

SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year
Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

S & T ASSOCIATES
CPAs LLC

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
of Senores Pharmaceuticals INC.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statement of Senores Pharmaceuticals INC., which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2026 and 2025 and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statement.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statement referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Senores Pharmaceuticals INC. as of March 31, 2026 and 2025 and the results of its operations and its cash flow for the year ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Senores Pharmaceuticals INC. and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

I. Profit Sharing Revenues:

As described in Note 6 and 10 and 15 to the financial statements, the company recognizes revenue from product sales when obligations under the terms of contracts with the customers are satisfied. The company from time to time enters into arrangements for the sale of its products in the various markets. Under such arrangements, the company sells its products to the business partners at a base purchase price agreed upon in the arrangement and is also entitled to a profit share which is over and above the base purchase price. The profit share is typically dependent on the ultimate net sale proceeds or net profits, subject to any reductions or adjustments that are required by the terms of the arrangement.

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

Significant judgements are used to estimate the profit share component hence the matter is considered as a Key Audit Matter.

Our audit procedures included the following:

- Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the company controls over the completeness, recognition and measurement of accruals.
- Obtained and evaluated management's computations for accruals under respective contractual arrangements.
- Evaluated the key assumptions used by the company by comparing them with prior years.
- Analyzed the historical pattern of chargebacks, the inventory information and performed retrospective reviews in order to validate management's assumptions.
- Compared the assumptions in respect of rebates, discounts, allowances and returns to current payment trends.
- Evaluated adequacy of disclosures as required by applicable financial reporting framework.

II. Intangible Assets and Intangible Assets under development:

The company has significant intangible assets including intangibles under development. The company conducts an annual impairment testing of intangible assets. Significant judgements are used to estimate the recoverable amount of these intangible assets hence considered as a Key Audit Matter.

Our audit procedures included the following:

- Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of management's controls in assessing the carrying value of goodwill and intangible assets.
- Obtained the company's computation of recoverable amount and tested the mathematical accuracy and reasonableness of key assumptions.
- Obtained and evaluated management's sensitivity analysis to ascertain the impact of changes in key assumptions.
- Evaluated adequacy of disclosures as required by applicable financial reporting framework.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing Senores Pharmaceuticals INC.'s ability to continue as a going concern for at least twelve months from the end of the reporting period, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate Senores Pharmaceuticals INC. or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Senores Pharmaceuticals INC.'s internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Senores Pharmaceuticals INC.'s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

S&T Associates CPAs LLC

S & T Associates CPAS LLC
Tomball, TX 77375
May 13, 2026

SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AS ON 31 MARCH 2026
(All Amounts in USD)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
A) Intangible Assets	4	1,09,51,849	63,57,636
B) Intangible Assets under Development	4	2,37,74,696	1,45,91,295
C) Investment Property	4	25,99,402	-
D) Financial Assets:			
(i) Investments	5	21,70,625	18,72,025
(ii) Advances to Related Parties	5	16,74,664	10,23,430
E) Other Non Current Assets	6	1,00,27,870	38,27,516
Total Non-Current Assets		5,11,99,106	2,76,71,902
Current Assets			
A) Financial Assets:			
(i) Cash And Cash Equivalents	7	5,60,917	12,203
(ii) Accounts Receivable	8	31,47,535	36,04,978
(iii) Advances to Related Parties	9	34,00,342	20,77,874
B) Other Current Assets	10	82,43,025	71,62,315
Total Current Assets		1,53,51,819	1,28,57,370
TOTAL ASSETS		6,65,50,925	4,05,29,272
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
A) Share Capital		9,68,880	8,48,400
B) Additional Paid-In Capital		34,52,528	15,73,040
C) Retained Earnings		2,12,54,925	1,16,66,973
D) Non-Controlling Interest		28,867	-
Total Equity		2,57,05,200	1,40,88,413
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
A) Financial Liabilities:			
(i) Borrowings	11	2,49,15,421	1,91,19,327
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	13	8,752	-
B) Deferred Tax Liability	12-A	25,70,480	11,52,932
Total Non-Current Liabilities		2,74,94,653	2,02,72,259
Current Liabilities			
A) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	26,26,623	8,42,118
(ii) Trade Payables	12-B	62,75,917	17,94,182
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	13	26,11,063	19,84,580
B) Other Current Liabilities	14	18,37,469	15,47,720
Total Current Liabilities		1,33,51,072	61,68,600
Total Liabilities		4,08,45,725	2,64,40,859
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6,65,50,925	4,05,29,272

