IFRS Reporting Pack	
Entity:	Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH
Country:	Austria
Year:	March 31, 2024
Local Currency	EUR
Currency	EUR
Prepared by	Deepak Chavan , Andreas Federl
Reviewed by	

Reporting Period	March 31, 2024
Comparative Period BS	March 31, 2023
Comparative Period P&L	March 31, 2023

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH

Statement of Financial Position	Sch	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
		EUR	EUR
ASSETS		IFRS	IFRS
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	A	15.736	-
Restricted cash	B	-	-
Trade receivables	C	-	-
Inventories	D	-	-
Other short-term financial assets	E	-	-
Other current assets	F	519	-
Total current assets		*16.255*	-
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	G	-	-
Other Intangible Assets	H	-	-
Right of Use Assets	X	-	-
Goodwill	I	-	-
Non-current tax assets	J	-	-
Deferred tax assets	K	-	-
Restricted cash	D	-	-
Long term financial assets	L	-	-
Total non - current assets		-	-
Total assets		**16.255**	-
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	M	-	-
Current tax liabilities	N	-	-
Short-term borrowings	O	-	-
Current portion of long term borrowings	P	-	-
Other liabilities	Q	-	-
Lease libaility current	Y	-	-
Short-term financial liabilities	R	14.091	-
Provisions	S	-	-
Total current liabilities		***14.091***	-
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	T	-	-
Other liabilities	U	-	-
Long-term financial liablities	V	-	-
Lease liability non-current	Z	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	K	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		14.091	-
Stockholders' equity			
Share capital	W	17.500	-
Merger consideration, pending allotment			
Share Premium		-	-
Stock compensation reserve		-	-
Statutory reserve		-	-
Currency translation reserve		-	-
Retained earnings		(15.335)	-
Non Controlling Interest		-	-
Total stockholders' equity		***2.165***	-
Total equity and liabilities		**16.255**	-

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH

Statement of Comprehensive Income	Sch	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
		EUR	EUR
INCOME		IFRS	IFRS
Operating Revenue	X	-	-
Other income	Y	-	-
Total		-	-
Materials consumed	Z	-	-
Changes in inventories of FG and WIP		-	-
Purchase of Traded Goods		-	-
Employee benefit expenses	AA	1.743	-
Other expenses	AB	13.093	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	AC	-	-
Total		14.835	-
Operating profit		(14.835)	-
Finance costs	AD	-	-
Finance income	AE	0	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(14.835)	-
Current tax expenses	AF	500	-
Deferred tax expenses	AF	-	-
Total Tax expenses		500	-
Profit/(Loss) after tax from continuing operations		(15.335)	-

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH

Particulars	31. Mrz 24	Local currency 31. Mrz 23		INR in Mn 31. Mrz 24	INR in Mn 31. Mrz 23
(A) CASH INFLOW / (OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit before tax	(14.835)	-		(1)	-
				-	-
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by operating activities:				-	-
				-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-		-	-
Employee share based compensation	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Interest expense				-	-
- Interest expense - Intercompany	-	-		-	-
- Interest expense - Other than Intercompany	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Interest income				-	-
- Interest income - Intercompany	(0)	-		(0)	-
- Interest income - Other than Intercompany	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Divident Income	-	-		-	-
(Profit)/Loss on sale of fixed assets	-	-		-	-
(Profit)/Loss on sale of enterprise	-	-		-	-
(Profit)/Loss on sale of investments	-	-		-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-		-	-
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	-		-	-
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**(14.835)**	-		**(1)**	-
				-	-
				-	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				-	-
				-	-
- (Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables				-	-
- (Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables - Intercompany	-	-		-	-
- (Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables - Other than Intercompany	-	-		-	-
				-	-
- (Increase)/ Decrease in other assets and short term fin Assets				-	-
- (Increase) / Decrease in other assets and short term fin Assets - Intercompany				-	-
- (Increase) / Decrease in other assets and short ther fin Assets- Other than Intercompany	(519)	-		(0)	-
				-	-
-(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	-	-		-	-
				-	-
- Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables				-	-
- (Increase) / Decrease in trade payables - Intercompany	-	-		-	-
- (Increase) / Decrease in trade payables - Other than Intercompany	-	-		-	-
				-	-
- Increase/ (Decrease) in other liablities and other financial liabilities				-	-
- (Increase) / Decrease in other liabilities and other financial liabilities - Intercompany	-	-		-	-
- (Increase) / Decrease in other liabilities and other financial liabilities- Other than Intercompany	14.091	-		1	-
				-	-
				-	-
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities	**13.572**	-		**1**	-
- Income taxes paid	(500)	-		(0)	-
Net cash from operating activities	**(1.764)**	-		**(0)**	-
				-	-
(B) CASH INFLOW / (OUTFLOW) FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				-	-
				-	-
Restricted Cash	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Interest received				-	-
- Interest received - Intercompany	0	-		0	-
- Interest received - Other than Intercompany	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Dividend received	-	-		-	-
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	-		-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	-			-	-
Sale of Investment in Subsidiary				-	-
Long Term Financial Assets	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Loans and advances to subsidiaries/enterprise	-	-		-	(0)
Share application money paid	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**0**	-		**0**	**(0)**
				-	-
(C) CASH INFLOW / (OUTFLOW) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				-	-
				-	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings				-	-
- Proceeds from long term borrowings - Intercompany	-	-		-	-
- Proceeds from long term borrowings - Other than Intercompany	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Repayments of long term borrowings				-	-
- Repayments of long term borrowings - Intercompany	-	-		-	-
- Repayments of long term borrowings - Other than Intercompany	-	-		-	-
Payment of principle amount of lease liability	-	-		-	-
Payment of interest amount of lease liability	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Proceeds from short term borrowings				-	-
- Proceeds from short term borrowings - Other than Intercompany	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Repayments of short term borrowings				-	-
- Repayments of short term borrowings - Other than Intercompany	-	-		-	-
				-	-

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Proceeds/ (Repayment) of working capital facilities	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Interest paid				-	-
- Interest paid - Intercompany	-	-		-	-
- Interest paid - Other than Intercompany	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Proceeds from fresh issue of				-	-
- Share capital including securities premium (net of issue expenses)	17.500	-		2	-
				-	-
Transaction with non-controlling interest				-	-
Stock compensation expenses	-	-		-	-
Dividend paid (including tax on dividend)	-	-		-	-
				-	-
Net cash from financing activities	**17.500**	**-**		**2**	-
				-	-
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash				(1)	
				-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**15.736**	**-**		**0**	**(0)**
				-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents acquired on Merger				-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**15.736**	-		**0**	**(0)**
				-	-
				-	-
As per Balance sheet	15.736	-		1	-
	-	-		1	0

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH

Statement of Financial Position	Sch	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	Deviation	Deviation	Commentary
		EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	
ASSETS		IFRS	IFRS			
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	A	15.736	-	15.736	#DIV/0!	
Restricted cash	B	-	-	-		
Trade receivables	C	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
Inventories	D	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
Other short-term financial assets	E	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
Other current assets	F	519	-	519	#DIV/0!	
Total current assets		***16.255***	-	***16.255***	***#DIV/0!***	
Non current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	G	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
Other Intangible Assets	H	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
Right of Use Assets	X	-	-	-		
Goodwill	I	-	-			
Non-current tax assets	J	-	-			
Deferred tax assets	K	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
Restricted cash	D	-	-			
Long term financial assets	L	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
Total non - current assets		-	-	-	***#DIV/0!***	
Total assets		**16.255**	-	**16.255**	**#DIV/0!**	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities						
Trade payables	M	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
Current tax liabilities	N	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
Short-term borrowings	O	-	-			
Current portion of long term borrowings	P	-	-			
Other liabilities	Q	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
Lease libaility current	Y	-	-	-		
Short-term financial liabilities	R	14.091	-	14.091	#DIV/0!	Accruals for Annual Closing and Accounting.
Provisions	S	-	-			
Total current liabilities		***14.091***	-	***14.091***	***#DIV/0!***	
Non-current liabilities						
Long-term borrowings	T	-	-			
Other liabilities	U	-	-			
Long-term financial liablities	V	-	-			
Lease liability non-current	Z	-	-	-		
Deferred tax liabilities	K	-	-	-		
Total non-current liabilities		-	-	-		
Total liabilities		14.091	-	14.091	#DIV/0!	
Stockholders' equity						
Share capital	W	17.500	-	17.500	#DIV/0!	Payment of share capital by Glenmark Holding S.A.
Merger consideration, pending allotment						
Share Premium		-	-			
Stock compensation reserve		-	-			
Statutory reserve		-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
Currency translation reserve		-	-			
Retained earnings		(15.335)	-	(15.335)	#DIV/0!	
Non Controlling Interest		-	-	-		
Total stockholders' equity		***2.165***	-	***2.165***	***#DIV/0!***	
Total equity and liabilities		**16.255**	-	**2.165**	**#DIV/0!**	

