

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Universal Enterprises Private Limited

Report on Special Purpose Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements of Universal Enterprises Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of Material accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereunder referred to as "Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements"). These Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared for the limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the ultimate holding company, Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS 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 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 audit opinion on the Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements, Board of Directors is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose Ind AS 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 Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose Ind AS 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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.

Other Matters

This report on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements has been issued solely for the limited purpose of consolidation into the financial statements of the ultimate holding company, Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited and is intended solely for the information and use by the managements of the Company and the Ultimate Holding Company. It should not be used for any other purpose or provided to other parties.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

per Amit Singh
Partner
Membership Number: 408869
UDIN: 24408869BKBTPW7524
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 20, 2024

UNIVERSAL ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

₹ in Thousand

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Right of use assets	16	2,911.3	2,948.2
(b) Income tax assets (net)	3	29.3	29.3
Total non-current assets		2,940.6	2,977.5
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	4	337.5	67.5
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	4,655.0	4,938.5
(b) Other current assets	6	208.3	208.3
Total current assets		5,200.8	5,214.3
TOTAL ASSETS		8,141.4	8,191.8
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	7	4,500.0	4,500.0
(b) Other equity	8	485.8	545.8
Total equity		4,985.8	5,045.8
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	9	3,134.8	3,126.4
Total non-current liabilities		3,134.8	3,126.4
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	14		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		20.8	19.6
Total current liabilities		20.8	19.6
Total liabilities		3,155.6	3,146.0
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		8,141.4	8,191.8

Summary of material accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Universal Enterprises Private Limited
per Amit Singh

Partner

Membership no. 408869

Mumbai, May 20, 2024

Sudhir V Valia

Director

DIN : 00005561

Mumbai, May 20, 2024

Rakeshchandra J. Sinha

Director

DIN : 07340998

Mumbai, May 20, 2024

UNIVERSAL ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

₹ in Thousand

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(I) Income			
Other income	10	301.2	302.6
Total income		301.2	302.6
(II) Expenses			
Depreciation expense	16	36.9	36.9
Finance costs	11	258.4	257.6
Other expenses	12	65.9	64.7
Total expenses		361.2	359.2
(III) Loss before tax		(60.0)	(56.6)
(IV) Tax expense		-	-
(V) Loss for the year		(60.0)	(56.6)
(VI) Other comprehensive income		-	-
(VII) Total comprehensive loss for the year		(60.0)	(56.6)
Loss per equity share			
Basic and Diluted (₹) (face value per equity share - ₹ 10/-)	13	(0.13)	(0.13)

Summary of material accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Universal Enterprises Private Limited**per Amit Singh**

Partner

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Mumbai, May 20, 2024

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UNIVERSAL ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

₹ in Thousand

	Equity share capital	Other Equity		Total
		Reserve and surplus		
		Retained earnings		
Balance as at March 31, 2022	4,500.0	602.4	5,102.4	
Loss for the year	-	(56.6)	(56.6)	
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(56.6)	(56.6)	
Balance as at March 31, 2023	4,500.0	545.8	5,045.8	
Loss for the year	-	(60.0)	(60.0)	
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(60.0)	(60.0)	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	4,500.0	485.8	4,985.8	

Summary of material accounting policies (refer note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Universal Enterprises Private Limited

per Amit Singh

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UNIVERSAL ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

₹ in Thousand

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Loss before tax	(60.0)	(56.6)
Adjustments for :		
Finance costs	258.4	257.6
Depreciation expense	36.9	36.9
Operating profit before working capital changes	235.3	237.9
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	1.2	1.9
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(270.0)	(67.5)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	-	-
Cash generated from in operations	(33.5)	172.3
Income tax paid (Net of refund)	-	22.5
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)	(33.5)	194.8
B. Cash flow from investment activities:	-	-
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities:	-	-
Repayment towards lease liabilities	(250.0)	(250.0)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	(250.0)	(250.0)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(283.5)	(55.2)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	4,938.5	4,993.7
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	4,655.0	4,938.5

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents comprises of (refer note 4)		
Balances with banks in current account	4,655.0	4,938.5
Cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flow	4,655.0	4,938.5

Summary of material accounting policies (refer note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Universal Enterprises Private Limited

per **Amit Singh**

Partner

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Mumbai, May 20, 2024

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DIN : 07340998

Mumbai, May 20, 2024

UNIVERSAL ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

1. General Information

Universal Enterprises Private Limited is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The Registered office of the Company plazor stadium road, gangtok- 737101, East Sikkim. The Company is incorporated under company's act (Sikkim) 1961 with object of manufacturing and other ancillary activity. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited

The Financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 20, 2024

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Company has prepared financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The Company is incorporated under the Company's Act (Sikkim), 1961. The Company prepares and presents these financial statements for the purpose of its consolidation into the financial statements of its ultimate holding company, Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited. Accordingly, these special purpose financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, (as amended), prescribed under the Indian Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

The financial statements are presented in ₹ and all values are rounded to the nearest Million (₹ 000) upto one decimal, except when otherwise indicated.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

A. 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.

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.