See Independent Auditor's report and Notes to financial statement



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(All Amounts in USD)

Particulars	Note	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue From Operations	15	1,73,25,404	1,10,95,660
Other Income	16	88,270	3,18,595
Total Income		1,74,13,674	1,14,14,255
Expenses			
Cost of Sales		1,59,277	34,493
Employee Benefit Expenses		1,02,253	-
Finance Cost	17	19,40,228	11,89,924
Depreciation & Amortization Expense	18	3,74,583	2,74,595
Other Expenses	19	25,05,220	6,11,881
Total Expenses		50,81,561	21,10,893
Profit Before Tax		1,23,32,113	93,03,362
Income Tax Expense - Current Year	20	13,46,746	16,39,505
Income Tax Expense - Prior Year	20	-	33,229
Deferred Tax Expense	12-A	14,17,548	6,63,155
Profit After Tax		95,67,819	69,67,473
Total Comprehensive Income For The Year		95,67,819	69,67,473
Profit for the Year attributable to			
Owners of the Holding Company		95,87,952	69,67,473
Non-Controlling Interest		(20,133)	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year attributable to			
Owners of the Holding Company		95,87,952	69,67,473
Non-Controlling Interest		(20,133)	-
Earnings Per Equity Share Having Face Value of \$1 Each			
- Basic Earnings Per Equity Share (In USD)		10.48	9.63
- Diluted Earnings Per Equity Share (In USD)		10.48	9.63



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(All Amounts in USD)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2026	For the Year Ended 31 March 2025
(A) Cash Flow From Operating Activities:		
Profit Before Tax	1,23,32,113	93,03,362
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation & Amortization Expense	3,74,583	2,74,595
Interest Expense	19,40,228	11,89,924
Balances written off	3,90,000	-
Liabilities written back	(314)	-
Profit on Sale of Investments	-	(3,18,595)
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,50,36,610	1,04,49,286
Adjustments for Changes in Working Capital:		
Accounts Receivable	67,443	(30,75,046)
Other Current Assets	(72,81,064)	(56,24,186)
Trade Payables	47,52,049	(12,99,665)
Other Current Liabilities	743	-
Other Financial Liabilities	30,728	19,66,841
Cash Generated from Operations	1,26,06,509	24,17,230
Less: Income Tax Paid	(13,27,740)	(9,26,720)
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities (A)	1,12,78,769	14,90,510
(B) Cash Flow From Investing Activities :		
Addition to Intangible Assets and Under Development	(1,41,35,361)	(82,09,017)
Addition to Investment Property	(26,16,238)	-
Purchase of Equity Shares (Havix Group Inc)	(2,98,600)	-
Proceeds From Sale Of Investment (Havix Group Inc)	-	4,80,000
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares (Zoraya)	49,000	-
Advances to Related Parties	(19,73,702)	(15,62,086)
Net Cash Flow From Investing Activities (B)	(1,89,74,901)	(92,91,103)
(C) Cash Flow From Financing Activities :		
Proceeds of Loans from Parent Company	35,73,500	54,40,467
Proceeds of Loans from Others (Investment Property)	17,95,821	-
Proceeds / (Repayment) of Loans from Related Parties	(10,25,000)	10,00,000
Proceeds / (Repayment) of Secured Loan from Banks	39,52,327	(49,604)
Proceeds / (Repayment) of Loan from Financial Institutions	(7,16,049)	7,16,049
Interest Expense Paid	(13,35,721)	(11,89,924)
Proceeds from Issue Of Shares In The Current Year	19,99,968	17,21,440
Net Cash Flow From Financing Activities (C)	82,44,846	76,38,428
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents	5,48,714	(1,62,165)
Cash And Cash Equivalents, At Beginning of the Year	12,203	1,74,368
Cash And Cash Equivalents, At The End of the Year	5,60,917	12,203



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(All Amounts in USD)

