	5.95%	6.3	30.2%	0.60%	1,882.2	1,815.2
B	10.10.2025	2.0	6.10%	6.3	29.8%	0.60%	1,957.6	1,888.0
B	10.10.2025	2.0	5.68%	2.6	27.4%	0.60%	1,957.6	1,927.4

Category	Weighted Average Option Fair Value	Weighted Average Share Price
B	1,870.4	1,933.6

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Weighted average information - Year ended 31.03.2025

Category	Grant date	Exercise price (₹)	Risk free rate (%)	Expected life (years)	Expected Volatility (%)	Dividend yield (%)	Weighted average share price (₹)	Weighted Option Fair Value (₹)
B	06.05.2024	2.0	6.80%	6.3	30.1%	0.60%	1,679.7	1,616.6
B	26.07.2024	2.0	6.50%	2.6	27.1%	0.60%	1,840.7	1,812.3
B	20.01.2025	2.0	6.40%	2.6	26.9%	0.60%	2,130.7	2,097.4
B	20.01.2025	2.0	6.50%	7.5	30.0%	0.60%	2,130.7	2,039.0

Category	Weighted Average Option Fair Value	Weighted Average Share Price
B	2,065.7	2,125.6

(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 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Other non-current financial liabilities	294.1	319.2
Other current financial liabilities	493.7	487.1
Total carrying amount of liabilities	**787.8**	**806.3**

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

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Equity settled share based payments	131.2	173.1
Cash settled share based payments	832.1	855.5
Total expense on share based payments	**963.3**	**1,028.6**

44. 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 31.03.2026. 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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Gratuity (Unfunded)	
		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
I)	**Change in present value of obligation ('PVO') - defined benefit obligation:**				
	PVO at the beginning of the year	3,218.3	2,756.9	2,182.0	1,844.5
	Current service cost	315.9	279.3	178.5	157.8
	Past service cost	214.2	-	183.4	-
	Interest cost	221.8	198.4	146.0	132.7
	Actuarial loss/(gain)				
	- Due to demographic assumption	-	-	-	-
	- Due to finance assumption	(5.1)	170.4	23.2	112.9
	- Due to experience adjustment	(41.0)	43.4	(33.0)	25.2
	Benefits paid	(268.9)	(221.1)	(339.2)	(91.1)
	Transfer In/(Out)	(37.1)	(9.0)	-	-
	PVO at the end of the year	**3,618.1**	**3,218.3**	**2,340.9**	**2,182.0**
II)	**Change in fair value of plan assets:**				
	Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	2,115.5	1,977.6	-	-
	Expected return on plan assets	10.8	25.5	-	-
	Interest Income	143.7	142.3	-	-
	Contributions by the employer	455.0	283.5	-	-
	Benefits paid	(269.4)	(221.1)	-	-
	Transfer In/(Out)	-	(92.30)	-	-
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**2,455.6**	**2,115.5**	**-**	**-**
III)	**Reconciliation of PVO and fair value of plan assets:**				
	PVO at the end of the year	3,618.1	3,218.3	2,340.9	2,182.0
	Fair Value of plan assets at the end of the year	2,455.6	2,115.5	-	-
	Funded status	(1,162.5)	(1,102.8)	(2,340.9)	(2,182.0)
	Unrecognised actuarial loss/(gain)	-	-	-	-
	Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	**(1,162.5)**	**(1,102.8)**	**(2,340.9)**	**(2,182.0)**
IV)	**Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:**				
	Current service cost	315.9	279.3	178.5	157.8
	Past service cost	214.2	-	183.4	-
	Interest cost	78.1	56.1	146.0	132.7
	Total expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss *	**608.2**	**335.4**	**507.9**	**290.5**
V)	**Other Comprehensive Income**				
	Actuarial loss/(gain)				
	- Due to demographic assumption	-	-	-	-
	- Due to finance assumption	(5.1)	170.4	23.2	112.9
	- Due to experience adjustment	(41.0)	43.4	(33.0)	25.2
	Return on plan assets excluding net interest	(10.8)	(25.5)	-	-
	Total amount recognised in OCI	**(56.9)**	**188.3**	**(9.8)**	**138.1**
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)	2,455.6	2,115.5	-	-
VII)	**Actual return on the plan assets:**	**154.5**	**167.8**	**-**	**-**
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 (%)	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.8
	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)	10.9	11.3	11.2	11.3
	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**	545.2	476.0	NA	NA
X)	**Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation**	9	8	9	8

* Nil (31.03.2025 ₹ 1.7 million) capitalised as pre-operative expenses out of above amount.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

During the year ended 31.03.2026, the Central Government of India has notified the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes', effective from 21.11.2025 primarily impacting the wage definition to be considered for the purpose of defined benefit obligation relating to gratuity.

XI) Expected future benefit payments

(₹ in million)

Particular	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
1 year	758.1	848.8
2 to 5 years	1,905.2	1,738.4
6 to 10 years	2,587.4	2,130.1
More than 10 years	6,986.3	6,105.7

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)

Particulars	31.03.2026		31.03.2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (1% movement)	(465.2)	536.1	(415.5)	479.8
Future salary growth (1% movement)	531.7	(469.7)	474.9	(418.8)
Attrition rate (- / + 50% of attrition rates)	(86.8)	102.8	(88.1)	107.1

Risk Exposure

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

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 liabilty.