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH

Statement of Comprehensive Income	Sch	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	Deviation	Commentary
		EUR	EUR		
INCOME		IFRS	IFRS		
Operating Revenue	X	-	-	-	
Other income	Y	-	-	-	
Total		-	-	-	
Materials consumed	Z	-	-	-	
Changes in inventories of FG and WIP		-	-	-	
Purchase of Traded Goods		-	-	-	
Employee benefit expenses	AA	1.743	-	1.743	Part Time salary for legally necessary MD.
Other expenses	AB	13.093	-	13.093	Accounting and Closing Expenses.
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	AC	-	-	-	
Total		14.835	-	14.835	
Operating profit		(14.835)	-	(14.835)	
Finance costs	AD	-	-	-	
Finance income	AI	0	-	0	
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(14.835)	-	(14.835)	
Current tax expenses	AF	500	-	500	Mandatory minimum corporate tax.
Deferred tax expenses	AF	-	-	-	
Total Tax expenses		500	-	500	
Profit/(Loss) after tax from continuing operations		(15.335)	-	(15.335)	

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH

Schedule - X

X **Income from operations**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
Sale of goods and out licensing of Intangible assets	-	-	-
other operating revenue	-	-	-
Income from services	-	-	-
	-	-	-

Schedule - Y

Y **Other income**

Other income is summarised as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
Dividend on short term investments			
Profit on sale of short term investments	-	-	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	-	-
Exchange Gain	-	-	-
Profit on Sale of Business	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

Schedule - Z

Z **Material Consumed**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
Consumption of Raw Material	-	-	-
Consumption of Packing Material	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

Schedule - Z

Z **Changes in Inventory of FG and WIP**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
Changes in Inventory of FG and WIP	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

Schedule - Z

Z **Purchase of Traded Goods**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
Purchase of Traded Goods	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

Schedule - AA

AA **Employee benefit expenses**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
Salaries and bonus	1.743	-	-
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	-	-	-
Staff welfare expenses	-	-	-
Retirement benefits	-	-	-
Total	1.743	-	-

Schedule - AB

AB **Other Expenses**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
Power, Fuel and Water charges			
Rent, Rates & Taxes	-	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases	-		
Expense relating to leases of low value assets	-		
Sales Promotion Expenses	-		
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-		
Travelling expenses	-		
Auditors remuneration	-		
Freight Outward	-		
Insurance	-		
Repairs and Maintenance	-		
Telephone expenses	-		
Other Manufacturing Expenses	-		
Other Employee benefits	-		
Product Registration Expenses	-		
Legal & Professional fees	13.056		
Car Rent & Fuel	-		
Other operating expenses	-		
Test and Trials expenses	-		
Foreign Exchange loss	-		
Conference Expensed	-		
Printing & Stationery	-		
Subscription	-		
Postage & Telegram	-		
Electricity Charges	-		
Recruitment	-		
Labour Charges	-		
Regulatory Exp	-		
New Product Introdu Exp	-		
Consumable R&D	-		
Consumption of stores and spares	-		
Commission on Sales	-		
Loss on Sale of Assets	-		
Bank Charges	37		
Selling & Marketing Exp	-		
Total	13.093	-	-

Schedule - AC

AC **Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	-	-	-
	-	-	-

Schedule - AD

AD **Finance income**

Finance income is analysed as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
Interest income on			
Inter company balances	0,12	-	-
Interest Income on Fixed Deposits	-	-	-
Other Interest income	-	-	-
Total	0	-	-

Schedule - AE

AE **Finance costs**

Finance costs is analysed as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
- Interest expense on short term borrowings			
Term loans	-	-	-
Cash credit	-	-	-
Interest Expense - Inter company	-	-	-
Interest Expense - Others	-	-	-
Other Financial Expenses	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

Schedule - AF

AF **Income tax (expense)/credit**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
Current income tax	500	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-	-
Prior period income tax	-	-	-
Total	500	-	-

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH

A Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include the components as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Cash on hand	-	-
Cash in current accounts	15.736	-
Cash in deposit accounts	-	-
Mutual fund deposit in liquid money market	-	-
Fund-in-transit	-	-
Total	**15.736**	**-**

B Restricted Cash

Restricted cash comprise the following;

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Current		
Dividend Account	-	-
Time Deposits	-	-
Total	-	-
Non-current		
Time deposits	-	-
Total	-	-

C Trade receivables [other receivables can be merged here, if material]

The carrying amount of trade receivables are analysed as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Accounts receivables	-	-
Inter company receivables	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Net trade receivables	-	-

D Inventories

Inventories recognised in the statement of financial position can be analysed as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Raw Materials	-	-
Packing Material	-	-
Semi-Finished Goods	-	-
Finished Goods	-	-

Work-in-Process	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	-	-

E **Short term financial assets**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Other receivables	-	-
Short term deposits	-	-
Total	-	-

F **Other current assets**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Input taxes receivables	519	-
Advance to Vendors	-	-
Prepayment and other advances	-	-
Export incentives	-	-
Total	519	-

G **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Gross Block	-	-
less: Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Net Block	-	-
Capital work in progress	-	-
Total	-	-

H **Other Intangible assets**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Gross Block	-	-
less: Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Net Block	-	-
Capital work in progress	-	-
Total	-	-

I **Goodwill**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
opening balance	-	-
Acquired through business combination	-	-
Impairment loss recognised	-	-
Effect of translation adjustments	-	-
closing balance	-	-

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

J Non-current tax assets

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Advance tax	-	-
Total	-	-

L Long term financial assets

Long term financial assets comprise of the following:

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Held-to-maturity financial assets		
Security deposits assets	-	-
Bonds	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Investments in listed and unlisted securities	-	-
Others	-	-
Long-term inter company loan	-	-
Investments in Subsidiaries		
Total	-	-

M Trade payables

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Sundry creditors	-	-
Inter Company creditors	-	-
Acceptances	-	-
Total	-	-

N Current tax liabilities

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Provision for Wealth Tax	-	-
Provision for Tax	-	-
Total	-	-

O Short-term borrowings

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Short-term borrwings	-	-
Working capital facilites	-	-
Total	-	-

P Current portion of borrowings

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Current portion of long-term borrowings	-	-

Inter Company loan	-	-
Total	-	-

Q Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities are summarized as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Advances received from customer	-	-
Income received in advance	-	-
Statutory dues	-	-
Share Application Money	-	-
Total	-	-

R Short-term financial liabilities

Other current liabilities are summarized as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Employee dues	-	-
	-	-
Accrued Expenses	14.091	-
Interest accrued but not due	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	14.091	-

S Provisions

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Provision for compensated absences	-	-
Others	-	-
Provision for Employee benefits	-	-
Total	-	-

T Long Term Borrowing

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Notes payable	-	-
Term loan from banks	-	-
Inter company loan	-	-
Total	-	-

U Other liabilities (Non-Current)

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Other liablilites	-	-
Total	-	-

V Long term financial liabilities

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Security Deposits	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-

Initialled for Identification

W **Equity**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Equity attributable to owners of the parent:		
Share capital	17.500	-
Add- Share issued during the year		
	17.500	-
Share application money	-	-
Share Premium	-	-
Stock compensation reserve	-	-
Statutory Reserve		
Capital redemption reserve	-	-
Capital reserve	-	-
Amalgamation reserve	-	-
Currency translation reserve	-	-
Reserve & Surplus	-	-
Retained earnings		
Profit & Loss balance	-	-
Addition during the period	(15.335)	-
Current period profit	-	-
Exchnage Fluctuation Reserve	-	-
Components of Defined Employee benefit cost	-	-
Transfer to General reserve	-	-
General reserve	-	-
	(15.335)	-
Non Controlling Interest		
Total Equity	2.165	-