Particulars	Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Non- Controlling Interest	Total
	Shares Issues	Amount				
Opening Balance as on April 01, 2024	7,00,000	7,00,000	-	46,99,500	-	53,99,500
Shares Issued In Current Year	1,48,400	1,48,400	-	-	-	1,48,400
Additional Paid in Capital	-	-	15,73,040	-	-	15,73,040
Net Income For The Year Ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	69,67,473	-	69,67,473
Balance As On March 31, 2025	8,48,400	8,48,400	15,73,040	1,16,66,973	-	1,40,88,413
Opening Balance as on April 01, 2025	8,48,400	8,48,400	15,73,040	1,16,66,973	-	1,40,88,413
Shares Issued In Current Year	1,20,480	1,20,480	-	-	-	1,20,480
Issue of Shares to Minority Shareholders	-	-	-	-	49,000	49,000
Additional Paid in Capital	-	-	18,79,488	-	-	18,79,488
Net Income For The Year Ended March 31, 2026	-	-	-	95,87,952	(20,133)	95,67,819
Balance As On March 31, 2026	9,68,880	9,68,880	34,52,528	2,12,54,925	28,867	2,57,05,200



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March, 2026 (All Amounts in USD)

1. Organization and Operations

Senores Pharmaceuticals Inc. ("the company") is a Company limited by shares incorporated and registered in the State of Delaware on January, 28 2021. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited (India). The address of the Company's office is 2877 Pearl Ridge Trace Buford, Georgia 30519. The principal activities of the Company involves Research & Development along with Trading of Pharmaceutical products along with other ancillary business activities.

2. Basis of Preparation and Presentation

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprises the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. In the preparation of consolidated financial statements, investment in subsidiary has been accounted for in accordance with IFRS 10 on 'Consolidated Financial Statements'. Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

- i) Subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date of incorporation, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continues to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases (including through voting rights). Subsidiary has been consolidated on a line- by-line basis by adding together the book values of the like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses after eliminating all significant intra-group balances and intra-group transactions. The unrealized profits resulting from intra-group transactions that are included in the carrying amount of assets are eliminated in full.
- ii) Financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. As far as possible, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies, consistent with the Company's standalone financial statements for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances and are presented, to the extent possible, in the same manner as the Company's standalone financial statements. Any deviation in accounting policies is disclosed separately.

The subsidiaries considered in the consolidated financial statements are:

Name of the Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	% of Ownership Interest	
		As on 31 March 2026	As on 31 March 2025
Zoraya Pharmaceuticals LLC	United States of America	51.00%	0.00%



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All Amounts in USD)

Current v/s Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgments in the process of applying the group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgments or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated and/or separate financial statements are disclosed in the report.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of annual financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products/activities of the company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Functional and Presentation Currency

US \$ is the functional and presentation currency.



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March, 2026

(All Amounts in USD)

IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet Adopted

The following is a list of the major new or amended IFRS standards and interpretations that the Company has not early adopted among those issued by the date of the approval of the Company's financial statements. The effect of the application of the new IFRS standard on the Company's financial statements is still under consideration.

IFRS		Effective date (fiscal year beginning on or after)	The Group's application date (fiscal year ending)	Outline of new or amended IFRS standards and interpretations
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 01, 2027	March 31, 2028	Introduces new requirement to improve companies' reporting of financial performance and give investors a better basis for analyzing and comparing companies.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Intangible Assets

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding are recognized as an expense when incurred. Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development is recognized if and only if all of the following have been demonstrated

- Development costs can be measured reliably;
- The product or process is technically and commercially feasible;
- Future economic benefits are probable; and
- The Company intends to and has sufficient resources/ability to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

The expenditure to be capitalised include the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Other development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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

Acquired research and development intangible assets which are under development, are recognized as Intangible assets under development. Intangible assets are not amortised, but evaluated for potential impairment on an annual basis or when there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Any impairment charge on such Intangible assets is recognized in profit or loss. Intangible assets relating to products under development, other intangible assets not available for use and



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March, 2026

(All Amounts in USD)

Intangible assets having indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the assets may be impaired. All other intangible assets are tested for impairment when there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The consideration for acquisition of intangible asset which is based on reaching specific milestone that are dependent on the Company's future activity is recognised only when the activity requiring the payment is performed.

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures, including expenditures on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Block of Assets	Useful life (Years)
Intangible asset (Product Development)	20

Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period by management, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

Impairment of Intangible Assets

At the end of each quarter, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that its intangible assets may be impaired. If there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually at the same time each year irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In measuring the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset at the measurement date. The discount rate used for calculating the recoverable amount is set at a rate appropriate to each geographical area of operations.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, and the reduction is recognized in profit or loss as an impairment loss.



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March, 2026

(All Amounts in USD)

Reversal of Impairment

At the end of each quarter, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is estimated. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is greater than its carrying amount, a reversal of an impairment loss is recognized, to the extent the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount (net of amortization) that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years.