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 31.03.2026 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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
I)	**Change in present value of obligation ('PVO') - defined benefit obligation:**		
	Liability at the beginning of the year	14,694.0	13,185.1
	Interest cost	988.1	964.7
	Current service cost	975.4	878.9
	Employee's contribution	1,332.4	1,235.6
	Liability Transferred in	(271.2)	(399.8)
	Benefits paid	(2,363.4)	(1,288.1)
	Actuarial loss/(gain)		
	- Due to financial assumptions	3.5	39.3
	- Due to experience adjustment	97.2	78.3
	Liability at the end of the year	**15,456.0**	**14,694.0**
II)	**Change in fair value of plan assets:**		
	Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	14,417.5	12,909.1
	Investment income	966.7	941.9
	Employer's contributions	902.4	821.9
	Employee's contribution	1,332.4	1,235.6
	Transfers in	(273.0)	(424.3)
	Benefits paid	(2,363.4)	(1,288.1)
	Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	95.8	221.4
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**15,078.4**	**14,417.5**
III)	**Reconciliation of PVO and fair value of plan assets:**		
	Present Value of defined benefit obligations	15,456.0	14,694.0
	Fair Value of plan assets	15,078.4	14,417.5
	Net Liability/(Asset)	**377.6**	**276.5**
IV)	**Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:**		
	Current service cost	975.4	878.9
	Interest cost	988.1	964.7
	Expected return on plan assets	(966.7)	**(941.9)**
	(Income)/Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**996.8**	**901.7**
V)	**Other Comprehensive Income**		
	Actuarial loss/(gain)		
	- Due to finance assumption	3.5	39.3
	- Due to experience adjustment	97.2	78.3
	Return on plan assets excluding net interest	(95.8)	(221.4)
	Total amount recognised in OCI	**4.9**	**(103.8)**
VI)	**Major categories of Plan Assets (As per percentage of Total Plan Assets):**		
	Government of India securities/State Government securities	53.1%	54.3%
	High quality corporate bonds	0.2%	0.2%
	Equity shares of listed companies	1.0%	1.0%
	Debt Mutual Fund	41.8%	40.4%
	Equity Mutual Fund	2.1%	2.1%
	Special Deposit Scheme	1.4%	1.5%
	Bank balance	0.4%	0.5%
	Total	**100%**	**100%**
VII)	**Assumptions used in accounting for the provident fund plan:**		
	Discount rate (%)	7.0	6.8
	Average remaining tenure of investment portfolio (years)	7.6	7.6
	Guaranteed rate of return (%)	8.3	8.3
	Attrition rate (%) - upto 5 years	15.0	15.0
	above 5 years	5.0	5.0

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

45. INCOME TAXES:

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

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Current Tax Expense for the year	13,512.5	8,571.4
Tax expense of prior years	0.4	(0.2)
Net Current Tax Expense	**13,512.9**	**8,571.2**
Deferred income tax liability/(asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(236.0)	70.4
Tax expense for the year	**13,276.9**	**8,641.6**

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

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	21.6	(77.7)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge	(113.3)	-
Total	**(91.7)**	**(77.7)**

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

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Profit before tax	**76,942.5**	**48,371.2**
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (31.03.2026: 34.94%, 31.03.2025: 34.94%)	26,886.8	16,902.9
Tax effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,079.4	985.5
Impact of change in tax rates		
Exemption of profit link incentives	(11,998.7)	(8,531.2)
MAT Credit not recognised/(Utilisation of previously unrecognised MAT Credit)	(26.0)	(877.0)
Impact of Transfer of Property, Plant and Equipment to Wholly owned subsidiary	(2,587.8)	-
Other	(77.2)	161.6
Tax expense for the year (excluding prior year taxes) as per note 45(a)	**13,276.5**	**8,641.8**

d) Movement in deferred tax balances:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 01.04.2025	Recognised in/under		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2026	
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	**Net balance**	**Profit or Loss**	**Retained Earnings/ OCI**	**Net balance**	**Deferred Tax Asset**	**Deferred Tax Liability**
Property, Plant and Equipment	(4,332.7)	(13.7)	-	(4,346.4)	-	(4,346.4)
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	-	-	113.3	113.3	113.3	-
Deferred Income	293.8	68.8	-	362.6	362.6	-
Provision for Employee Benefits	1,816.8	107.8	(21.6)	1,903.0	1,903.0	-
Impairment allowances for Trade Receivables/Bad Debts	242.1	101.8	-	343.9	343.9	-
Mark to Market (Gain)/Loss	(3.3)	(185.8)	-	(189.1)	-	(189.1)
Interest on tax refunds to be taxed in the year of receipt - as per ICDS IV Para 8(2)	(7.4)	7.2	-	(0.2)	-	(0.2)
Others	437.9	149.9	-	587.8	587.8	-
Net Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(1,552.8)**	**236.0**	**91.7**	**(1,225.1)**	**3,310.6**	**(4,535.7)**

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 01.04.2024	Recognised in/under		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	**Net balance**	**Profit or Loss**	**Retained Earnings/ OCI**	**Net balance**	**Deferred Tax Asset**	**Deferred Tax Liability**
Property, Plant and Equipment	(3,751.3)	(581.4)	-	(4,332.7)	-	(4,332.7)
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Income	218.8	75.0	-	293.8	293.8	-
Provision for Employee Benefits	1,638.1	101.0	77.7	1,816.8	1,816.8	-
Impairment allowances for Trade Receivables/ Bad Debts	161.4	80.7	-	242.1	242.1	-
Mark to Market (Gain)/Loss	(18.8)	15.5	-	(3.3)	-	(3.3)
Interest on tax refunds to be taxed in the year of receipt - as per ICDS IV Para 8(2)	(33.8)	26.4	-	(7.4)	-	(7.4)
Others	225.5	212.4	-	437.9	437.9	-
Net Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(1,560.1)**	**(70.4)**	**77.7**	**(1,552.9)**	**2,790.6**	**(4,343.4)**

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Deferred Tax Asset	3,310.6	2,790.6
Deferred Tax Liability	(4,535.7)	(4,343.4)
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities)(net)	**(1,225.1)**	**(1,552.8)**

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized on capital losses of ₹ 666.6 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 677.4 million) and Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit of ₹ 645.5 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 676.7 million) on conservative basis. The capital loss can be carried forward till 31.03.2031 and MAT credit can be carried forward through 31.03.2040.

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.

46. 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 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Materials and stores and spares consumption	4,595.1	4,565.4
Power and fuel	300.2	308.6
Repairs and maintenance	447.5	370.1
Employee benefits expense	2,498.4	2,635.6
Analytical charges	1,959.7	1,436.5
Legal & Professional charges	811.3	1,918.3
Depreciation expense	554.0	646.8
Others	855.9	356.7
Total	**12,022.1**	**12,238.0**

Excluding ₹ 207.0 million (31.03.2025 Nil) towards recovery of product development costs.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

47. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION:

(₹ in million)

Particulars		Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Payment to Auditors*:			
a)	As Auditors	27.0**	25.5
b)	for other services including certifications	5.4	5.0
c)	Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses	3.5	3.6
Total		**35.9**	**34.1**

* Excluding GST

** Include cost overun of ₹ 1.5 million.

48. IMPAIRMENT

a. Diminution in value of investment in Subsidiaries

The Company considers its investments in subsidiaries (including step down subsidiaries) as strategic and long-term in nature and accordingly, in view of the management, any decline in the value of such long-term investments in subsidiaries is temporary in nature, except as under:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025	
	Lupin Digital Health Limited	Lupin Digital Health Limited	Lupin Oncology Inc
Carrying value	2,086.4	2,000.0	1,127.9
Recoverable value	1,386.4	1,586.4	769.3
Impairment (Diminution in value)	700.0	413.6	358.6

During the year the Company determined that the carrying value of investment in the above subsidiaries is higher than the recoverable amount. Accordingly, the Company has provided for diminution in value of investment of ₹ 700.0 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 772.2 million).

b. Impairment of Assets

Following our annual impairment review, we have recognized impairment charges in relation to assets as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	50.7
Capital Work in Progress	50.9	101.1
Intangible assets commercialised	-	259.0
Intangible assets under development	10.4	-
Total	**61.3**	**410.8**

Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work in Progress:

During the year, based on management review, the company has assessed the Recoverable amount (i.e. higher of value in use and fair value less cost of disposal) of each individual CGU and compared it to carrying value of respective CGU, which resulted in an impairment provision of ₹ 50.9 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 151.8 million).