X **Right of Use assets**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Gross Block	-	-
less: Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Net Block	-	-
Capital work in progress	-	-
Total	-	-

Y **Lease liability current**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Lease liability - short-term	-	-
Total	-	-

Z **Lease liability non-current**

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023

Initialled for Identification

	EUR	EUR
	IFRS	IFRS
Lease liability - long-term	-	-
Total	-	-

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH
Statement of Changes in Equity

EUR

	Share Capital	APIC/Share Premium	Available for-sale financial assets	Retain earnings	Reserves & Surplus	Revaluation reserve	Currency translation reserve	Total attributable to owners of parent	Total equity
Balance as at April 1, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends									
Issue of share capital									
Transactions with owners									
Profit for the year				-					
Other comprehensive income:									
Cash flow hedging									
- current year gains (losses)									
- reclassification to profit or loss									-
Available-for-sale financial assets									
- current year gains (losses)									
- reclassification to profit or loss									
Difference from method change 2012				-					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations									
Share of other comprehensive income of equity accounted investments									
- reclassification to profit or loss									
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income									
Total comprehensive income for the year									
Balance at März 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends									
Issue of share capital	17.500								
Transactions with owners									
Audit adjustment regarding the difference in the OB									
Profit for the year				(15.335,36)					
Other comprehensive income:									
Cash flow hedging									
- current year gains (losses)									
- reclassification to profit or loss									
Available-for-sale financial assets									
- current year gains (losses)									
- reclassification to profit or loss									
Difference from method change									
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations									
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income									
Total comprehensive income for the year									
Balance at März 31, 2024	17.500	-	-	(15.335,36)	-	-	-	-	2.164,64

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH

Statement of Comprehensive Income	Sch	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
		EUR	EUR
		IFRS	IFRS
Profit for the year		(15.335)	-
Other comprehensive income:			
Cash flow hedging			
- current year gains (losses)		-	-
- reclassification to profit or loss		-	-
- reclassification to profit or loss		-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets			
- current year gains (losses)		-	-
- reclassification to profit or loss		-	-
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations			
Share of other comprehensive income of equity accounted investments			
- reclassification to profit or loss		-	-
Share of other comprehensive income on fair valuation of financial assets/ liabilities			
reclassification to profit or loss		-	-
Difference from method change 2012			
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		(15.335)	-
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Non Controlling Interest		(15.335)	-
Owners of the parent		-	-

K Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred taxes arising from temporary differences and unused tax losses are summarized as follows:

EUR

	31.03.2023	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in business combination	Recognised in business combination	Recognised in profit and loss account	31.03.2024
Deferred tax assets						
Intangible assets	-					-
Property, plants and equipments	-					-
Retirement benefits and other employee benefits	-					-
Straight lining of rent	-					-
Minimum Alternative Tax credit entitlement	-					-
Impact of change on tax rates from previous year	-					-
Unused tax losses						-
Others						-
IFRS 16 Adjustment	-				-	-
Total	-				-	-
Deferred tax liabilities						
Tangible, Intangible assets	-					-
Financial Investment	-					-
Other current assets	-					-
Total					-	-
Net deferred tax asset	-				-	-

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH

Provisions for Rebate

	EUR
Balance at März 31, 2023	-
Provided during the year	-
Pay-out during the year	
Balance at März 31, 2024	-

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH

Recognized Revenue

in EUR

Particulars	31.03.2024		
	Third party	Inter company	Total
Revenue as per contracted price	-		-
Adjustments			
Extended warranties			
Loyalty points			
Significant financing component			
sales return			
discount	-		-
Revenue from contract with customers	-		-

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH

Bank Name Erste Bank

Bank Reconciliation For The PERIOD UP TO März 31, 2024

	Particulars	31.03.2024 Bank Balance, EURO	31.03.2024 Bank Balance, EURO	Cash-in-hand, EURO
	Bank bal. as per financials	15.736	0	0
Add:	chq issued not presented for payment			
Add:	Amt credited by bank but not entered in books of accounts			
Less:	Cheque deposited not cleared			
Less:	Amt debited by bank but not entered in books of accounts			
	Total	15.736	0	0
	Closing Balance as per Bank	15.736	0	0

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH

Notes to the Financial Statements

Depreciation, amortisation expenses

	Period ended	Year ended
Particulars	**31. Mrz 24**	**März D, YYYY**
	(Amt in LCY)	**(Amt in LCY)**
Depreciation on tangible assets	-	-
Depreciation on Right to use assets	-	-
Amortization and impairment on intangible assets	-	-
Total	-	-

	Period ended	Year ended
Particulars	**31. Mrz 24**	**März D, YYYY**
	(Amt in LCY)	**(Amt in LCY)**
Interest expenses on		
- Term loans		
- Interest on foreign currency convertible bonds		
- Interest on senior notes and ECB facility		
- Interest expense on lease liabilities	-	-
- Others	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel Gmbh, Germany
Notes to the Financial Statements

NOTE 34 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	31. Mrz 24				März D, YYYY			
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	15.736	15.736	15.736	-			
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	**-**	**15.736**	**15.736**	**15.736**	**-**			

Particulars	31. Mrz 24				März D, YYYY			
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**			

Trade receivables comprise amounts receivable from the sale of goods and services.

The management considers that the carrying value of trade receivables approximates their fair value.

Bank balane and cash comprise cash and short-term deposits held by the Company. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.

Trade payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and on-going costs. The management considers that the carrying amount of trade

Fair value hierarchy :
Level 2 : All FVTPL financial assets and liabilities are classified as level 2 of fair value hierarchy.
Level 3 : All amortised cost financial assets and liabilities are classified as level 3 of fair value hierarchy.

Glenmark Arzneimittel Gmbh, Germany
Notes to the Financial Statements

NOTE 38- RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks which results from the Company's operating activities. The Company focuses on actively securing its short to medium term cash flows by minimising the exposure to financial markets.

The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options.

Financial assets that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash equivalents, accounts receivables. By their nature, all such financial instruments involve risk including the credit risk of non-performance by counter parties.

The Company's cash equivalents and deposits are invested with banks.

The Company's trade and other receivables are actively monitored to review credit worthiness of the customers to whom credit terms are granted and also avoid significant concentrations of credit risks.

Credit risk analysis

The Company's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the date of the balance sheet, as summarised below:

Particulars	Balance at 31.03.2024	Balance at März D, YYYY
Cash & cash equivalents	15.736	-
Trade receivables	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-
Total	**15.736**	-

Trade receivables are usually due within 60-180 days. Generally and by practice most customers enjoy a credit period of approximately 180 days and are not interest bearing, which is the normal industry practice. All trade receivables are subject to credit risk exposure. However, the Company does not identify specific concentrations of credit risk with regard to trade and other receivables, as the amounts recognised represent a large number of receivables from various customers.

Given below is ageing of accounts receivable spread by period of six months:

Particulars	Balance at 31.03.2024	Balance at März D, YYYY
Outstanding for more than 6 months	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	-	-

The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the Company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

The Company's management considers that all the above financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates and are of good credit quality, including those that are past due. None of the Company's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements.

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company's credit risk exposure towards any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics is considered to be negligible. The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Liquidity risk analysis

The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as cash-outflows due in day-to-day business. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis, as well as on the basis of a rolling 30-day projection. Long-term liquidity needs for a 180-day and a 360-day lookout period are identified monthly.

The Company maintains cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements for up to 30-day periods. Funding in regards to long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to sell long-term financial assets.

As at 31 March 2022, the Company's liabilities have contractual maturities which are summarised below:

	Current	Non-Current
	Within 1 year	1to 5 years
Trade payable	-	-
Financial liabilities	14.091	-
Long-term borrowings	-	-
Total	**14.091**	-

As at 31 March 2021, the Company's liabilities have contractual maturities which are summarised below:

	Current	Non-Current
	Within 1 year	1to 5 years
Trade payable	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
Long-term borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel Gmbh, Germany
Notes to the Financial Statements
(All amounts EUR, unless otherwise stated)

The company has taken on lease office premises and cars.