Investment Property

Investment properties are properties (land or a building—or part of a building—or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both, but not for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, or sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any, in accordance with the cost model prescribed in IAS 40.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

Depreciation on investment property is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost net of their residual values over their estimated useful live of 60 years for buildings. Land is not depreciated. The useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Transfers to or from investment property are made only when there is a change in use evidenced by the end of owner-occupation or commencement of an operating lease. Gains or losses on disposals of investment properties are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Instruments

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

Financial asset is any asset that is:

- Cash;
- Equity instrument of another entity;
- Contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.
- Contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
- Derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All Amounts in USD)

Financial liability is any liability that is:

- Contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity.
- Contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments. Also, for these purposes the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments that are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16A and 16B, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro-rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16C and 16D, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

Equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Classification and recognition

Classification of a financial instrument, or its component parts takes place on initial recognition. Each instrument is classified as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument.

Financial assets classification:

The group classifies financial assets into the following categories:

- Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)
- Financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities classification:

The group classifies financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.
- Financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the trade date when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Except for trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or issuance of financial liabilities other than financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("financial



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March, 2026

(All Amounts in USD)

assets at FVTPL") and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss ("financial liabilities at FVTPL"), are added to the fair value of the financial assets or deducted from the fair value of financial liabilities at initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL and financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets

At initial recognition, all financial assets are classified as "financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("financial assets at FVTOCI")" or "financial assets at FVTPL."

a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss. Interest revenue using the effective interest method is recognized in profit or loss.

b) Financial assets at FVTOCI (debt instruments)

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at FVTOCI (debt instruments) if both of the following conditions are met:

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

After initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at fair value, and any gain or loss resulting from changes in fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in other components of equity is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

c) Financial assets at FVTOCI (equity instruments)

The Group has made an irrevocable election for equity instruments, with some exceptions, to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, and classifies such instruments as financial assets at FVTOCI.

After initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at fair value, and any gain or loss resulting from changes in fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognized or the fair value has significantly decreased, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in other component of equity is transferred to retained earnings. Dividends on such financial assets are



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recognized in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

d) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets not classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost or financial assets at FVTOCI are classified as financial assets at FVTPL. After initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowances are recognized for expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost or debt instruments classified as financial assets at FVTOCI.

At the end of each quarter, the loss allowance is measured for a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. The loss allowance is measured for a financial asset at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

However, for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables, the loss allowance is always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

If all or part of a financial asset is determined to be unrecoverable based on reasonable grounds, the financial asset is considered to be default.

The amounts of loss allowances are calculated to reflect the following factors:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes
- The time value of money
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

When evaluating whether credit risk has increased significantly, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is available, as well as past-due information. Moreover, if there is objective evidence of credit impairment such as legal liquidation procedures due to the bankruptcy of a borrower, the Group considers the financial asset to be a credit-impaired financial asset. The carrying amount of such financial asset is directly reduced by the amount that clearly cannot be recovered in the future and the corresponding loss allowance is also reduced.



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Financial liabilities

At initial recognition, all financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

a) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Derivative financial liabilities, financial liabilities designated as financial liabilities at FVTPL and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination that meets the definition of financial liabilities, are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL. After initial recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

b) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities not classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. After initial recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred but substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are neither transferred nor retained and control of the financial asset has not been retained.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when a financial liability is extinguished, i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Effective Interest rate (EIR) method:

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

Off-setting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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.



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The fair value measurement assumes 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.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefit 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 is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statement are categorized within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 - inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - inputs are other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived prices)
- Level 3 - inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumption that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent includes only cash at bank, in hand short-term, (generally with original maturity of three months or less) highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather for investment or other purposes.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insures cash balances up to \$250,000 per depositor, per bank. It is the Company's policy to monitor the financial strength of the bank that hold its deposits on an ongoing basis. During the normal course of business, the Company may maintain cash balances in excess of the FDIC insurance limit. At times, the amounts held may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such amounts. At year ended March 31, 2026 the company has uninsured balance of \$ 310,877.

Trade and other Receivables

During the reporting period, the Company entered into factoring arrangements involving the sale of trade receivables to third-party financial institutions (factors) to enhance liquidity. These arrangements are structured as recourse factoring, whereby the Company retains the credit risk associated with the receivables sold. In the event of non-payment by the original debtor, the factor has the right to seek recovery from the Company.



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In accordance with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, the derecognition of financial assets is contingent upon the transfer of substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Under recourse factoring, the Company retains significant exposure to credit risk, and therefore, the risks and rewards are not substantially transferred.