Intangible assets commercialised:

During the previous year ₹ 259.0 million the Company has provided for impairment of intangibles related 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 the year, the Company decided not to further pursue the development of an IP factoring the risk and reward associated with it and availability of various alternatives in the market. Accordingly, an impairment provision of ₹ 10.4 million was created.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Assessment of impairment of asset:

The impairment has been determined by considering each individual asset as a cash generating unit (CGU). Recoverable amount of CGUs for which impairment is done is Nil (31.03.2025 Nil). 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.

Assumption	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 6.1% to 20.2% for the year ended 31.03.2026 and 7.1% to 21.4% for the year ended 31.03.2025. The terminal growth rate is considered ranging from -5% to 5.5% for the year ended 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025.

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. 10 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 31.03.2026 and after considering performance for the full year ended 31.03.2026, adequate provision is made. Hence, no further provision is required to be made.

49. ASSETS ACQUISITION:

a) On 30.12.2024, the Company had entered into an agreement to acquire diabetes brand Huminsulin® from Eli Lilly and Company (Eli Lilly), along with the associated trademark rights and domain name. Huminsulin range of products comprise of Insulin Human, including Huminsulin R, Huminsulin NPH, Huminsulin 50/50, and Huminsulin 30/70, is indicated for the treatment of type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus to improve blood sugar control. The transaction was accounted as an asset acquisition with the total purchase price of ₹ 4,642.2 million (including additional cost incurred to acquire the asset) and classified under intangible assets.

b) On 13.12.2024, the Company had entered into an agreement to acquire three anti-diabetes trademarks GIBTULIO®, GIBTULIO MET® and AJADUO®, from Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH (Boehringer Ingelheim). Lupin has been marketing GIBTULIO® and GIBTULIO MET® since 2016, and AJADUO® since 2018 in the Indian market through existing co-marketing agreements with Boehringer Ingelheim India. Boehringer Ingelheim proprietary products comprises - Empagliflozin under the trademark "GIBTULIO", Empagliflozin + Metformin under the trademark "GIBTULIO MET" and product Empagliflozin + Linagliptin under the trademark "AJADUO". The transaction was accounted as an asset acquisition with the total purchase price of ₹ 3,284.7 million (Euro 35.0 million) (including additional cost incurred to acquire the asset) and classified under intangible assets.

c) During the previous year, the Company acquired rehabilitation business from Lupin Diagnostic Limited, its wholly owned subsidiary company which includes transfer of all the tangible and intangible assets, contracts, permission, consents, rights, registrations, employees, other assets and liabilities on a slump sale basis with effect from 01.04.2024. The following table summarizes the allocation of purchase price consideration, for the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and the resultant capital reserve.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 01.04.2024
Purchase Consideration Paid (A)	**95.0**
Assets	
Property, Plant and Equipment	97.2
Intangible assets	0.8
Cash and Bank balances	0.1
Total Assets [i]	**98.1**
Liabilities	
Employee Benefits payable	0.3
Trade Payables	0.5
Payable for Purchase of Fixed Assets	0.2
Short Term Provisions	1.6
Others	1.4
Total Liablities [ii]	**4.0**
Total Net Identified Assets [i - ii] (B)	**94.1**
Capital Reserve arising on acquisition under common control (A-B)	**0.9**

50. BUSINESS RESTRUCTURING

Assets Held for Sale and Transfer of Business Undertaking

i) On 01.07.2025, upon execution of the Business Transfer Agreement, the Company transferred its Over the Counter ('OTC') business, which included transfer of all the tangible and intangible assets, contracts, permission, consents, rights, registrations, employees, other assets and liabilities, to its wholly owned subsidiary, Lupinlife Consumer Healthcare Limited ('LCHL'), as a going concern on slump sale basis for a consideration of about ₹ 8,200.0 million. The transaction was approved by the Board at its meeting held on 11.02.2025 and 31.03.2025.

ii) On 01.07.2025, upon execution of the Business Transfer Agreement, the Company transferred its API R&D business, which included transfer of all the tangible and intangible assets, contracts, permission, consents, rights, registrations, employees, other assets and liabilities to Lupin Manufacturing Solutions Limited ('LMSL'), wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, as a going concern on slump sale basis for a consideration of about ₹ 180.0 million. The transaction was approved by the Board at its meeting held on 31.03.2025.

iii) On 01.07.2024, upon execution of the Business Transfer Agreement, the Company transferred its Generic business, which included transfer of all the tangible and intangible assets, contracts, permission, consents, rights, registrations, employees, other assets and liabilities to Lupin Life Sciences 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 ₹ 1,100.0 million. The transaction was approved by the Board at its meeting held on 22.03.2024.

Accordingly, during the previous year, the disclosures in financial statements has been made in accordance with Ind AS 105 "Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" towards assets and liabilities of API R&D and OTC business.

a) Effect of disposal on the financial position

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 01.07.2025			As at 01.07.2024
	LCHL	LMSL	Total	LLSL
Non-Current				
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	245.6	245.6	0.0
Capital work-in-progress	-	3.3	3.3	-
Other Intangible assets	1,330.1	-	1,330.1	-
Right-of-use Assets	2.3	-	2.3	2.4
Goodwill	158.6	-	158.6	-

