Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2025 and 2024

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ZYDUS PHARMACEUTICALS (USA) INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder's
of Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) Inc. (a New Jersey Corporation) and subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) Inc. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) Inc. and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, 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 required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued.

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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 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 Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) 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 Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) 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.

Ram Associates

Ram Associates

Hamilton, NJ

May 15, 2025

ZYDUS PHARMACEUTICALS (USA) INC.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
March 31,

(all in thousands except shares)

	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Current assets :		
Cash	$ 203,267	$ 5,610
Accounts receivable	199,373	386,924
Inventories	574,547	281,898
Prepaid expenses	4,304	3,398
Other current assets	23,972	17,977
Current assets held-for-sale	-	151
Total current assets	1,005,463	695,958
Fixed assets, net	6,454	7,480
Intangible assets, net	84	112
Operating lease right-of-use asset	180	600
Deferred tax assets	80,098	63,524
Other assets	141,078	143,696
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 1,233,357**	**$ 911,370**
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities :		
Accounts payable	$ 775,569	$ 394,870
Accrued expenses	181,931	140,831
Loan from group companies	62,500	115,000
Current portion of operating lease	182	411
Current liabilities held-for-sale	-	256
Total current liabilities	1,020,182	651,368
Long-term liabilities :		
Loan from parent	110,000	165,000
Operating lease - net of current portion	-	197
Total current and long-term liabilities	1,130,182	816,565
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, $1 per share par value; 3,000,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	3,000	3,000
Retained earnings	128,175	119,805
Treasury stock, at cost 700,000 shares - March 31, 2025 and 2024	(28,000)	(28,000)
Total stockholders' equity	**103,175**	**94,805**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	**$ 1,233,357**	**$ 911,370**

-see accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements-

ZYDUS PHARMACEUTICALS (USA) INC.
Consolidated Statements of Income / (Operations)
For the years ended March 31,

(all in thousands except shares)

	2025	2024
Net revenue	$ 1,188,084	$ 946,810
Cost of sales	1,081,151	861,179
Gross profit	**106,932**	**85,631**
Operating expenses:		
General and administrative expenses	93,689	54,857
Depreciation	1,289	1,083
Amortization	29	29
Total operating expenses	95,007	55,969
Operating income before other income and (expense)	**11,926**	**29,663**
Other income and (expense):		
Interest income	13,160	6,703
Interest expense	(14,127)	(10,319)
Total other income and (expense)	**(967)**	**(3,616)**
Income (loss) from continuting operations, before tax	**10,959**	**26,047**
Income taxes:		
Federal income tax	(18,550)	(37,760)
State income tax	(613)	(1,522)
Deferred income tax	16,574	33,044
Income tax expense	(2,589)	(6,238)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	**8,370**	**19,809**
Discontinued operations		
Profit / (Loss) from operations of discontinued activity	-	3,544
Income tax expense	-	(744)
Income from discontinued operations	**-**	**2,800**
Net income (loss)	**$ 8,370**	**$ 22,609**

-see accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements-

ZYDUS PHARMACEUTICALS (USA) INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(all in thousands except shares)

	Common Stock		Retained earnings	Treasury stock		Total stockholders' equity
	Number of shares	Amount		Number of treasury stocks	Amount	
Balance at March 31, 2023	3,000,000	$ 3,000	$ 97,196	(700,000)	$ (28,000)	$ 72,196
Net income			22,609			22,609
Balance at March 31, 2024	3,000,000	$ 3,000	$ 119,805	(700,000)	$ (28,000)	$ 94,805
Net income			8,370			8,370
Balance at March 31, 2025	3,000,000	$ 3,000	$ 128,175	(700,000)	$ (28,000)	$ 103,175

-see accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements-

ZYDUS PHARMACEUTICALS (USA) INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended March 31,

(all in thousands except shares)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income/(loss)	$ 8,370	$ 22,609
Less net loss from discontinued operations	-	3,544
Net income from continuing operations	8,370	19,065
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by		
(used in) operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	1,318	1,112
Deferred income taxes	(16,574)	(33,044)
Changes in assets and liabilities :		
(Increase) / decrease in :		
Accounts receivable	187,551	(27,973)
Inventory	(292,649)	(84,842)
Prepaid expenses	(906)	(534)
Other current assets	(5,995)	(13,042)
Other assets	3,038	(56,872)
Increase / (decrease) in :		
Accounts payable	380,699	52,107
Accrued expenses	40,418	26,541
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities - continuing operations	305,269	(117,482)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities - discontinued operations	(0)	(92)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditures	(113)	(2,082)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities - continuing operations	(113)	(2,082)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities - discontinued operations	(0)	4,000
Cash flows from financing activities		
(Decrease) / Increase in line of credit	-	172
(Decrease) / Increase in loan from Group companies	(107,500)	112,950
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities - continuing operations	(107,500)	113,122
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities - discontinued operations	-	(3,974)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	197,657	(6,508)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	5,610	12,118
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	**$ 203,267**	**$ 5,610**
Supplementary disclosure of cash flows information:		
Cash paid during the years for:		
Income taxes	$ 22,381	$ 17,664
Interest	13,294	10,318