B. 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 liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

C. Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term, as follows:

- Leasehold land 99 years

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments).

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

D. Income tax

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in OCI or directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in OCI or directly in equity respectively. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

E. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liability is 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.

F. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an 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.

UNIVERSAL ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

3 INCOME TAX ASSETS (NET) (NON-CURRENT)

₹ in Thousand

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Advance income tax	29.3	29.3
	29.3	29.3

4 Trade receivables

₹ in Thousand

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Receivable from related party (refer note 18)	337.5	67.5
	337.5	67.5

5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

₹ in Thousand

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	4,655.0	4,938.5
	4,655.0	4,938.5

6 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

₹ in Thousand

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured considered good		
Prepaid expenses	208.3	208.3
	208.3	208.3

7 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	₹ in Thousand	Number of shares	₹ in Thousand
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	2,000,000	20,000.0	2,000,000	20,000.0
	2,000,000	20,000.0	2,000,000	20,000.0
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	450,000	4,500.0	450,000	4,500.0
	450,000	4,500.0	450,000	4,500.0

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

	Year ended March 31, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	₹ in Thousand	Number of shares	₹ in Thousand
Opening balance	450,000	4,500.0	450,000	4,500.0
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	450,000	4,500.0	450,000	4,500.0

b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% in the Company and shares held by promoter

Name of equity shareholders	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited (Holding Company)	450,000	100%	450,000	100%

c) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend if proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except for interim dividend.

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

d) Shares reserved for issue under options

There are no shares reserved for issue under options.

e) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

The Company has not issued any bonus shares / shares for consideration other than cash / bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date. Hence, disclosures regarding aggregate number of bonus shares issued for consideration other than cash is not applicable.

8 OTHER EQUITY

₹ in Thousand

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Reserves and surplus		
Retained earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	545.8	602.4
Loss for the year	(60.0)	(56.6)
	485.8	545.8

9 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (NON-CURRENT)

₹ in Thousand

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Lease Liabilities (refer note 15)	3,134.8	3,126.4
	3,134.8	3,126.4

10 OTHER INCOME

₹ in Thousand

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest income	1.2	2.6
Lease rental from related party (refer note 15)	300.0	300.0
	301.2	302.6

11 FINANCE COST

₹ in Thousand

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 15)	258.4	257.6
	258.4	257.6

12 OTHER EXPENSES

₹ in Thousand

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Rate and taxes	45.0	45.0
Payment to auditor - for statutory audit	20.9	19.7
	65.9	64.7

13 LOSS PER EQUITY SHARE

₹ in Thousand

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Loss attributed to equity share holders ₹	(60.0)	(56.6)
Number of equity shares (of Rs.10/- each)	450,000	450,000
Loss per share – Basic and Diluted ₹	(0.13)	(0.13)

14 TRADE PAYABLE

DISCLOSURES UNDER THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006

The information regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The Company has not received any memorandum (as required to be filed by the suppliers with notified authority under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006) from vendor claiming the status as micro or small enterprise, hence no disclosures have been made. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Trade payables ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

₹ in Thousand

	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2024
Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding dues of other than micro and small enterprises	20.8	-	-	-	-	20.8
Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20.8	-	-	-	-	20.8

₹ in Thousand

	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2023
Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding dues of other than micro and small enterprises	19.6	-	-	-	-	19.6
Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19.6	-	-	-	-	19.6

15 RATIOS

Ratios and Formulae	Remarks	As at	As at	Variance
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
Current ratio = (Current assets) / (Current liabilities)		250.04	266.04	-6.01%
Debt equity ratio		-	-	-
Debt service coverage ratio		-	-	-
Inventory turnover ratio		-	-	-
Trade receivables turnover ratio in no. of days		-	-	-
Trade payable turnover ratio in no. of days		-	-	-
Net capital turnover ratio		-	-	-
Net profit ratio (%)		-	-	-
Return on capital employed (%) = Net Profit/(loss) after tax / (Total assets - total liabilities - intangible assets - intangible assets under development - Goodwill + Long term borrowings + Short term borrowings + Lease liabilities)		-0.74%	-0.69%	6.71%
Return on investment		-	-	-
Return on equity ratio (%) = Net profit/(loss) after tax / Equity share capital		-1.33%	-1.26%	-6.03%