As a result the factored receivables are not derecognized from the statement of financial position. The cash received from the factor is recognized as a financial liability. The liability is measured at the amount of cash received, adjusted for any fees or interest payable under the factoring agreement.

Trade and other Payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Revenue from Contract with Customers

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, since it is the primary obligor in all of its revenue arrangement, as it has pricing latitude and is exposed to inventory and credit risks. Revenue is stated net of returns, chargebacks, taxes, rebates and other similar allowances. These are calculated on the basis of historical experience and the specific terms in the individual contracts.

In determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any). The Company estimates variable consideration at contract inception until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Sale of Goods

Revenue is generated primarily from Selling of Pharmaceuticals and other related products. Revenue is recognised at the point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied and control of the goods is transferred to the customer in accordance with the terms of customer contracts.

In revenue arrangements with multiple performance obligations, the Company accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct- i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the arrangement and if a customer can benefit from it. The consideration is allocated between separate products and services in the arrangement based on their stand-alone selling prices. Revenue from sale of by products are included in revenue.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods to the customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.



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Sale of Services

Revenue is recognized from rendering of services when the performance obligation is satisfied and the services are rendered at point in time or over the period of time in accordance with the terms of customer contracts. In certain instances, income from licensing arrangement arises from the Completion of certain milestones over certain period of time and recognised and when the performance obligation is satisfied. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers. A contract liability is the obligation to render services to the customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Profit Sharing Revenues

The Company from time to time enters into arrangements for the sale of its products in certain markets. Under such arrangements, the Company sells its products to the business partners at a base purchase price agreed upon in the arrangement and is also entitled to a profit share which is over and above the base purchase price. The profit share is typically dependent on the ultimate net sale proceeds or net profits, subject to any reductions or adjustments that are required by the terms of the arrangement. Revenue in an amount equal to the base purchase price is recognised in these transactions upon delivery of products to the business partners. An additional amount representing the profit share component is recognised as revenue only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

Accrued income refers to revenue a company has earned but not yet received in cash or cash equivalents. It represents earnings recognized before payment is received and is recorded as a current asset on the balance sheet. The concept is based on the accrual accounting principle: income is recognized when earned, not when paid, ensuring financial statements reflect all earned revenue. For example, a company that generates revenue from selling goods or services on credit records accrued income if payment is still pending.

Senores enters into contractual agreement for profit sharing with the marketer for sale of pharmaceuticals products manufactured/ marketed by other companies with Senores's ANDA. As the products are transferred to the marketer for further sale, Senores recognizes the profit sharing income in profit and loss and related asset is created balance sheet as Accrued Income. When marketer sells the products to end consumer; Senores recognizes the amount from the accrued income to account receivable based on the quarterly / monthly sale report provide by the marketer. Senores recognize the amount in accrued income only when entity expect that the significant reversal of same will not be probable in future.

Out-licensing Arrangements

Revenues include amounts earned from product out-licensing agreements. These arrangements typically consist of an initial up-front payment on inception of the license and subsequent payments dependent on achieving certain milestones in accordance with the terms prescribed in the agreement. Non-refundable upfront license fees received in connection with product out-licensing agreements are deferred and recognised over the period in which the Company has continuing performance obligations. Milestone payments which are contingent on achieving certain clinical milestones are recognised as



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revenues either on achievement of such milestones, if the milestones are considered substantive, or over the period the Company has continuing performance obligations, if the milestones are not considered substantive.

Sales Return

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. With respect to established products, the Company considers its historical experience of sales returns, levels of inventory in the distribution channel, estimated shelf life, product discontinuances, price changes of competitive products, and the introduction of competitive new products, to the extent each of these factors impact the Company's business and markets. With respect to new products introduced by the Company, such products have historically been either extensions of an existing line of product where the Company has historical experience or in therapeutic categories where established products exist and are sold either by the Company or the Company's competitors.

Disaggregated Revenue

Disaggregate revenue recognised from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. An entity shall apply the guidance in paragraphs B87–B89 when selecting the categories to use to disaggregate revenue.

The extent to which an entity's revenue is disaggregated for the purposes of this disclosure depends on the facts and circumstances that pertain to the entity's contracts with customers. Some entities may need to use more than one type of category to meet the objective for disaggregating revenue. Other entities may meet the objective by using only one type of category to disaggregate revenue.

