

**Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss,
Statement of Cash Flows and Notes of**

Indegene Europe LLC

For the year ended 31 March 2026

Indegene Europe LLC
Balance Sheet
(All amounts in Swiss franc)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Assets			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	4	122,671	220,382
Cash and cash equivalents	5	370,432	244,384
Other financial assets	6	17,372	16,089
Total current assets		510,475	480,855
Total assets		510,475	480,855
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	50,000	50,000
Other equity	8	301,656	243,432
Total equity		351,656	293,432
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	9		
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,391	17,619
Other financial liabilities	10	68,637	62,845
Other current liabilities	11	37,567	55,328
Provisions	12	28,686	39,795
Current tax liabilities (net)		21,538	11,836
Total current liabilities		158,819	187,424
Total liabilities		158,819	187,424
Total equity and liabilities		510,475	480,855

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indegene Europe LLC

Sd/-
Dr. Sanjay S Parikh
Director

Date: 09 July 2026

Indegene Europe LLC
Statement of Profit and Loss
(All amounts in Swiss franc)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	13	1,279,497	1,645,009
Other income (net)	14	7,617	-
Total income		1,287,114	1,645,009
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	15	1,072,323	1,387,664
Finance costs	16	135	360
Other expenses	17	142,232	163,871
Total expenses		1,214,690	1,551,895
Profit before tax		72,424	93,114
Tax expense		14,200	29,415
Profit for the year		58,224	63,699
Other comprehensive income for year (net of tax)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		58,224	63,699

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indegene Europe LLC

Sd/-
Dr. Sanjay S Parikh
Director

Date: 09 July 2026

Indegene Europe LLC
Statement of Cash Flows
(All amounts in Swiss franc)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax for the year	72,424	93,114
Adjustments for:		
Share based payment expense	6,486	(19,524)
Operating profit before working capital changes	78,910	73,590
Movement in working capital:		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	97,711	80,829
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	(1,283)	(9,131)
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets	1	-
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	(15,228)	14,657
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(694)	(62,434)
Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	(28,869)	35,991
Cash generated from operating activities	130,547	133,502
Net income tax (paid)	(4,499)	(13,811)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities (A)	126,049	119,691
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-	-
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	126,048	119,691
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	244,384	124,693
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	370,432	244,384

Notes:-

1. Cash and cash equivalents include

Balances with bank
- Current account

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
370,432	244,384
370,432	244,384

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indegene Europe LLC

Sd/-
Dr. Sanjay S Parikh
Director

Date: 09 July 2026

Indegene Europe LLC
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts in Swiss franc)

1. Corporate Information

Indegene Europe LLC ("Indegene Europe" or "the Company") was incorporated on 02 October 2012.

Indegene Europe is engaged in providing services in the area of lifesciences.

Indegene Europe was a subsidiary of Indegene Limited (formerly Indegene Private Limited)] till 31 October 2023, post which, it was acquired 100% by Indegene Ireland Limited by entering into a definitive agreement.

2. Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

(i). Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial information of the Company comprise Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, the summary of material accounting policies and explanatory notes.

The financial information of the Company has been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time), presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the Financial Statements and other relevant provisions of the Act. These financial statements are prepared for inclusion in the annual report of the Parent Company (Indegene Limited) under the requirements of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company in the preparation of Financial Statements.

The preparation of Financial Statements requires the use of certain critical accounting judgements and estimates. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to Financial Statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in Note (iv).

(ii). Functional and presentation currency

Financial Statements are presented in Swiss Franc ("CHF"), which is also the functional currency of the Company, except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated.

(iii). Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items which have been measured at fair value as required by the relevant Ind AS:-

- a) Derivative financial instruments;
- b) Financial instruments classified as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through profit or loss;
- c) Defined benefits assets/ (liability)
- d) Share based payments

(iv). Use of estimates or judgement

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

i. Revenue recognition: The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product and services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables. Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract and to ascribe the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation. The Company also exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Further, the Company also considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risk and rewards to the customer and acceptance of delivery by the customer.

ii. Income taxes: The major tax jurisdiction for the Company is Switzerland. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. The tax assessments can be lengthy and complex issues and could take inordinate amount of time before they are resolved. The Company considers all these complexities while estimating income taxes, however, there could be an unfavourable resolution of such issues.

iii. Deferred taxes: Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax assets and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

3. Material accounting policies

3.1. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign operations

All transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency using the prevailing exchange rates on the date of such transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. All non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. All foreign currency differences are generally recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except for non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency and measured based on historical cost, as they are not translated.