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 01.07.2025			As at 01.07.2024
	LCHL	LMSL	Total	LLSL
Current				
Inventories	407.7	-	407.7	696.6
Financial Assets				
(i) Trade receivables	61.4	-	61.4	994.9
Other Current Assets	66.3	21.6	87.9	243.7
Total Assets [I]	**2,026.4**	**270.5**	**2,296.9**	**1,937.6**
Non-Current				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Lease Liablity	2.3	-	2.3	2.4
(ii) Other Financial Liablities	12.2	9.9	22.1	1.9
Non-Current Provisions	-	-	-	14.1
Current				
Financial Liablities				
(i) Trade payable	233.5	50.7	284.2	730.1
(ii) Other Financial Liablities	71.2	10.4	81.6	82.7
Other Current Liabilities	76.3	-	76.3	-
Current Provisions	20.5	56.7	77.2	-
Total Liablities [II]	**416.0**	**127.7**	**543.7**	**831.2**
Total Net Identified Assets [I - II] (A)	**1,610.4**	**142.8**	**1,753.2**	**1,106.4**
Consideration received in Cash (B)	**8,200.0**	**180.0**	**8,380.0**	**1,100.0**
Profit/(Loss) on disposal of Business Unit [Refer note 34 and note 35]	**6,589.6**	**37.2**	**6,626.8**	**(6.4)**

b) Assets and Liabilities of disposal group held for sale

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		
	LCHL	LMSL	Total
Assets included in disposal group held for sale			
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	254.9	254.9
Right of Use Asset	1.5	-	1.5
Goodwill	158.6	-	158.6
Capital work-in-progress	-	6.6	6.6
Other Intangible assets	1,382.5	-	1,382.5
Inventories	245.1	-	245.1
Trade receivables	61.6	-	61.6
Other current asset	-	19.4	19.4
Total Assets held for Sale	**1,849.3**	**280.9**	**2,130.2**
Liablities included in disposal group held for sale			
Lease Liabilities	1.7	-	1.7
Trade payable	-	71.9	71.9
Employee Benefits payable	152.3	380.9	533.2
Other Current Liabilities	65.4	-	65.4
Total Liablities held for Sale	**219.4**	**452.8**	**672.2**

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

51. OTHER PROVISIONS:

During the previous year, the Company received final order from the Court of Justice of the European Union dismissing the appeal on the ongoing matter of alleged breach of the EU Antitrust Rules in respect of IPs for product Perindopril. Accordingly, the Company had paid ₹ 4,232.9 million (including interest). Further, the Company had created a provision of ₹ 856.1 million towards ongoing disputes as shown under:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	856.1	4,156.4
Add: Additional provisions (including interest) made during the year	-	873.9
Less: Amounts utilised/reversed during the year	-	4,232.9
Add: Exchange difference during the year	-	58.7
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**856.1**	**856.1**

52. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR):

The aggregate amount of expenditure charged during the year by the Company on CSR is ₹ 547.7 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 334.9 million) and is shown separately under note 34 based on Guidance Note on Accounting for Expenditure on CSR Activities issued by the ICAI.

(₹ in million)

Particulars			Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
(a)	amount required to be spent by the company during the year		632.7	334.9
(b)	amount approved by the board to be spent during the year		547.7	334.9
(c)	amount of expenditure incurred on			
	(i)	Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
	(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above	433.3	249.9
(d)	Shortfall at the end of the year		184.7	85.0
(e)	Total of previous years shortfall		14.7	-
(f)	Reason for shortfall		N.A.	N.A.
(g)	Nature of CSR activities		Rural support programme, patient awareness and other activities mentioned in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013	
(h)	Details of related party transactions		386.1	173.4
(i)	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 ₹ 547.7 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 334.9 million). Actual amount spent during the year is ₹ 363.0 million. Shortage amount of ₹ 199.4 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 85.0 million) (disclosed under other current financial liabilities) is carried forward to next year and has been deposited by the Company in specified bank account within the timelines.

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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

53. 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 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
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)	1,335.0 (interest - 61.4)	764.6 (interest - 7.9)
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	53.5	7.9
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	7.9	-

54. 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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2026	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Non-Current Investments*								
- Others	513.1	121.5	-	634.6	-	-	634.6**	634.6
Non-Current Loans								
- Others	-	-	1,271.1	1,271.1	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current Financial Assets								
- Security Deposit	-	-	672.6	672.6	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	25,380.0	25,380.0	-	-	-	-
Current Investments	26,576.2	-	7,671.5	34,247.7	26,576.2	-	-	26,576.2
Trade Receivables	-	-	69,220.3	69,220.3	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,116.3	1,116.3	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances including earmarked balances with banks	-	-	164.4	164.4	-	-	-	-
Current Loans								
- Others	-	-	1,023.7	1,023.7	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets								
- Security Deposit	-	-	307.7	307.7	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	6,098.2	6,098.2	-	-	-	-
	27,089.3	**121.5**	**112,925.8**	**140,136.6**	**26,576.2**	**-**	**-**	**27,210.8**
Financial liabilities								
Lease Liability (Non Current)	-	-	3,906.5	3,906.5	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities								
- Others	-	-	316.0	316.0	-	-	-	-
Current Borrowings	-	-	5,768.8	5,768.8	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability (Current)	-	-	1,476.0	1,476.0	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	25,287.4	25,287.4	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities								
- Derivative instruments	325.20	-	-	325.2	-	325.2	-	325.2
- Others	-	-	4,310.2	4,310.2	-	-	-	-
	325.20	**-**	**41,064.9**	**41,390.1**	**-**	**325.2**	**-**	**325.2**

* The above excludes the investments in subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 121,370.9 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 108,919.9 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.

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2025	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Non-Current Investments*								
- Others	489.3	105.5	-	594.8	-		594.8**	594.8
Non-Current Loans								-
- Others	-	-	1,282.7	1,282.7	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current Financial Assets								-
- Security Deposit	-	-	637.6	637.6	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	106.3	106.3	-	-	-	-
Current Investments	5,349.6	-	4,686.0	10,035.6	5,349.6	-	-	5,349.6

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2025	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Trade Receivables	-	-	56,643.5	56,643.5	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	3,418.0	3,418.0	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances including earmarked balances with banks	-	-	1,167.8	1,167.8	-	-	-	-
Current Loans								-
- Others	-	-	345.7	345.7	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets				-				-
- Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Security Deposit	-	-	226.1	226.1	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	3,693.7	3,693.7	-	-	-	-
	5,838.9	**105.5**	**72,207.4**	**78,151.8**	**5,349.6**	**-**	**594.8**	**5,944.4**
Financial liabilities								
Lease Liability (Non Current)	-	-	1,899.8	1,899.8	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities								
- Others	-	-	358.6	358.6	-	-	-	-
Current Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability (Current)	-	-	601.5	601.5	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	19,687.7	19,687.7	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities								
- Others	-	-	2,880.8	2,880.8	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**25,428.4**	**25,428.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* The above excludes the investments in subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 108,919.9 million (31.03.2024 ₹ 105,753.9 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	Discounting rate
Investments in Unquoted Instruments accounted for as fair value.	Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of expected receipt/payment discounted using appropriate discounting rates.	Not applicable	Not applicable