1) The company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of the above godowns & premises (including furniture and fittings therein, as applicable) and cars. The aggregate lease rentals payable are charged to the statement of profit and loss as rent, is presented in Note 26.

2) The leasing arrangements which are cancellable between 11 months to 5 years are usually renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. Under these arrangements, generally refundable interest free deposits have been given towards deposit and unadjusted rent is recoverable from the lessor.

3) The company has entered into operating lease agreements for the rental of its office premises and cars for a period of 3 to 5 years.

4) Future obligation on Non-cancellable operating lease are as under :

	EUR	EUR
Minimum lease payments	März D, YYYY	März D, YYYY
Due within one year	-	-
Due later than one year and not later than five years	-	-
Total	-	-

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

1 The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows:

Particulars	EUR
Short-term leases	0
Leases of low value assets	-
Variable lease payments	
Total	-

2 Additional profit or loss and cash flow information

Particulars	EUR
Income from subleasing ROU	
Total cash outflow in respect of leases in the year	-

3 The undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liabilities at 31 Mar 2022 is as follows:

EUR	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-25 years	Over 25 years	Total	check
März 31, 2024										
Lease payments	0	0	0	0						0
Finance Charge	0	0	0	0						0
										0
März 31, 2023										
Lease payments										
Finance Charge										
	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!								

INR	Within	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-25	Over 25	Total	check
März 31, 2024										0,00
Lease payments	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0						0,00
Finance Charge	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0						0,00
März 31, 2023										
Lease payments	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0						
Finance Charge	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0						
	0									

4 Variable lease payments not recognised in the related lease liability are expensed as incurred and include rentals based on revenue from the use of the underlying asset. 0 0

Additional information on variable lease payments is as follows:

Type of variable payments	No of agreements	Effect of X%	Increase in expense
Revenue based rental charges on the retail shops		Revenue	

5 Amounts in respect of possible future lease termination options not recognised as a liability are as follows:

Right-of-use asset	Lease liability	Lease termination options recognised as part of lease liability	Lease termination options not recognised as a liability	Historical rate of exercise of termination options	Number of leases with an extension option that is not considered reasonably certain of exercise	Additional lease liabilities that would be incurred were it to become reasonably certain that the extension option would be exercised
	Amount	Amount	Amount	(%)	No.	Amount

6 Company had committed to leases which had not commenced. The total future cash outflows for leases that had not yet commenced were as follows:

Type of Asset	Amount

7 The maturity analysis of lease receivables, including the undiscounted lease payments to be received are as follows:

Particulars	31. Mrz 21	31. Mrz 20
Less than 1 year		
1-2 years		
2-3 years		
3-4 years		
4-5 years		
Total undiscounted lease payments receivable		
Unearned finance income		
Net investment in the lease		

8 Particulars	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
31. Mrz 20						
31. Mrz 19						

9 The following is a reconciliation of total operating lease commitments at 31 March 2019 (as disclosed in the financial statements to 31 March 2019) to the lease liabilities recognised at 1 April 2019.

Particulars	EUR Amount	EUR Amount
Total operating lease commitments disclosed at 31 March 2019		0
Recognition exemptions:		
Leases of low value assets		
Leases with remaining lease term of less than 12 months		
Variable lease payments not recognised		
Other minor adjustments relating to commitment disclosures (utilities not capitalised)		
Operating lease liabilities before discounting		
Discounted using incremental borrowing rate		
Operating lease liabilities		
Reasonably certain extension options		
Finance lease obligations		
Total lease liabilities recognised under Ind AS 116 at 1 April 2019		

Tax reconciliation
Tax expense

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

	EUR	EUR
	Year ended 31.03.2024	**Year ended Mar 31, YYYY**
Current income tax	[illegible]	
Deferred income tax charge, (net)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	
IFRS 16 Adjustment	-	
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	
Change in recognised deductible temporary differences		
Tax expense for the year	[illegible]	

(b) **Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income**

	Year ended 31.03.2024 EUR		
	Before tax	**Tax (expense) benefit**	**Net of tax**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans			-
Total	-	-	

(c) **Reconciliation of effective tax rate**

	EUR	EUR
	Year ended 31.03.2024	**Year ended Mar 31, YYYY**
Profit before tax	(14,035.20)	
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (current year 24.5% and previous year 24.5%)	(3,442.19)	
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible in calculating taxable income		
CSR expenses		
Difference between tax and accounting depreciation income	3,907.36	
IFRS 16 Adjustment		
Tax expense as per statement of profit and loss 0.00	[illegible]	

Movement in deferred tax balances

The movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended Mar 31, 2024 is as follows:

EUR

	Net balance 1 April 2022	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**Recognised in OCI**	**Net deferred tax asset/liability**
Deferred tax liability (gross)				
Property, plant and equipment				-
Goodwill and intangible assets				-
Lease straight lining				-
Interest free deposits				-
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (gross)				
Provision gratuity				-
Employee benefits	-	-		-
IFRS 16 Adjustment	-	-		-
Provisions				-
Tax losses	-	-		-
Total deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	-	-	-

The movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended 31 March 2022 is as follows:

EUR

	Net balance 1 April 2021	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**Recognised in OCI**	**Net deferred tax asset/liability**
Deferred tax liability (gross)				
Property, plant and equipment			-	
Goodwill and intangible assets			-	
Lease straight lining			-	
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (gross)				
Interest free deposits				
Provision gratuity				
Employee benefits				
IFRS 16 Adjustment				
Deferred income				
Provisions				
Tax losses				
Total deferred tax assets				
Deferred tax liabilities (net)				

Tax reconciliation (Continued)

Movement in deferred tax balances (Continued)

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax

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

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Equity share capital

	EUR As at 31.03.2024	EUR As at März D, YYYY
Authorised: 17.500 equity shares (31 Dec 2023) of EUR 1,00 each	17.500,00	-
Total	**17.500,00**	-

	EUR As at 31.03.2024	EUR As at März D, YYYY
Issued, subscribed and paid-up: 17.500 equity shares (31 Dec 2023) of EUR 1,00 each fully paid up	17.500,00	-
Total	**17.500,00**	-

(i) Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024		As at März D, YYYY	
	Quantity (Number)	EUR	(In Nos.)	EUR
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	17.500,00	-	-
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	-	17.500,00	-	-

(ii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ XX per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the shareholding.

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

Name of Shareholder	As at 31.03.2024		As at März D, YYYY	
	Number of shares held	% of Holding	Number of shares held	% of Holding
Glenmark Holding SA	-	-	-	-

Other equity

Particulars	EUR As at 31.03.2024	EUR As at März D, YYYY
Capital redemption reserve		
Securities premium account	-	-
Capital reserve	-	-
General reserve	-	-
Translation reserve	-	-
Surplus / (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss	(15.335,4)	-
Total	**(15.335,4)**	-

Nature and purpose of reserves

Securities premium
Securities premium is used to record the premium received on the issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in To ensure positive

Capital reserve
Capital reserve is utilised in accordance with provision of the Act.

General reserve
purpose. This reserve is a distributable reserve.

Surplus / (Deficit) in the statement of profit and loss
Retained earnings pertain to the accumulated earnings / (losses) made by the Company over the years.

Capital redemption reserve
Balance at the beginning of the year
Add : Additions made during the year
Balance at the end of the year

Particulars	EUR As at 31.03.2024	EUR As at März D, YYYY
Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Additions made during the year		-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Capital reserve

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Additions made during the year		
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Translation reserve

Balance at the beginning of the year		
Add : Transferred from surplus / (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Surplus / (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss

Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Profit for the year	(15.335,4)	-
Add: Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		
Less: Transfer to general reserve		
Less: Equity dividend paid during the year		
Less: Dividend distribution tax		
Balance at the end of the year	**(15.335,4)**	-

Other equity	**(15.335,4)**	-

- -

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign exchange, interest rate, credit quality and liquidity management which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. The Company has a risk management policy which covers risk associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The risk management policy is approved by the Board of Directors. The focus is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effect on the financial performance of the Company.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade receivables, cash and bank balances and bank deposits that derive directly from its operations.

A Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms and obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and credit worthiness of the customer on continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The financial instruments that are subject to concentration of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, loans, cash and bank balances and bank deposits.