When selecting the type of category (or categories) to use to disaggregate revenue, an entity shall consider how information about the entity's revenue has been presented for other purposes, including all of the following:

- a) Disclosures presented outside the financial statements (for example, in earnings releases, annual reports or investor presentations);
- b) Information regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker for evaluating the financial performance of operating segments; and
- c) Other information that is similar to the types of information identified in paragraph B88 (a) and (b) and that is used by the entity or users of the entity's financial statements to evaluate the entity's financial performance or make resource allocation decisions.

The Group recognizes revenue from the following major sources:

- Out-licensing Fees
- Trading Sales
- Profit from distribution
- Sale of goods & services



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Foreign Currency

IAS 21 requires all the foreign exchange differences to be recorded immediately in the Profit and Loss account. IAS 21 requires entity to determine functional currency and measure results and financial position in that currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment whereas foreign currency is the currency other than the functional currency. If financial statements are presented in any other currency other than functional currency, IAS 21 requires assets/liabilities to be translated at closing rate and income/expenses at average rate. Exchange differences on translation of foreign currency monetary items are recognised in the profit and loss account. In the consolidation of financial statements of foreign operations the translation difference on monetary items is taken to other comprehensive income.

Finance Income / Finance Cost

Finance income represent interest income on fund invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the 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 but does not consider the expected credit losses. Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowing. Interest expense is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

Income Taxes

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

Current Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, wherever appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, respectively.



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Current tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset, where company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Tax

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

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

The Company recognises a deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or tax credits only to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilized by the entity.

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. Withholding tax arising out of payment of dividends to shareholders under the Indian Income tax regulations is not considered as tax expense for the Company and all such taxes are recognised in the statement of changes in equity as part of the associated dividend payment.

Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control. As a minimum, the following are regarded as related parties of the reporting entity.

Earnings per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which includes all stock options granted to employees.



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The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

Cash flows Statement

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

Events occurring after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provides evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.



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4 Intangible Assets & Investment Property

Description	Intangible asset	Intangible asset under development	Investment Property	Total
<u>Gross Block</u>				
Balance As At April 01, 2024	45,92,395	87,44,400	-	1,33,36,795
Addition During The Year	-	82,09,017	-	82,09,017
Transfer From Intangible Asset Under Development	23,62,122	(23,62,122)	-	-
Disposal During The Year	-	-	-	-
Balance As At March 31, 2025	69,54,517	1,45,91,295	-	2,15,45,812
Acquired During The Year	-	1,41,35,361	26,16,238	1,67,51,599
Transfer From Intangible Asset Under Development	49,51,960	(49,51,960)	-	-
Disposal During The Year	-	-	-	-
Balance As At March 31, 2026	1,19,06,477	2,37,74,696	26,16,238	3,82,97,411
<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>				
Balance As At April 01, 2024	(3,22,286)	-	-	(3,22,286)
Addition During The Year	(2,74,595)	-	-	(2,74,595)
Disposal During The Year	-	-	-	-
Balance As At March 31, 2025	(5,96,881)	-	-	(5,96,881)
Addition During The Year	(3,57,747)	-	(16,836)	(3,74,583)
Disposal During The Year	-	-	-	-
Balance As At March 31, 2026	(9,54,628)	-	(16,836)	(9,71,464)
Net Block As At April 01, 2025	63,57,636	1,45,91,295	-	2,09,48,931
Net Block As At March 31, 2026	1,09,51,849	2,37,74,696	25,99,402	3,73,25,947



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5 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investment Measured At Cost		
Investment - In Common Shares - Havix Group Inc.	21,70,625	18,72,025
Advances To Related Parties	16,74,664	10,23,430
Total	38,45,289	28,95,455

6 Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Accrued Income	1,00,27,870	38,27,516
Total	1,00,27,870	38,27,516

7 Cash And Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Truist Bank	40	40
Chase Bank	5,60,877	12,163
Total	5,60,917	12,203

8 Accounts Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Accounts Receivables - Others	30,20,194	34,04,978
Accounts Receivables - From Related Parties	1,27,341	2,00,000
Total	31,47,535	36,04,978

Accounts Receivable Ageing (Days)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current (Not Due)	5,20,111	11,45,684
1-30 Days	4,54,163	8,07,888
31-60 Days	2,15,919	2,07,277
61-90 Days	1,27,341	4,48,154
Above 90 Days	18,30,000	9,95,975
Total	31,47,535	36,04,978

9 Other Financial Assets- Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advances To Related Parties	34,00,342	20,77,874
Total	34,00,342	20,77,874