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unlisted shares valued at Fair vale		
Balance at the beginning of the year	594.8	382.7
Change in value of investment carried at FVTPL	20.3	6.6
Purchase/(Sale) during the year (net)	19.5	205.5
Balance at the end of the year	**634.6**	**594.8**

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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 31.03.2026, the carrying amount of the Company's largest customer (a wholly owned subsidiary in the USA) was ₹ 43,952.6 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 33,244.5 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 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Not past due but impaired	-	-
Neither past due nor impaired	60,229.5	48,051.6
Past due not impaired		
- 1 - 180 days	9,035.7	8,143.6
- 181 - 365 days	166.6	321.1
- more than 365 days	240.6	403.2
Past due impaired		
- 1 - 180 days	9.2	9.9
- 181 - 365 days	-	0.5
- more than 365 days	130.2	55.1
Total	**69,811.8**	**56,984.8**

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Expected Credit Loss ageing

(₹ in million)

Ageing of ECL (in days)	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
- 1-180 days	48.1	62.3
- 181- 365 days	13.5	18.3
- more than 365 days	390.5	133.8
Expected Credit Loss	**452.1**	**214.4**
Add: Past Due Impaired	139.4	65.4
Total Credit Loss	**591.5**	**279.8**

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.

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

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Balance as at the beginning of the year	279.8	385.1
Impairment loss recognised (net)	312.7	(63.6)
Amounts written off	(2.7)	(37.9)
Exchange differences	1.7	(3.8)
Balance as at the year end	**591.5**	**279.8**

Cash and cash equivalents

As at the year end, the Company held cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 1,116.3 million (31.03.2025 ₹ 3,418.0 million). The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks.

Other Bank Balances

Other bank balances are held 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 except as disclosed under "Export Benefits receivables/Refund due from Government Authorities" in note 9 and "Others (includes miscellaneous receivables)" in note 17.

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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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.

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2026	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	3,906.5	5,771.7	-	1,817.5	2,459.9	1,494.3
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities	316.0	321.0	-	221.4	76.4	23.2
Current Borrowings	5,768.8	5,823.1	5,823.1	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities - Current	1,476.0	1,901.1	1,901.1	-	-	-
Trade Payables - Current	25,287.4	25,287.4	25,287.4	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	4,310.2	4,310.2	4,310.2	-	-	-
Issued guarantee contracts on behalf of subsidiaries*						
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Forward Contracts	325.2	325.2	325.2	-	-	-
Total	**41,390.1**	**43,739.6**	**37,646.9**	**2,038.9**	**2,536.3**	**1,517.5**

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2025	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	1,899.8	3,591.8	-	675.8	1,413.0	1,503.0
Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities	358.6	362.2	-	209.2	129.6	23.4
Current Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities - Current	601.5	793.6	793.6	-	-	-
Trade Payables - Current	19,687.7	19,687.7	19,687.7	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	2,880.8	2,880.8	2,880.8	-	-	-
Issued guarantee contracts on behalf of subsidiaries*						
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Forward Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**25,428.4**	**27,316.1**	**23,362.1**	**885.0**	**1,542.6**	**1,526.4**

* 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 67].

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. 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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

The following table sets forth information relating to unhedged foreign currency exposure as at 31.03.2026

(₹ in million)

Particulars	USD	EURO	GBP	JPY	Others
Financial Assets	58,106.7	1,949.0	2,206.6	364.9	2,504.8
Financial Liabilities	5,966.7	369.8	135.0	-	302.3
Net Asset/(Liability)	**52,140.0**	**1,579.2**	**2,071.6**	**364.9**	**2,202.5**

5% appreciation/depreciation of the reporting currency with respect to various foreign currencies would result in increase/decrease in the Company's profit before taxes by approximately ₹ 2,917.9 million for the year ended 31.03.2026.

The following table sets forth information relating to unhedged foreign currency exposure as at 31.03.2025

(₹ in million)

Particulars	USD	EURO	GBP	JPY	Others
Financial Assets	45,660.0	1,494.4	2,067.2	617.9	1,332.3
Financial Liabilities	5,000.8	425.5	229.1	1.0	269.5
Net Asset/(Liability)	**40,659.2**	**1,068.9**	**1,838.1**	**616.9**	**1,062.8**

5% appreciation/depreciation of the reporting currency with respect to various foreign currencies would result in increase/decrease in the Company's profit before taxes by approximately ₹ 2,262.3 million for the year ended 31.03.2025.

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

Exposure to Currency risk

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

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026				
	USD	EURO	GBP	JPY	Others
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1	-	-	-	2.7
Trade Receivables	58,097.4	1,949.0	2,206.6	364.9	2,502.1
Financial assets (current and non-current)	5.2	-	-	-	-
	58,106.7	**1,949.0**	**2,206.6**	**364.9**	**2,504.8**
Financial liabilities					
Trade Payables	5,966.7	369.8	135.0	-	302.3
Financial Liabilities (current and non-current)	-	-	-	-	-
	5,966.7	**369.8**	**135.0**	**-**	**302.3**
Net statement of financial position exposure	**52,140.0**	**1,579.2**	**2,071.6**	**364.9**	**2,202.5**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025				
	USD	EURO	GBP	JPY	Others
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	59.5	-	-	-	5.1
Trade Receivables	45,600.5	1,494.4	2,063.5	617.9	1,327.2
Financial assets (current and non-current)	-	-	3.7	-	-
	45,660.0	**1,494.4**	**2,067.2**	**617.9**	**1,332.3**
Financial liabilities					
Trade Payables	4,998.8	397.0	229.1	1.0	262.7
Financial Liabilities (current and non-current)	2.0	28.5	-	-	6.8
	5,000.8	**425.5**	**229.1**	**1.0**	**269.5**
Net statement of financial position exposure	**40,659.2**	**1,068.9**	**1,838.1**	**616.9**	**1,062.8**

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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)

As at 31.03.2026	Impact on Profit or (loss)		Equity, net of tax*	
5% movement	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
USD	(2,607.0)	2,607.0	(910.9)	910.9
EURO	(79.0)	79.0	(27.6)	27.6
GBP	(103.6)	103.6	(36.2)	36.2
JPY	(18.2)	18.2	(6.4)	6.4
Others	(110.1)	110.1	(38.5)	38.5
	(2,917.9)	**2,917.9**	**(1,019.5)**	**1,019.5**

(₹ in million)

As at 31.03.2025	Impact on Profit or (loss)		Equity, net of tax*	
5% movement	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
USD	(2,033.0)	2,033.0	(1,322.6)	1,322.6
EURO	(53.4)	53.4	(34.8)	34.8
GBP	(91.9)	91.9	(59.8)	59.8
JPY	(30.8)	30.8	(20.1)	20.1
Others	(53.1)	53.1	(34.6)	34.6
	(2,262.3)	**2,262.3**	**(1,471.9)**	**1,471.9**

* including other comprehensive income

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 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Current Borrowings		
Variable rate borrowings	-	-
Total		

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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Profit or (loss)	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
Cash flow sensitivity (net)		
31.03.2026		
Variable-rate borrowings	-	-
31.03.2025		
Variable-rate borrowings	-	-

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 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025 the Company had not entered into any material derivative contracts to hedge exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices.