To manage credit risk, the Company follows a policy of providing 30 days credit to the customers. The credit limit policy is established considering the current economic trend of the industry in which the Company is operating. Also, the trade receivables are monitored on a periodic basis for assessing any significant risk of non-recoverability of dues and provision is created accordingly.

Bank balances and deposits are held with only high rated banks. Also based on past trend, Company does not expect any credit risk on account of security deposits. Hence, in these case the credit risk is negligible.

The table below provide details regarding past dues receivables as at each reporting date:

	EUR	EUR
Particulars	**As at 31 Mar 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**
Not due		
Upto 30 days	-	-
30 - 90 days	-	-
90 - 180 days	-	-
180 - 365 days		
More than 365 days		
Total carrying amount of trade receivables(net of impairment)	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts		
Intercompany receivables	-	-
	-	- check

B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity and to ensure that funds are available for use as per requirement.

The liquidity risk principally arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities viz. borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The finance department of the Company is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

As at März 31, 2024

EUR	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total	
Financial Liabilities - Non-Current					
Borrowings (including current maturities)	-	-	-	-	
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	
Financial Liabilities - Current	-	-	-		
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	
Other financial liabilities	14.091	-	-	14.091	
Total	14.091	-	-	14.091	0,00 check

As at März 31, 2023

EUR	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total	
Financial Liabilities - Non-Current					
Borrowings (including current maturities)		-		-	
Other financial liabilities		-	-	-	
Financial Liabilities - Current					
Borrowings		-	-	-	
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	0,00

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

C Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: Foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The risk primarily relates to fluctuations in advances, trade payables and other payables denominated in EUR against the functional currency EUR of the Company.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk (unhedged) at the end of reporting period are as under:

EUR	As at März 31, 2023						
	USD	CHF	CNY	EUR	GBP	NOK	DKK
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INR	As at März 31, 2023						
	USD	CHF	CNY	EUR	GBP	NOK	DKK
Financial assets							
Trade receivables							
Unbilled work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EUR	As at März 31, 2023						
	USD	CHF	CNY	EUR	GBP	NOK	DKK
Financial assets							
Trade receivables*							
Derivative Contracts							
Foreign exchange forward contracts							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)							
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables							
Borrowings							
Other liabilities							
Derivative Contracts							
Foreign Exchange forward contracts							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

INR	As at März 31, 2023						
	USD	CHF	CNY	EUR	GBP	NOK	DKK
Financial assets							
Trade receivables*							
Derivative Contracts							
Foreign exchange forward contracts							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)							
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables							
Borrowings							
Other liabilities							
Derivative Contracts							
Foreign Exchange forward contracts							
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sensitivity to foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity in EUR with all other variables held constant. The below impact on the Company's profit before tax is based on changes in the fair value of

Currencies	EUR As at März 31, 2023		EUR 31 March 2021	
	Increase by 2%	Decrease by 2%	Increase by 2%	Decrease by 2%
USD	-	-	-	-
GBP	-	-	-	-
CNY	-	-	-	-
EUR	-	-	-	-
GBP	-	-	-	-
NOK	-	-	-	-
DKK	-	-	-	-

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk is mainly due to the borrowings acquired at floating interest rate.

The Company's borrowings (non-current and current) structure at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	EUR As at März 31, 2023	EUR 31 March 2021
Variable rate borrowings		
Fixed rate borrowings		
Total	-	-

Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	EUR As at März 31, 20	EUR 31 March 2021
Impact on profit before tax for 5% increase in NAV / Price		
Impact on profit before tax for 5% decrease in NAV / Price		

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Earning Per Share :	31. Mrz 24 EUR	März D, YYYY EUR	31. Mrz 24 INR	März D, YYYY INR
From continuing operations attributable to Equity Share holders of the company	-0,3	0,0	0,00	0,00
From discontinued Operations				
Total Basic Earning per share attributable to equity share holders of the company	-0,3	0,0	0,00	0,00
Diluted Earning Per Share :				
From continuing operations attributable to Equity Share holders of the company	-0,3	0,0	0,00	0,00
From discontinued Operations				
Total Basic Earning per share attributable to equity share holders of the company	-0,3	0,0	0,00	0,00
Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earning per share:				
Basic Earning Per Share				
Profit attributable to the equiy share holders of the company used in calculating basic EPS:				
- From continued Operations	(15.335,4)	-	-1,38	0,00
- From discontinued Operations				
Diluted Earning Per Share				
Profit from continuing operations attributable to the equity share holders of the company:				
Used in calculating basic earnign per share	(15.335,4)	-	(1,4)	-
Add: Interest saving on convertible bonds				
Used in calculating diluted earning per share	(15.335,4)	-	(1,4)	-

Weighted Avg number of Equity Shares:	31. Mrz 24	März D, YYYY	31. Mrz 24	März D, YYYY
Weighted Avg number of Equity Shares used as denominator in calculating Basic Earning per share				
Adjustments for calculating Diluted Earning per share:				
Options				
Convertible Bonds				
Weighted Avg Number of Equity Shares and Potential Equity Shares used as denominator in calculating DEPS	0	0	0	0

Initialalled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Inventory

Amount recognised in P&L on account of written down of inventories

	31.03.2024 EUR	31.03.2023 EUR
Change in inventory provision		

Brought forward lossses/ unabsorbed depreciation on which deferred tax has not created

None

Unrecognised temporary differences

None

Details of undrawn borrowing

None

Non-current assests other than deferred tax assets, income tax assets and financial assets-within india/outside india

All non-current assets located outside India.

Off Setting financial Assets & Financial Liabilities

Is there any such agreement under which offsetting or netting off is agreed. If there are any, please provide details

No such agreements

Glenmark Arzneimittel Gmbh, Germany
Notes to the Financial Statements
(All amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE A – BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Glenmark Arzneimittel Gmbh, Germany is a subsidiary of Glenmark Holdings S.A, Switzerland. The Company is primarily engaged in the marketing and sale of pharmaceutical products.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

These financial statements are presented in Euro (EUR). The Company's functional currency is Euro (EUR). Amounts in figures presented have been rounded to INR million unless otherwise stated.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ('IASB') effective for the periods covered by these financial statements. These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.
The significant accounting policies that are used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarised below. These accounting policies are consistently used throughout the periods presented in the financial statements.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including investments), defined benefit plans, plan assets and share-based payments.

An overview of new standards and interpretations not yet effective is given in note A-5.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or area where assumptions and estimates are significant to these financial statements are disclosed in note 4 and 4.1.

3.1. Fair value measurement

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 a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to 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. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
 Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
 Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
 Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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.

3.2. Foreign currency transactions and foreign operations

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of entities within the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognized in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from a monetary item receivable from a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented within equity as a part of foreign currency translation reserve ("FCTR").

In case of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the parent company's functional currency, the assets and liabilities of such foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising upon acquisition, are translated to the reporting currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of such foreign operations are translated to the reporting currency at the average exchange rates prevailing during the year. Resulting foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented within equity as part of FCTR. When a foreign operation is disposed off, in part or in full, the relevant amount in the FCTR is transferred to the income statement.

3.3. Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and recovery of the consideration is probable. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, value added tax, goods and service tax (GST) and applicable trade discounts and allowances, but inclusive of excise duty (up to 30th June, 2017). Revenue includes shipping and handling costs billed to the customer.

The Company accounts for 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 deals in various products and operates in various markets. Accordingly, the estimate of sales returns is determined primarily by the Company's historical experience in the markets in which the Company operates.

Sales of active pharmaceutical ingredients and intermediates in India are made directly to customers. Significant risks and rewards in respect of ownership of active pharmaceuticals ingredients are transferred upon delivery of the products to the customers.

Revenue from contract research is recognised in the income statement when right to receive a non- refundable payment from out- licensing partner is established and such non refundable amount is representative of work already done by the Company.

Provisions for chargeback, rebates, discounts and medicaid payments are estimated and provided for in the year of sales and recorded as reduction from revenue. A chargeback is a claim made by the wholesaler for the difference between the price at which the product is initially invoiced to the wholesaler and the net price at which it is agreed to be procured. Provisions for such chargebacks are accrued and estimated based on historical average chargeback rate actually claimed over a period of time, current contract prices with wholesalers/other customers and estimated inventory holding by the wholesaler. Such provisions are presented as a reduction from revenues.