16 LEASES

a) Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contract for land. Lease term is for 33 years with renewal option with the Company for two consecutive term of 33 years. As at March 31, 2024 the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option and hence, lease term is considered as 99 years.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

₹ in Thousand

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Right-of-use assets		
Opening Balance	2,948.2	2,985.1
Addition during the year	-	-
Depreciation expense	36.9	36.9
Closing balance	2,911.3	2,948.2

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

₹ in Thousand

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Lease liabilities		
Opening Balance	3,126.4	3,118.8
Addition during the year	-	-
Accretion of interest	258.4	257.6
Payments	250.0	250.0
Closing balance	3,134.8	3,126.4

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

₹ in Thousand

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Lease liabilities - Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cashflows		
Not later than one year	250.0	250.0
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,000.0	1,000.0
Later than five years	21,057.5	21,307.5

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 8.6%.

The following are the amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

₹ in Thousand

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	36.9	36.9
Interest expense on lease liabilities	258.4	257.6
Total amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	295.3	294.5

b) Company as a lessor

The Company has entered into sub-lease agreement for the above leasehold land. Rental income recognised by the Company during the year is Rs. 300 Thousand (March 31, 2023: Rs. 300 Thousand).

17 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company does not have any reportable segment.

18 CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

₹ in Thousand

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		
	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost
Financial assets			
Trade receivables			337.5
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,655.0
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	20.8
Lease liabilities	-	-	3,134.8

₹ in Thousand

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		
	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost
Financial assets			
Trade receivables			67.5
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,938.5
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	19.6
Lease liabilities	-	-	3,126.4

19 Financial assets for which loss allowances is measured using the expected credit loss method

₹ in Thousand

Trade receivables ageing	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2024
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	337.5	-	-	-	337.5
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	337.5	-	-	-	337.5

₹ in Thousand

Trade receivables ageing	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2023
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	67.5	-	-	-	67.5
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	67.5	-	-	-	67.5

20 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES AS PER ANNEXURE "A"

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities :

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2024
Trade payables	20.8	-	-	20.8
Lease liabilities	-	-	3,134.8	3,134.8
	20.8	-	3,134.8	3,155.6

₹ in Thousand

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payables	19.6	-	-	19.6
Lease liabilities	-	-	3,126.4	3,126.4
	19.6	-	3,126.4	3,146.0

Market risk

The Company does not have any market risk such as foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk.

22 OTHER MATTERS

- a No proceeding have been initiated or pending against the Company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the Rules made thereunder.
- b The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- c The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year
- d 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.
- e The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)
- f The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets.
- g The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- h 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 or entity, 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.
- i No funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, 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
- j On March 1, 2023, the Parent Company "Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited" disclosed an information security incident that impacted some of the Parent Company's IT assets. The Parent Company promptly took steps to contain and remediate the impact of the information security incident, including employing appropriate containment protocols to mitigate the threat, employing enhanced security measures and utilizing global cyber security experts to ensure the integrity of the Parent Company's IT systems' infrastructure and data. As part of the containment measures, the Parent Company proactively isolated its network and initiated recovery procedures. As a result of these measures, certain business operations were also impacted.

The Parent Company has since strengthened its cybersecurity infrastructure and implemented improvements to its cyber and data security systems to safeguard against such risks in the future. The Parent Company is also implementing certain long-term measures to augment its security controls systems across the organization. The Parent Company worked with legal counsel across relevant jurisdictions to notify applicable regulatory and data protection authorities, where considered required, and the Parent Company believes there is no material legal non-compliance by the Parent Company on account of the information security incident. The Parent Company believes that all known impacts on its financial statements on account of this incident have been considered.

- 23** Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified, whenever necessary, to conform to this year's classification

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration no: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Universal Enterprises Private Limited

per Amit Singh

Partner

Membership No. 408869

Mumbai, May 20, 2024

Sudhir V Valia

Director

DIN : 00005561

Mumbai, May 20, 2024

Rakeshchandra J. Sinha

Director

DIN : 07340998

Mumbai, May 20, 2024

UNIVERSAL ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024****ANNEXURE - A****Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures':****A) Names of related parties and description of relationship****i) Parent entity:**

Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited

ii) Key Management Personnel

Mr. Sudhir V. Valia Director

Mr. Sailesh T. Desai (upto March 31, 2024) Director

Mr. Rakeshchandra J. Sinha (w.e.f. March 29, 2024) Director

B) Transaction with related parties:

₹ in Thousand

Type of Transaction	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Lease rental income Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited	300.0	300.0

C) Balances with related parties:

₹ in Thousand

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance Outstanding (receivable) Sun Pharma Laboratories Limited	337.5	67.5

D) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on an arm's length basis. Outstanding trade balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.