55. 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.

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 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Total borrowings	5,768.8	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	1,116.3	3,418.0
Less: Other Bank Balances	164.4	1,167.8
Less: Current Investments	34,247.7	10,035.6
Adjusted net debt	(29,759.6)	(14,621.4)
Total equity	301,337.7	242,782.4
Adjusted net debt to total equity ratio	(0.1)	(0.1)

56. HEDGE ACCOUNTING:

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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

a. Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial position

As at 31.03.2026 **(₹ in million)**

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	48.0	-	325.2	Other Current Financial Liabilities	April 2026 - March 2027	1:1	89.3	340.8	338.0

As at 31.03.2025 **(₹ in million)**

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	-	-	-	-

b. Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial performance

As at 31.03.2026 **(₹ in million)**

	Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in statement of profit and loss	Line item in the statement of profit or loss that includes the hedge ineffectiveness	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to statement of profit and loss	Line item affected in statement of profit or loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge	(324.3)	0.9	Net (gain)/loss on Foreign Currency Transactions	-	Revenue from operations - Sale of goods

As at 31.03.2025 **(₹ in million)**

	Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in statement of profit and loss	Line item in the statement of profit or loss that includes the hedge ineffectiveness	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to statement of profit and loss	Line item affected in statement of profit or loss because of the reclassification
Cash flow hedge	-	-	Net (gain)/loss on Foreign Currency Transactions	-	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 01.04.2024	-
Add: Changes in the fair value of effective portion of outstanding cash flow derivative (net of settlement)	-
Less: Amounts re-classified to profit or loss	-
Less: Deferred tax	-
As at 31.03.2025	-
Add: Changes in the fair value of effective portion of outstanding cash flow derivative (net of settlement)	(324.3)
Less: Amounts re-classified to profit or loss	-
Less: Deferred tax	113.3
As at 31.03.2026	**(211.0)**

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

57. OFF-SETTING OR SIMILAR AGREEMENTS:

There are no off-setting or similar agreements as at 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025.

58. 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
Lymed S.A.S., France (till 08.07.2024)
Lupin Healthcare (UK) Limited, UK
Lupin Pharma Canada Limited, Canada
Lupin Mexico S.A. de C.V., Mexico
Generic Health Pty Limited, Australia
Lupin Philippines, Inc., Philippines
Lupin Diagnostics Limited, India
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)
Lupin Manufacturing Solutions Limited, India
Lupin Foundation, India (de-registered on 07.02.2025)
Lupin NZ Limited, New Zealand (w.e.f 08.08.2024)
Lupin Lanka (Private) Limited, Sri Lanka (w.e.f 05.08.2024)
Lupinlife Consumer Healthcare Limited, India (w.e.f 08.03.2025)
Renascience Pharma Limited, UK (w.e.f 02.04.2025)

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Category III: Joint Venture:

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, Head of IT and API Plus SBU
Mr. Amit Kumar Gupta (w.e.f from 01.09.2024)	Company Secretary
Mr. R. V. Satam (till 31.08.2024)	Company Secretary

Non-Executive Directors

Mrs. Manju D. Gupta	Chairman
Mr. Jean-Luc Belingard (upto 11.08.2025)	Independent Director
Mr K. B. S. Anand	Independent Director
Dr. Punita Kumar Sinha (upto 11.08.2025)	Independent Director
Mr. Mark D. McDade	Independent Director
Mr. Jeffrey Kindler (w.e.f. 06.05.2024)	Independent Director
Mr. Alfonso Zulueta (w.e.f. 06.05.2024)	Independent Director
Ms. Punita Lal (w.e.f. 14.05.2025)	Independent Director
Mr. Anand Thirumalachar Kripalu (w.e.f. 13.02.2026)	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 (till 22.05.2025)
Shubanprint Pack Pvt. Ltd.
Lupin Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust
Team Lease Services Limited

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

B. Transactions with the related parties:

(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Transactions	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
1	Sale of Goods		
	Lupin Pharmaceuticals Inc. USA	63,571.2	44,574.3
	Lupin Inc., USA	12,985.7	12,446.9
	Lupin Atlantis Holdings SA, Switzerland	1,437.4	1,076.2
	Lupin Healthcare (UK) Limited, UK	3,844.1	3,425.6
	Other Subsidiaries	5,320.9	3,531.5
2	Sale - Research Services - Others		
	Subsidiaries	1,167.4	1,438.6
3	Sale of Business Undertaking		
	Lupinlife Consumer Healthcare Limited	8,200.0	-
	Subsidiaries	180.0	1,100.0
4	Sale/Transfer of IP		
	Subsidiaries	0.1	-
5	Royalty Income		
	Subsidiaries	290.8	6.0
6	Fees Received against guarantees provided on their behalf		
	Subsidiaries	127.6	127.1
7	Services Rendered (Income)		
	Subsidiaries	448.2	313.9
8	Rent Received		
	Subsidiaries	113.5	21.8
	Others	1.6	1.6
9	Purchase of Assets		
	Subsidiaries	33.3	-
10	Purchase of Business Undertaking		
	Lupin Diagnostics Limited	-	95.0
11	Rent Expenses		
	Others	12.2	11.7
12	Research and Development Expenses		
	Other Subsidiaries	948.0	699.2
13	Expenses incurred on their behalf Recovered		
	Subsidiaries	1,008.4	833.7
	Others	0.5	2.4
14	Remuneration Paid		
	Key Management Personnel	358.2	298.1
15	Purchases of Goods/Materials		
	Subsidiaries	3,827.9	3,383.3
	Others	124.1	4.4
16	Commission, Advisory Fees & Sitting Fees to Non-Executive Directors		
	Key Management Personnel	96.6	87.5
17	Donations Paid/Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenses		
	Others	462.1	240.9
18	Dividend Paid		
	Entity having significant influence over the Company	2,486.3	1,657.6