10 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid Fees To FDA	8,63,270	5,67,500
R&D Credit Receivable	6,00,000	3,00,000
Accrued Income (Current)	66,85,246	62,92,815
Advances to Vendor	4,865	-
Deposits	16,000	-
Prepaid Expenses	73,644	2,000
Total	82,43,025	71,62,315



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11 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	Current	Non current	Total	Current	Non current	Total
(Unsecured)						
Loan from Related Party	-	2,08,43,500	2,08,43,500	-	1,82,95,000	1,82,95,000
Total Unsecured Borrowings	-	2,08,43,500	2,08,43,500	-	1,82,95,000	1,82,95,000
(Secured)						
Loan From Banks	25,63,840	23,38,883	49,02,723	1,26,069	8,24,327	9,50,396
Loan From Others	62,783	17,33,038	17,95,821	-	-	-
Loan from Financial Institution	-	-	-	7,16,049	-	7,16,049
Total Secured Borrowings	26,26,623	40,71,921	66,98,544	8,42,118	8,24,327	16,66,445
Total Borrowings	26,26,623	2,49,15,421	2,75,42,044	8,42,118	1,91,19,327	1,99,61,445

Notes:

- Unsecured Loan from Related Party are repayable after atleast 1 year carrying an Interest rate between 7.25% to 7.50% per annum.
- Secured Loan from Others carry an interest rate of 6.50% with a tenor of 180 months repayable till F.Y. 2030-31 and is secured by mortgage of property located at 9550 Jackson Trail Rd.
- Details of Term Loan and Working Capital Loans from Banks are given below :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Rate of Interest	Security	Repayment Terms
Term Loan	28,02,723	-	Interest rate ranges from 7.50% to 7.55%	Refer Note 3-A below	The term loans are repayable in equal monthly installments. Last repayment due in June 2033.
Working Capital	21,00,000	9,50,396	6.97%	Refer Note 3-B below	Repayable on demand

3-A Security for Term Loan -

a) Outstanding loan of USD 0.88 mn, is secured by Standby Letter of Credit issued by holding company - Senores Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

b) Outstanding loan of USD 1.92 mn, security provided is Personal Guarantee of Swapnil Shah, Jitendra Sanghvi, and Ashok Barot. Corporate Guarantee of Senores Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Havix Group Inc. ,Primary security by way of Hypothecation of debtors, stock and fixed deposits. Collaterally secured by Equitable Mortgage of 9488 Jackson Trail Road, Hoschton, GA 30548 belonging to 9488 Jackson Trail LLC.

3-B Security for Working Capital Loan -

- Personal Guarantee of Swapnil Shah, Jitendra Sanghvi, and Ashok Barot.
- Corporate Guarantee of Senores Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Havix Group Inc.
- Primary security of debtors, stock and fixed deposits.
- Collaterally secured by Equitable Mortgage of 9488 Jackson Trail Road, Hoschton, GA 30548 belonging to 9488 Jackson Trail LLC.

12-A Deferred Tax Liability (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	25,70,480	11,52,932
Total	25,70,480	11,52,932

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(A) Deferred Tax Liability		
Opening Balance	11,52,932	4,89,777
Addition: During The Year	14,17,548	6,63,155
Closing Balance (A)	25,70,480	11,52,932

(B) Deferred Tax Asset		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition: During The Year	-	-
Closing Balance (B)	-	-



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12-B Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Payables - Others	23,58,963	4,91,198
Trade Payables Due To Related Parties	39,16,954	13,02,984
Total	62,75,917	17,94,182

Trade Payables Ageing (Days)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current (Not Due)	34,70,475	7,38,458
1-30 Days	5,56,788	1,94,872
31-60 Days	13,91,656	59,228
61-90 Days	5,12,051	1,33,456
Above 90 Days	3,44,947	6,68,168
Total	62,75,917	17,94,182

13 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non Current		
Security Deposit	8,752	-
Total	8,752	-
Current:		
Employee benefits payables	6,122	-
Statutory Dues	15,854	-
Accrued Interest	25,89,087	19,84,580
Total	26,11,063	19,84,580

14 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income Tax Payable	15,66,726	15,47,720
Accrued Expenses	743	-
Capital Creditors	2,70,000	-
Total	18,37,469	15,47,720



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026

(All Amounts In USD)