3.2. 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 instruments in the form of financial assets and financial liabilities are generally presented separately. Financial instruments are recognized on the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into following categories:

- Financial assets carried at amortised cost
- Financial assets measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL),

Financial assets primarily comprise trade receivables, loan and receivables, cash and bank balances, marketable securities and investments.

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it meets both the following criteria:

- (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset to collect contractual cash flows, and
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on a specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if it meets both the following criteria:

- (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. For equity investments elected to be measured at FVTOCI, all fair value changes in the instruments, excluding dividends, are recognised in OCI and are never recycled to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of the instrument. Interest income earned on FVTOCI instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which does not meet the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria is measured as FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses on re-measurement recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. The gain or loss on disposal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Interest income earned on FVTPL instruments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities primarily include trade payables, liabilities to banks, derivative financial liabilities and other liabilities.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent considerations recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at FVTPL. For trade and other payables, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a borrowing for the proceeds received.

A financial liability (or a part of financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset with the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet only if there is a current enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and an intent to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Impairment

(a) Financial assets

Ind AS 109 requires the Company to record expected credit losses on all of its financial assets which are debt securities, loans and receivables, either on a 12-month or life time expected credit losses. The Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivable with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, ECL are measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL, unless there is a significant increase in the credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date.

Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

3.3. Equity

The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided. Qualifying transaction costs incurred in anticipation of an issuance of equity instruments is deferred on statement of assets and liabilities until the equity instrument is recognized. Deferred costs are subsequently reclassified as a deduction from equity when the equity instruments are recognized.

3.4. Employee benefits

(i) Post-employment benefits

Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Since the Company does not have rights to defer the leave availment by the employees, the entire obligation has been classified as 'current liabilities' under 'short-term provisions'.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(ii) Other long term 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 future periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by employee.

3.5. Provisions

A provision is recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

3.6. Revenue

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

The company earns revenue by providing medical, technical support services, customer access services and post-sales support services to Indegene Limited Group entities. Revenue from services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and is billed on a cost plus model as per the terms of the agreement between the Company and Indegene

The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered.

A. Time and materials contracts

Revenues and costs relating to time and materials are recognized as the related services are rendered.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

3.7. Finance cost

Finance costs comprises of bank charges.

3.8. Income tax

Tax expense comprise current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax is 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.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, 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 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

3.9. Determination of fair values

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 considers 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.

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized 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 Company 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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices), and
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on unobservable data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

3.10. Contingent liability and asset

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

3.11. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3.12. Current versus non-current classification

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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or
- Cash or cash equivalents 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 or due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- 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 realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified period of twelve months as its operating cycle.

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Indegene Europe LLC
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts in Swiss franc)

4	Trade receivables	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Billed		
	Unsecured, considered good	122,671	220,382
	Total	122,671	220,382
5	Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Balance with banks:		
	In current accounts	370,432	244,384
	Total	370,432	244,384
6	Other current assets	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Prepaid expense	17,372	16,089
	Total	17,372	16,089
7	Share capital	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Authorised, issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
	1000 shares of CHF 50 each	50,000	50,000
	Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	50,000	50,000
8	Other equity	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Retained earnings		
	Balance at beginning of year	243,432	175,966
	Profit for the year	58,224	67,466
	Balance at the end of the year	301,656	243,432
	Total other equity	301,656	243,432
9	Trade payables	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,391	17,619
	Total	2,391	17,619
10	Other financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Current		
	Accrued compensation to employees	67,871	60,916
	Other payables to related parties	765	1,930
	Total	68,637	62,845

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Indegene Europe LLC
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
(All amounts in Swiss franc)

11 Other current liabilities	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Statutory liabilities	37,567	55,328
Total	37,567	55,328
12 Provisions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Provision for employee compensated absences	28,686	39,795
	28,686	39,795
13 Revenue from operations	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue from services	1,279,497	1,645,009
Total	1,279,497	1,645,009
14 Other income	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Provision no longer required	7,617	-
	7,617	-
15 Employee benefit expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries and other benefits	1,054,575	1,391,852
Equity settled share-based payments	6,486	(19,524)
Staff Welfare	11,262	15,336
Total	1,072,323	1,387,664
16 Finance costs	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Bank and other incidental charges	135	360
Total	135	360
17 Other Expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Travel and lodging expenses	102,600	97,410
Other professional services	3,302	41,684
Insurance- general	12,779	21,116
Conference and seminar expenses	10,487	-
Marketing expenses	8,341	-
Miscellaneous	4,723	3,660
Total	142,232	163,871

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