Services

Revenue from services rendered is recognised in the income statement over the period the underlying services are performed.

Export entitlements

Export entitlements from government authorities are recognised in the income statement when the right to receive incentive as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made by the Company, and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

Other income

Other income consists of interest income on funds invested in financial assets, dividend income and gains on the disposal of Investments and financial assets. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the income statement, using the effective interest rate method on a time proportion basis. Dividend income is recognised in the income statement on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

3.4. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have significant cost in relation to total cost and different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Profits and losses upon disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised within "other income/expense in the income statement".

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of other repairs and maintenance are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or their useful lives, unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Factory and other buildings	26 - 61 years
Plant and machinery	1 – 21 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	1 – 21 years
Vehicles	1– 8 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

3.5. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs primarily comprise interest on the Company's borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported under 'finance costs'. Borrowing costs are recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

3.6. Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arises upon the acquisition of subsidiaries. Goodwill represents the excess of consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses

Acquisitions prior to the Company's date of transition to IFRS :

As part of its transition to IFRS, the Company elected to restate only those business combinations that occurred on or after 1 April 2010. In respect of acquisitions prior to 1 April 2010, goodwill represents the amount recognised under Indian GAAP.

Research and development

Expenses on research activities undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Development expenditure is capitalised only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, the assets are controlled by the Company, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Other development expenditure is recognised in the income statement as incurred.

The Company's internal drug development expenditure is capitalised only if they meet the recognition criteria as mentioned above. Where uncertainties exist that the said criteria may not be met, the expenditure is recognised in the income statement as incurred. Where however, the recognition criteria is met, intangible assets are recognised. Based on the management estimate of the useful lives indefinite useful life assets are tested for impairment and assets with limited lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives from when the asset is available for use. During the periods prior to their launch (including periods when such products have been out-licenced to other companies), these assets are tested for impairment on an annual basis, as their economic useful life is indeterminable till then.

Payments to in-license products and compounds from third parties generally taking the form of up-front payments and milestones are capitalised and amortised, generally on a straight-line basis, over their useful economic lives from when the asset is available for use. During the periods prior to their launch, these assets are tested for impairment on an annual basis, as their economic useful lives are indeterminable till then.

De-recognition of intangible assets

Intangible assets are de-recognised either on their disposal or where no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Losses arising on such de-recognition are recorded in the income statement, 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 de-recognition.

Intangible assets relating to products in development, other intangible assets not available for use and intangible assets having indefinite useful life are subject to impairment testing at each reporting date. All other intangible assets are tested for impairment when there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Any impairment losses are recognised immediately in the income statement.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate.

Software for internal use, which is primarily acquired from third-party vendors, including consultancy charges for implementing the software, is capitalised. Subsequent costs are charged to the income statement as incurred. The capitalised costs are amortised over the estimated useful life of the software.

Amortisation

Amortisation of intangible assets, other than goodwill, intangible assets not available for use and intangible assets having indeterminable life, is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are 1 - 10 years.

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

3.7. Impairment testing of property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually; their recoverable amount is estimated annually each year at the reporting date.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are Companyed together into the smallest Company of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Companys of assets (the 'cash-generating unit'). The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use or its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The goodwill acquired in a business combination is, for the purpose of impairment testing, allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Intangibles with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment individually.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.8. Investments and financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
• those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
• those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the income statement or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the income statement.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows represents solely payment of principal and interest.

Measurement of debt instruments
Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

• Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

• Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the income statement. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the income statement and recognised in other income/ (expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

• Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) : Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the income statement and presented net in the income statement within other income/(expenses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Measurement of equity instruments
The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the income statement as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other income/(expenses) in the income statement. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 38 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

De-recognition of financial assets
A financial asset is derecognised only when
• The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
• retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Interest income from financial assets
Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

3.9. Financial Liabilities

Non derivative financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Borrowings and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Difference between the fair value and the transaction proceeds on initial is recognised as an asset / liability based on the underlying reason for the difference.

Subsequently all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method

Borrowings are derecognised from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the income statement. The gain / loss is recognised in other equity in case of transaction with shareholders.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Trade payables are recognised initially at their transaction values which also approximate their fair values and subsequently measured at amortised cost less settlement payments.

3.10 Inventories

Inventories of finished goods, stock in trade, work in process, consumable stores and spares, raw material, packing material are valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower. Cost of inventories is determined on a weighted moving average basis. Cost of work-in-process and finished goods include the cost of materials consumed, labour, manufacturing overheads and other related costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The factors that the Company considers in determining the allowance for slow moving, obsolete and other non-saleable inventory includes estimated shelf life, planned product discontinuances, price changes, ageing of inventory and introduction of competitive new products, to the extent each of these factors impact the Company's business and markets. The Company considers all these factors and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual carrying value on a periodic basis.

3.11 Accounting for income taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in Other Comprehensive Income, in which case it is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences:

- The initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and
- Taxable temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent the Company is probably certain that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

In addition, deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising upon the initial recognition of goodwill. 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 reporting date.

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.

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 income 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 / settled simultaneously.

3.12 Leases

At the inception of a lease, the lease arrangement is classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease, based on the substance of the lease arrangement.

Finance leases
A finance lease is recognised as an asset and a liability at the commencement of the lease, at the lower of the fair value of the asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Initial direct costs, if any, are also capitalised and, subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Land acquired on long term leases
The Company has capitalised the land acquired on long term lease. Such leases are acquired on payment of an upfront amount and do not carry any other minimum lease payments/other rentals over the lease term. The asset is initially recognised at the value of the upfront premium/charges paid to acquire the lease.

The Company classified such leases of land as finance leases by adopting the guidance issued as part of Improvements to IFRSs issued in April 2009. This guidance amended IAS 17 – Leases to require classification of leases of land to be assessed as per the general principles of lease classification and is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010.

Operating leases
Leases other than finance leases are operating leases. The leased assets are not recognised on the Company's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

3.13 Equity

Share capital is determined using the nominal value of shares that are issued. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any income tax effects.

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Share premium includes any premium received on the issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issue of shares is deducted from share premium, net of any related income tax benefits.

Foreign currency translation differences are included in the currency translation reserve.

Retained earnings include all current and prior period results, as disclosed in the income statement.

3.14 Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits
Short-term benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans 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
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to recognised provident funds, approved superannuation schemes and other social securities, which are defined contribution plans, are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the income statement as incurred.

Defined benefit plans
A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of an approved gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, and certain other defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each material plan by estimating the ultimate cost to the entity of the benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. This requires an entity to determine how much benefit is attributable to the current and prior periods and to make estimates (actuarial assumptions) about demographic variables and financial variables that will affect the cost of the benefit. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using actuarial valuation performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The benefit is discounted to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the current service cost. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on risk free government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The fair value of any plan assets is deducted from the present value of the defined benefit obligation to determine the amount of deficit or surplus. The net defined benefit liability/ (asset) is determined as the amount of the deficit or surplus, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The net defined benefit liability/ (asset) is recognised in the statement of financial position.

Defined benefit costs are recognised as follows:
- Service cost in the income statement
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) in the income statement
- Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) in other comprehensive income

Service costs comprise of current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailment and settlements. The benefit attributable to current and past periods of service is determined using the plan's benefit formula. However, if an employee's service in later years will lead to a materially higher level of benefit than in earlier years, the benefit is attributed on a straight-line basis. Past service cost is recognised in the income statement in the period of plan amendment. A gain or loss on the settlement of a defined benefit plan is recognised when the settlement occurs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) at the beginning of the period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Remeasurement comprises of actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest), and the effect of changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable). Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is not reclassified to the income statement.

Compensated leave of absence

Eligible employees are entitled to accumulate compensated absences up to prescribed limits in accordance with the Company's policy and receive cash in lieu thereof. The Company measures the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the date of statement of financial position. Such measurement is based on actuarial valuation as at the reporting date carried out by a qualified actuary.

Termination benefits
Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary retirement. Termination benefits for voluntary retirements are recognised as an expense if the Company has made an offer encouraging voluntary retirement, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

3.15 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when present obligations as a result of past events will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company and they can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive obligation that has resulted from past events.