15 Revenue From Operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Outlicensing Fees	71,98,215	40,62,538
Profit Shares From Distributors	96,59,948	62,92,815
Sale of Products	1,67,241	40,307
Technology Transfer Fees	-	4,00,000
R&D Tax Credit IRS	3,00,000	3,00,000
Total	1,73,25,404	1,10,95,660

16 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit on Sale of Investments	-	3,18,595
Rent Income	87,956	-
Liabilities written back	314	-
Total	88,270	3,18,595



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026

(All Amounts In USD)

17 Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest On Borrowings - HDFC Loan	2,73,143	93,915
Interest On Borrowings - Related Party	15,72,693	10,63,702
Other Interest Expenses	94,392	32,307
Total	19,40,228	11,89,924

18 Depreciation & Amortization

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Amortization Expense	3,57,747	2,74,595
Depreciation expense	16,836	-
Total	3,74,583	2,74,595

19 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Bank Service Charges	2,675	18,069
Other Business Expenses	92,445	8,483
Rent Expenses	31,570	5,204
FDA Facility Fees	10,47,094	3,18,889
Manpower Cost Allocation	4,80,000	96,000
Professional Fees	54,872	21,811
Taxes & Licenses	17,920	10,816
Product Registration Fees	2,537	4,421
Balances written off	3,90,000	-
Selling And Distribution Expenses	3,82,793	1,28,188
Corporate Guarantee Expenses	3,314	-
Total	25,05,220	6,11,881

20 Income Tax

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income Tax Expense - Current Year (State)	76,765	2,66,724
Income Tax Expense - Current Year (Federal)	12,69,981	13,72,781
Income Tax Expense - Prior Year	-	33,229
Total	13,46,746	16,72,734



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026

(All Amounts In USD)

21. Related Party Disclosure
A) List of Related Parties:

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Holding Company
Havix Group Inc	Fellow Subsidiary
Swapnil Jatinbhai Shah	Director
Dhananjay Barot	Director
Apnar Pharma Private Limited (with effect from 16 January 2026)	Fellow Subsidiary

B) Transactions during the year with Related Parties:

Name of Related Party	Nature of Transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Manpower Cost Allocation	3,00,000	-
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Corporate Guarantee Commission Expense	3,314	-
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Issue of Equity Shares	19,99,968	-
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Sale of Investment in Equity Shares	-	4,80,000
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Loan Taken	35,73,500	54,40,467
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Product Development Cost (CWIP)	21,81,341	12,46,035
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Interest Expense on Loan taken	15,72,693	10,63,702
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Recovery of Expenses (Income)	73,000	-
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Reimbursement Expenses Paid	31,793	-
Havix Group Inc	Purchase of Goods	1,59,277	34,493
Havix Group Inc	Manpower Cost Allocation	1,80,000	96,000
Havix Group Inc	Advances given during the year	19,73,833	15,62,089
Havix Group Inc	Product Development Cost (CWIP)	30,54,622	17,80,000
Apnar Pharma Private Limited	Recovery of Expenses (Income)	1,27,341	-

B) Outstanding balances at the year-end with Related Parties:

Name of Related Party	Nature of Outstanding Balance	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Unsecured Loan Payable	2,08,43,500	1,72,70,000
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Interest Payable on Loans Taken	25,62,860	19,84,580
Senores Pharmaceuticals Limited	Accounts Payable	24,78,119	8,68,491
Havix Group Inc	Accounts Payable	14,38,835	4,34,493
Havix Group Inc	Due to / Due From (Receivable)	50,75,137	31,01,304
Havix Group Inc	Accounts Receivables	-	2,00,000
Apnar Pharma Private Limited	Accounts Receivables	1,27,341	-
Swapnil Jatinbhai Shah	Unsecured Loan Payable	-	25,000



SENORES PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March, 2026
(All Amounts in USD)

22. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors oversee compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the risk management framework.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, loans and investments. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of counterparty to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Liquidity risk

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

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices (such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices) or in the price of market risk-sensitive instruments as a result of such adverse changes in market rates and prices. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and the market value of its investments.

Interest rate risk

As at March 31, 2026, the Company has loan facilities which are either on floating interest rates. Hence the Company is exposed to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Interest risk arises to the Company mainly from borrowings with variable rates. The banks are now finance at variable rate only, which is the inherent business risk.

Particular	As on March 31, 2026
Loan from Banks	4,902,723

23. Events After Reporting Period

The Company has evaluated events occurring after reporting period from the date of financial statements through May 13, 2026, the date these consolidated financial statements were issued. Company has evaluated all events and transactions that occurred after the date of financials through the date of this report.