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Transactions	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
	Key Management Personnel	15.0	10.2
	Others	69.4	46.3
19	Services Received (Expense)		
	Subsidiaries	1,352.1	1,336.9
	Others	120.5	80.9
20	Expenses incurred on our behalf & Others Reimbursements		
	Entity having significant influence over the Company	0.1	-
	Subsidiaries	3,149.0	1,609.3
	Others	2.8	-
21	Interest Income		
	Subsidiaries	158.8	54.4
22	Investment in Subsidiary		
	Lupinlife Consumer Healthcare Limited	9,001.0	-
	Subsidiaries	4,150.0	3,938.0
23	Loans Given		
	Subsidiaries	1,750.0	1,802.5
24	Repayment of Loan Given		
	Subsidiaries	1,050.0	252.5
25	Corporate guarantees issued by the Company to the bankers of subsidiary companies		
	Lupin Pharmaceuticals Inc. USA	-	13,759.6
	Other Subsidiaries	1,500.0	550.0
26	Withdrawal of corporate guarantees given by the Company to the bankers of subsidiary companies		
	Lupin Pharmaceuticals Inc. USA	-	19,182.9
	Medquimica Industria Farmaceutica LTDA, Brazil	-	-
28	Contribution to Provident Fund		
	Lupin Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust	2,239.2	2,073.4

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

(₹ in million)

Compensation paid to Key Management Personnel	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year ended 31.03.2025
Short-term employee benefits	215.4	203.4
Post-employment benefits	129.1	76.5
Share based payments	13.6	18.2
Total	**358.2**	**298.1**

C. Balances due from/to the related parties:

(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Balances	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
1	Investments		
	Subsidiaries	122,843.1	109,691.9
2	Deposits paid under Leave and License arrangement for premises		
	Others	7.4	7.4
3	Trade Receivables		
	Subsidiaries	58,020.3	45,782.9

NOTES
Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Sr. No.	Balances	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
4	Trade Payables		
	Subsidiaries	5,481.7	3,591.2
	Others	4.3	8.1
5	Expenses Payable		
	Subsidiaries	28.0	22.5
6	Expenses Receivable		
	Subsidiaries	168.8	175.3
7	Income/Interest Receivable		
	Subsidiaries	886.2	528.2
8	Advance against supplies paid		
	Subsidiaries	480.0	
	Others	14.8	-
9	Deposits received under Leave and License arrangement for premises		
	Subsidiaries	3.0	3.0
	Others	0.1	0.1
10	Loans Given		
	Subsidiaries	2,250.0	1,550.0
11	Corporate guarantees issued by the Company to the bankers of subsidiary companies [Refer Note 67]	35,442.6	30,361.8
12	Financial guarantee issued by the Company on behalf of subsidiary companies for contractual obligations [Refer Note 67]	6,348.6	5,722.6
13	Contribution payable to Provident fund		
	Lupin Limited Employees Provident Fund Trust	187.5	175.7

59. NON CASH CHANGES IN CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

(₹ in million)

Particulars	01.04.2025	Cash flows	Non-Cash Changes			31.03.2026
			Interest Expense	Foreign Exchange Movement	Fair Value Changes and others	
Current Borrowings						
Unsecured						
Loans from banks	-	5,768.8	-	-	-	5,768.8
Lease liabilities [Refer Note 42]	2,501.3	(1,219.2)	265.4	-	3,835.0	5,382.5
Total Liabilities from financing activities	**2,501.3**	**4,549.6**	**265.4**	**-**	**3,835.0**	**11,151.3**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	01.04.2024	Cash flows	Non-Cash Changes			31.03.2025
			Interest Expense	Foreign Exchange Movement	Fair Value Changes and others	
Current Borrowings						
Unsecured						
Loans from banks	181.3	(181.3)	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities [Refer Note 42]	868.0	(838.8)	160.8	-	2,311.4	2,501.3
Total Liabilities from financing activities	**1,049.3**	**(1,020.1)**	**160.8**	**-**	**2,311.4**	**2,501.3**

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

60. 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 07.05.2026 that require adjustment to or disclosure in the standalone financial statements.

61. TRADE RECEIVABLE AGEING

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at 31.03.2026
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	60,229.5	9,035.7	166.6	10.2	160.6	69.8	69,672.4
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	9.2	-	94.7	26.1	9.4	139.4
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered goood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60,229.5	**9,044.9**	**166.6**	**104.9**	**186.7**	**79.2**	**69,811.8**
Less: Allowance for credit loss							591.5
Less: Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]							-
Total							**69,220.3**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at 31.03.2025
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	48,051.6	8,143.6	321.1	283.9	97.3	21.9	56,919.4
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	9.9	0.5	43.4	5.1	6.6	65.5
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	48,051.6	**8,153.5**	**321.6**	**327.3**	**102.4**	**28.5**	**56,984.9**
Less: Allowance for credit loss							279.8
Less: Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]							61.6
Total							**56,643.5**

62. TRADE PAYABLE AGEING

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at 31.03.2026
Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	1,194.3	115.1	25.6	-	-	1,335.0
Outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises	10,401.6	6,157.9	185.4	61.1	132.3	16,938.3
Disputed - Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.4
	11,595.9	**6,273.0**	**211.0**	**61.1**	**134.7**	**18,275.7**
Add: Accrued Expenses						7,011.7
Less: Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]						-
Total						**25,287.4**

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**					
	Not due	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**As at 31.03.2025**
Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	712.5	52.1	-	-	-	764.6
Outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises	11,564.6	1,770.6	679.5	301.1	198.0	14,513.8
Disputed - Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.4
	12,277.1	**1,822.7**	**679.5**	**301.1**	**200.4**	**15,280.8**
Less: Allowance for credit loss						4,478.8
Less: Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]						71.9
Total						**19,687.7**

63. CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS (CWIP)

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

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**Amount in CWIP for a period of**				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**As at 31.03.2026**
Projects in progress	3,273.8	874.7	87.1	44.1	4,279.7
Projects temporarily suspended	9.0	-	0.1	5.5	14.6
Total	**3,282.8**	**874.7**	**87.2**	**49.6**	**4,294.3**
Less: Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]					-
Total					**4,294.3**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	**Amount in CWIP for a period of**				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**As at 31.03.2025**
Projects in progress	1,476.6	383.2	101.5	282.3	2,243.6
Projects temporarily suspended	1.2	2.4	1.1	77.3	82.0
Total	**1,477.8**	**385.6**	**102.6**	**359.6**	**2,325.6**
Less: Related to restructuring operations [Refer note 50(b)]					6.6
Total					**2,319.0**