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, based on the most reliable evidence, including the risks and uncertainties and timing of cash flows associated with the present obligation.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resource as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, or the amount to be provided for cannot be measured reliably, no liability is recognised in the statement of financial position.

Any amount that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset upto the amount of the related provisions. All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent assets are not recognised.

3.16 Share based compensation

All employee services received in exchange for the grant of any equity-settled share-based compensation are measured at their fair values. These are indirectly determined by reference to the fair value of the share options awarded. Their value is appraised at the grant date and excludes the impact of any non-market vesting conditions.

All share-based compensation is ultimately recognised as an expense in the income statement with a corresponding credit to equity (Stock compensation reserve). If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. Estimates are subsequently revised, if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates.

No adjustment is made to expense recognised in prior periods if fewer share options are ultimately exercised than originally estimated. Upon exercise of share options, the proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs up to the nominal value of the shares issued are allocated to share capital with any excess being recorded as share premium.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNITNG ESTIMATES AND SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

When preparing these financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgments', estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, the following judgments have been made apart from those involving estimates, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial information. Judgements are based on the information available at the reporting date.

Leases

The Company has evaluated each lease agreement for its classification between finance lease and operating lease. The Company has reached its decisions on the basis of the principles laid down in IAS 17 "Leases" for the said classification. The Company has also used IFRIC 4 "Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease" for determining whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and based on the assessment whether:

a) fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets (the asset); and

b) the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Deferred Tax

The assessment of the probability of future taxable profit in which deferred tax assets can be utilised is based on the Company's latest approved budget forecast, which is adjusted for significant non-taxable profit and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. The tax rules in the numerous jurisdictions in which the Company operates are also carefully taken into consideration. If a positive forecast of taxable profit indicates the probable use of a deferred tax asset, especially when it can be utilised without a time limit, that deferred tax asset is usually recognised in full. The recognition of deferred tax assets that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by management based on the specific facts and circumstances.

Research and developments costs

Management monitors progress of internal research and development projects by using a project management system. Significant judgement is required in distinguishing research from the development phase. Development costs are recognised as an asset when all the criteria are met, whereas research costs are expensed as incurred.

Management also monitors whether the recognition requirements for development costs continue to be met. This is necessary due to inherent uncertainty in the economic success of any product development.

Provision for chargeback

Provisions for chargeback are estimated and provided for in the year of sales and recorded as reduction from revenue. A chargeback is a claim made by the wholesaler for the difference between the price at which the product is initially invoiced to the wholesaler and the net price at which it is agreed to be procured from the Company. Provisions for such chargebacks are accrued and estimated based on historical average chargeback rate actually claimed over a period of time, current contract prices with wholesalers/other customers and estimated inventory holding by the wholesaler.

4.1. Estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements is in conformity with IFRS and requires the application of judgment by management in selecting appropriate assumptions for calculating financial estimates, which inherently contain some degree of uncertainty. Management estimates are based on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable in the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the reported carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses that may not be readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Estimates of life of various tangible and intangible assets, and assumptions used in the determination of employee-related obligations and fair valuation of financial and equity instrument, impairment of tangible and intangible assets represent certain of the significant judgements and estimates made by management.

Useful lives of various assets

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets to the Company. The useful lives are analysed in notes 3.6 and 3.8.

Post-employment benefits

The cost of post-employment benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rate of return on assets, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the long term nature of these plans such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. The assumptions used are disclosed in note U.

Fair value of financial instruments

Management uses valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. Details of the assumptions used are given in the notes regarding financial assets (note CC) and liabilities (note DD). In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

Impairment

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which an asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each asset or cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows, management makes assumptions about future operating results. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results may vary, and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets.

In most cases, determining the applicable discount rate involves estimating the appropriate adjustment to market risk and the appropriate adjustment to asset-specific risk factors.

Current and deferred income taxes

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. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods. The recognition of taxes that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by management based on the specific facts and circumstances.

Expected credit loss

The Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following:
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. In case of other assets (listed as ii above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial
asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to twelve month ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance.

The financial statements have been prepared using the measurement basis specified by IFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement basis are more fully described in the accounting policies.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

5. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

'IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 supersedes all existing revenue requirements in IFRS (IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and related interpretations). According to the new standard, revenue is recognized to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. IFRS 15 establishes a five step model that will apply to revenue earned from a contract with a customer (with limited exceptions), regardless of the type of revenue transaction or the industry. Extensive disclosures will be required, including disaggregation of total revenue; information about performance obligation; changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods and key judgments and estimates.

The standard allows for two methods of transition: the full retrospective approach, under which the standard will be applied retrospectively to each reported period presented, or the cumulative catch up approach, where the cumulative effect of applying the standard retrospectively is recognized at the date of initial application. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. early adoption is permitted. The effect on the financial statements is being evaluated by the Company.The effect on adoption IFRS 15 is expected to be insignificant.

IFRIC 22- Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration

On December 8, 2016, the IFRS interpretations committee of the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRIC 22, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies that the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effective date for adoption of IFRIC 22 is annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, though early adoption is permitted. The effect on the financial statements is being evaluated by the Company. The effect on adoption IFRIC 22 is expected to be insignificant.

IFRS 16 - Leases

On January 13, 2016, the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 16, Leases. IFRS 16 will replace the existing leases Standard, IAS 17 Leases, and related interpretations. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. The effective date for adoption of IFRS 16 is annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, though early adoption is permitted for companies applying IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The effect on the financial statements is being evaluated by the Company. The effect on adoption of IFRS 16 is expected to be insignificant.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

In June 2017, the IFRIC issued IFRIC 23 – "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments" to clarify the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes, by specifically addressing the following:

- the determination of whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more uncertain tax treatments;
- the assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxations authorities;
- the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment of an item; and
- the reassessment of judgements and estimates if facts and circumstances change.

IFRIC 23 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier application is permitted.

On initial application, the requirements are to be applied by recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying them in retained earnings, or in other appropriate components of equity, at the start of the reporting period in which an entity first applies them, without adjusting comparative information. Full retrospective application is permitted, if an entity can do so without using hindsight.

The effect on the financial statements is being evaluated by the Company. The effect on adoption of IFRIC 23 is expected to be insignificant.

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel Gmbh, Austria
Notes to the Financial Statements

25. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a) Related party relationships where transactions have taken place during the year

Holding / Subsidiary/ associated company over which key managerial personnel exercise significant influence

Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Europe) R&D Limited, U.K.
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals S.R.O, Czech Republic.
Glenmark Distributors S.R.O,Czech Republic.

b) Transaction with related parties during the year

	2023-24 EUR	2022-23 EUR
1. Sale of Goods & Services ;		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals S.R.O, Czech Republic		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals GPL, India		
2. Purchase of goods from ;		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals S.R.O, Czech Republic		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals GPL, India		
3. Expenses incurred on behalf of ;		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Europe) R&D Limited, U.K.		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals S.R.O, Czech Republic		
4. Expenses incurred by ;		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals S.R.O, Czech Republic		
Glenmark Distributors S.R.O,Czech Republic		
5. Loan and advances given;		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.		
6. Interest receivable on Loan and advances given;		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.		
7. Loan and advances received;		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.		
8. Interest received of Loan and advances given;		
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.		

C) Related party balances

Receivable/ (Payable) from/ (to) subsidiary / associated companies
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals, S.R.O (net)
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Europe) R&D Limited, U.K.
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals, GPL India (net)

Loans receivable from subsidiary / associated companies
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Related party transactions

Related party disclosures as required under Indian Accounting standard 24, " Related party disclosure" are given below

(a) List of related parties

Holding Company Glenmark Holdings SA	
Subsidiary Company	
Key Management Personnel Barbara Wilhelm Oliver Baume Robson Faria	
Enterprise under significant influence of key management personnel or their relatives	
Fellow Subsidiaries Glenmark Pharmaceuticals s.r.o. Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited	

(b) Transactions during the year with related parties :

Particulars	Key Management Personnel		Enterprise under significant influence of KMP or their relatives		Holding		Subsidiary		Fellow subsidiary			
									EUR	INR	EUR	INR
	31.03.2024	Mârz D, YYYY	31.03.2024	Mâre D, YYYY	31.03.2024	Mârz D, YYYY	31.03.2024	Mârz D, YYYY	31.03.2024	31.03.2024	Mârz D, YYYY	31 March 2022
Sales of goods and services												
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.									-	-	-	-
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals S.R.O, Czech Republic									-	-	-	-
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited									-	-	-	-
Purchase of Goods												
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals s.r.o.									-	-	-	-
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited									-	-	-	-
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited									-	-	-	-
Remuneration												
Loans and Advances												
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.										-	-	-
Interest on loan												
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.									-	-	-	-
Royalty Expenses												
Rent paid												
Reimbursement/Recovery of expenses received/receivable from												
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited -U.K.												
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals S.R.O, Czech Republic									-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses/payable to												
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals s.r.o.									-	-	-	-
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited									-	-	-	-
Marketing Expenses												

(c) Balances at the year end :

Particulars	Key Management Personnel		Enterprise under significant influence of KMP or their relatives		Holding		Subsidiary		Fellow subsidiary			
									EUR	INR	EUR	INR
	31.03.2024	Mâre D, YYYY	31.03.2024	Mâre D, YYYY	31.03.2024	Mâre D, YYYY	31.03.2024	Mârz D, YYYY	31.03.2024	31.03.2024	Mârz D, YYYY	31 March 2019
Trade receivables												
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited - U.K.									-		-	-
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals, S.R.O (net)											-	
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Europe) R&D Limited, U.K.									-	-	-	-
Trade payables												
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited - U.K.									-	-	-	-
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals, S.R.O (net)									-	-	-	-
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals (Europe) R&D Limited, U.K.									0	-	0	-
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited									-	-	-	-
Corporate Guarantee(Contingent Liability)												
Investment in Equity												
Glenmark Holding S.A.					17,500							
Loans given												
Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Europe Limited - U.K.									-	-	-	-

Initialled for Identification
Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel Gmbh, Austria
Notes to the inancial Statements

Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024
Non-current	(Amt in LCY)
- Buildings	-
- Pant and Equipments	
- Furniture & Fixtures	
- Office Equipments	
- Vehciles	-
	-
Current	
- Buildings	-
- Pant and Equipments	
- Furniture & Fixtures	
- Office Equipments	
- Vehciles	-
	-
Total	-

Maturity analysis	As at 31.03.2024
	(Amt in LCY)
Not later than 1 year	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-
Later than 5 years	

The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Group's treasury function.

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH,Austria

Right of Use assets

EUR

Particulars	Office Lease - asset	Car Lease - asset	Total
Cost			
Balance as at April 1, 2022			
- Internally developed			
- Additions during the year			
- Other acquisitions			
- Disposals/ Transfers			
- Translation adjustment			
Balance as at March 31, 2023			
- Internally developed			
- Additions during the year			
- Other acquisitions			
- Disposals/ Transfers			
- Translation adjustment			
Balance as at 31.03.2024			
Amortisation and impairment			
Balance as at April 1, 2022			
- Amortisation charge for the year			
- Impairment			
- Amotisation charge for disposals/ transfers			
- Translation adjustment			
Balance as at March 31, 2023			
- Amortisation charge for the year			
- Impairment loss			
- Impairment			
- Amotisation charge for disposals/ transfers			
- Translation adjustment			
Balance as at 31.03.2024			

Carrying value

At March 31, 2022			
At March 31, 2023			
Balance as at 31.03.2024			

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH,Austria

Property, plant and equipment

EUR

Particulars	Factory Building	Other Premisses	Vehicles	Plant & Machinary	Furniture	Computers	Equipment & Aircondition	Office Equipment	Freehold Land	CWIP	Total
Cost											
Balance at April 1, 2022											
- Acquisitions through business combinations											
- Other acquisitions											
- Disposals/Transfers											
- Translation adjustment											
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-							
- Acquisitions through business combinations											
- Other acquisitions											
- Disposals/Transfers											
- Translation adjustment											
Balance as at 31.03.2024	-	-	-	-							
Accumulated Depreciation											
Balance at April 1, 2021											
- Depreciation charge for the year											
- Impairment loss recognized											
- Disposals/Transfers											
- Translation adjustment											
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-							
- Depreciation charge for the year											
- Impairment loss recognized											
- Disposals/Transfers											
- Translation adjustment											
Balance as at März D, YYYY	-	-	-	-							
Carrying value											
At March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-							
Balance at Mar 31, 2023	-	-	-	-							
Balance as at März D, YYYY	-	-	-	-							

Glenmark Arzneimittel GmbH,Austria
Other intangible assets

EUR

Particulars	Computer software	Trademark/Licenses/Brands/ Product Knowhow	Intangibles under constr.	Total
Cost				
Balance as at April 1, 2021				
- Internally developed				-
- Acquired through business combinations				-
- Other acquisitions	-			-
- Disposals/ Transfers				-
- Translation adjustment				-
Balance at Mar 31, 2022				
- Internally developed				
- Acquired through business combinations				
- Other acquisitions				
- Disposals/ Transfers				
- Translation adjustment				
Balance as at 31.03.2024				
Amortisation and impairment				
Balance as at April 1, 2021				
- Amortisation charge for the year				
- Impairment				
- Amotisation charge for disposals/ transfers				
- Translation adjustment				
Balance at Mar 31, 2022				
- Amortisation charge for the year				
- Impairment loss				
- Impairment				
- Amotisation charge for disposals/ transfers				
- Translation adjustment				
Balance as at März D, YYYY				

Carrying value

At March 31, 2021				
Balance at Mar 31, 2022				
Balance as at März D, YYYY				

Initialled for Identificatio

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Additional equity details

Put on an existing sheet where there is detail of share capital (not SoCE). If such sheet not in the pack, create new sheet "Equity det

Shareholders' detail

31.03.2024

Shareholder name	Number of shares held	% of total shares	% change during the year
Glenmark Holding S.A.	17.500	100%	100%

31.03.2023

Shareholder name	Number of shares held	% of total shares	% change during the year
Glenmark Holding S.A.			

Impact of prior period errors on equity

31.03.2024
EUR

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share cpaital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period

31.03.2023
EUR

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share cpaital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
0			17.500	17.500

31.03.2024
INR

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share cpaital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period

31.03.2023
INR

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share cpaital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
			1,57	1,57

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Loans and advances to related parties, shareholders, directors and key management personnel

Create separate sheet "Loans & advances".

EUR

31.03.2024

Type of borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loan and Advances in the nature of loans
Shareholders		
Directors		
Key management personnel		
Related parties	0	100%

EUR

31.03.2023

Type of borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loan and Advances in the nature of loans
Shareholders		
Directors		
Key management personnel		
Related parties	0	100%

INR

31.03.2024

Type of borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loan and Advances in the nature of loans
Shareholders		
Directors		
Key management personnel		
Related parties	0	100%

INR

31.03.2023

Type of borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loan and Advances in the nature of loans
Shareholders		
Directors		
Key management personnel		
Related parties		

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Ageing shcedule for trade payables due for payment

Create new sheet "Trade payables due" with the following table. MSME - Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (basically third pa

EUR

31.03.2024

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Over 3 years	Total
(i) MSME						-
(ii) Others						-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME						-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others						-
TOTAL	-	-				-

EUR

31.03.2023

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Over 3 years	Total
(i) MSME						
(ii) Others						-
Inter-company						
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME						-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others						-
TOTAL						

INR

31.03.2024

	Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Over 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

INR

31.03.2023

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Over 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-company	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

Initialled for Identification

Rödl & Partner GmbH

Trade receivables ageing

Create new sheet "AR ageing detail".
* where provision is created

EUR
31.03.2024

	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	less than 6 months	6months - 1year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivable - considered good	-						-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - credit impaired							-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivable - considered good							-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivable - credit impaired							
TOTAL	-	-					-

EUR
31.03.2023

	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	less than 6 months	6months - 1year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivable - considered good	-						-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - credit impaired							-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivable - considered good							-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivable - credit impaired							
Factored Debtors Outstanding	-						-
Inter-company	-						-
TOTAL	-	-					-

INR
31.03.2024

	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment						
	less than 6 months	less than 6 months	6months - 1year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INR
31.03.2023

	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment						
	less than 6 months	less than 6 months	6months - 1year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factored Debtors Outstanding							
Inter-company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-