(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 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025 other than those stated below:

- As at 31.03.2026, cost overrun of ₹ 11.2 million related to certain ongoing project.
- As at 31.03.2025, cost overrun of ₹ 3.7 million related to certain ongoing project.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

64. INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT (IAUD)

(a) Intangible assets under development (IAUD) ageing

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Amount in IAUD for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at 31.03.2026
Projects in progress	494.5	119.5	5.8	66.1	685.9
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	0.9	244.9	245.8
Total	**494.5**	**119.5**	**6.7**	**311.0**	**931.7**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Amount in IAUD for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at 31.03.2025
Projects in progress	128.5	12.6	12.5	66.2	219.8
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	54.7	190.2	244.9
Total	**128.5**	**12.6**	**67.2**	**256.4**	**464.7**

(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 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025, excluding amount of ₹ 224.9 million related to one asset which has been delayed due to regulatory approvals.

65. FINANCIAL RATIOS

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	% of variances	Reason for Variances
Current Ratio	Total Current Asset	Total Current Liabilities	3.23	3.6	-10%	
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt= Non Current Borrowings+ Current Borrowings	Total Equity Attributable to owners	0.02	-	-100%	Utilisation of Packing credit facilities
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)	54.65	51.71	6%	
Return on equity ratio (ROE)	Net profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity = (Opening Shareholder's Equity + Closing Shareholder's Equity)/2	0.23	0.18	28%	Increase in profit due to higher sales.
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	1.48	1.59	-7%	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Total sales	Average Trade receivable	3.03	3.46	-12%	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Total Purchases	Average Trade Payables	2.49	2.83	-12%	

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	% of variances	Reason for Variances
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Average Working Capital Working = current assets - current liabilities	1.97	2.32	-15%	
Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from Operations	33.00%	23.00%	43%	Increase in profit due to higher sales and improved margins
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed= Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability (net)	25.00%	21.00%	19%	
EBITDA Ratio	EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization)	Net sales	42.62%	33.37%	28%	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)	5.58%	8.00%	-30%	Parking of surplus funds
2) Commercial Paper	Income generated from investment (A)	Weighted Average Investment (B)	6.87%	8.00%	-14%	
3) Non Convertible Debentures	Income generated from investment (A)	Weighted Average Investment (B)	7.41%	6.00%	24%	

66. TITLE DEEDS OF ALL IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES ARE HELD IN THE NAME OF THE COMPANY, EXCEPT AS FOLLOWS:

In respect of immovable properties of land and buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed asset in Note No. 4 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:

Particulars of the land and building	Gross Block (as at 31.03.2026)	Net Block (as at 31.03.2026)	Gross Block (as at 31.03.2025)	Net Block (as at 31.03.2025)	Tittle 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	2.1	2.8	2.1	Lupin Laboratories Limited	No	From 2001	Refer Note Below

Note - The Lease agreement is 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, 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:

Particulars of the land and building	Gross Block (as at 31.03.2026)	Net Block (as at 31.03.2026)	Gross Block (as at 31.03.2025)	Net Block (as at 31.03.2025)
Building located in Maharashtra	7.5	4.3	7.5	4.4
Land located in Uttarakhand	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

67. DETAILS OF LOANS GIVEN, INVESTMENTS MADE AND GUARANTEE GIVEN COVERED U/S SEC 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.

Name	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	Repayable By	Interest rate	Purpose
Lupin Life Sciences Limited	1,250.0	1,250.0	5 years from disbursement date	8.00%	General Corporate purpose
Lupin Manufacturing Solutions Limited	1,000.0	300.0	1 year from disbursement date	7.05%	General Corporate purpose

B. Corporate guarantees given by the Company

(₹ in million)

Particulars		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Subsidiary Companies :			
a.	Lupin Pharmaceutical Inc, USA	28,680.4	25,852.4
b.	Medquimica Industria Farmaceutica LTDA, Brazil	4,212.2	3,459.4
c.	Lupin Manufacturing Solutions Limited, India	1,500.0	1,000.0
d.	Lupinlife Consumer healthcare Limited, India	500.0	-
e.	Lupin Diagnostics Limited, India	500.0	-
f.	Lupin Life Sciences Limited, India	50.0	50.0
Total		**35,442.6**	**30,361.8**

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

C. Financial guarantees given by the Company

(₹ in million)

Particulars		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Subsidiary Companies:			
a.	Nanomi B.V., Netherlands	6,348.6	5,722.6
Total		**6,348.6**	**5,722.6**

The corporate and financial guarantees issued to overseas subsidiaries are in foreign currency. Increase in amount year-on-year is on account of foreign currency translation.

68. DONATIONS UNDER NOTE 34 INCLUDES DONATIONS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

During the current year the Company has not donated any amount for political purpose for the year ended 31.03.2026 (31.03.2025 to ₹ Nil).

69. 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 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025.

(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 31.03.2026 and 31.03.2025.

(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.

NOTES

Forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(h) The Company has not been declared wilful 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. These transactions are done on an arms length basis following a due approval process.

Further, 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,whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Name of Wholly Owned Subsidiaries	31.03.2026	31.03.2025	Nature of transations	Purpose
Lupinlife Consumer Healthcare Limited, India	9,001.0	-	Equity Investment	For acquisition of business and general corporate purpose
Nanomi B.V., Netherlands	25,380.0	1,673.2	Equity Investment	For acquisition of business and non controlling interest in subsidiary. (31.03.2025 - General Corporate purpose)
Lupin Digital Health Limited, India	500.0	498.1	Equity Investment	General Corporate purpose
Lupin Life Sciences Limited, India	-	250.0	Equity Investment	General Corporate purpose
Lupin Lanka Pvt Limited, Sri Lanka	-	16.8	Equity Investment	General Corporate purpose
Lupin Manufacturing Solutions Limited, India	2,850.0	500.0	Equity Investment (31.03.2025 - Unsecured Optionally Convertible Debenture)	General Corporate purpose
Lupin Diagnostics Limited, India	800.0	1,000.0	Equity Investment (31.03.2025 - Unsecured Optionally Convertible Debenture)	General Corporate purpose

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, Head of IT and API Plus SBU
DIN: 01833346

Amit Kumar Gupta
Company Secretary
ACS - 15754

Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 07, 2026