-see accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements-

1) Organization and Description of Business

Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) Inc ("the Company") was incorporated in New Jersey on November 18, 2003 and is a 100% subsidiary of Zydus Lifesciences Limited, India, ("Zydus Life").

The Company markets and distributes Generic and Authorized Generic pharmaceutical products in the United States of America. The Company also markets and distributes products manufactured by third parties.

The corporate office of the Company is located at Pennington, New Jersey. The building is owned by Zydus Healthcare (USA) LLC ("Zydus Healthcare"), a related party.

Nesher Pharmaceuticals (USA) LLC

Nesher Pharmaceuticals (USA) LLC ("Nesher") which was a 100% subsidiary of the Company was formed in the State of Missouri on May 17, 2011.

Nesher has discontinued its operations from September 2021 and have been considered and disclosed as "Discontinued Operations" as per ASC 205-20. All the assets and liabilities related to these operations have been sold and Nesher was merged with Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) Inc. on October 25, 2024.

ZyVet Animal Health Inc.

ZyVet Animal Health Inc ("ZyVet") which is a 100% subsidiary of the Company was formed in the State of New Jersey on April 9, 2019 to market and distribute pharmaceutical products for animal consumption.

2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its Subsidiaries. All significant related party accounts and transactions between the Company and the Subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation. Previous year's numbers are regrouped wherever necessary.

Accounting Policies

These financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP); consequently, revenue is recognized when services are rendered, and expenses are reflected when costs are incurred.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and use assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are often based on judgments, probabilities and assumptions that management believes are reasonable but that are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. As a result, actual result could differ from those estimates. Management periodically evaluates estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for continued reasonableness. Appropriate adjustment, if any, to the estimates used are made prospectively based on such periodic evaluations.

Revenue Recognition

General

The Company recognizes revenue from product sales when obligations under the terms of a contract with the customer are satisfied; generally, this occurs with the transfer of control of the goods to customers.

A contract with a customer exists only when the parties to the contract have approved it and are committed to perform their respective obligations, the Company can identify each party's rights regarding the distinct goods or services to be transferred ("performance obligations"), the Company can determine the transaction price for the goods or services to be transferred, the contract has commercial substance and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

The amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled varies as a result of rebates, chargebacks, returns and other sales reserves and allowances ("SR&A") that the Company offers to its customers and their customers, as well as the occurrence or nonoccurrence of future events, including milestone events. A minimum amount of variable consideration is recorded by the Company concurrently with the satisfaction of performance obligations to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Estimates of variable consideration are based on historical experience and the specific terms in the individual agreements (which the Company believes approximates expected value). Rebates and chargebacks are the largest components of SR&A. For further description of SR&A components and how they are estimated, see "Variable Consideration" below.

Shipping and handling costs are recorded under Selling and Marketing expenses.

Nature of revenue streams

Most of the Company's contracts related to product sales include single performance obligation, which is to deliver products to customers based on the purchase orders received. Revenue from sales of goods, including sales to distributors is recognized when the customer obtains control of the product. This generally occurs when products are shipped and delivered to the customer and the Company has determined that physical possession, legal title and risk and rewards of ownership of the products are transferred to the customer and Company is entitled to payment. The amount of consideration the Company expects to be entitled includes invoice value, net of accruals for estimated variable considerations including but not limited to wholesaler's chargeback, rebates, distribution service fees, returns and allowances, discount, incentives and other allowances.

Other revenues are primarily comprised of contract manufacturing services and other miscellaneous items. Revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of the products. This generally occurs when products are shipped once the Company has a present right to payment and legal title and risk and rewards of ownership are obtained by the customer.

Contract assets and liabilities

Contract assets are mainly comprised of trade receivables net of allowance for doubtful debts, which includes amounts billed and currently due from customers.

Contract liabilities are mainly comprised of deferred revenues. There were no contract liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

Variable consideration

Variable consideration mainly includes SR&A, comprised of rebates (including Medicaid and other governmental program discounts), chargebacks, returns and other promotional (including shelf stock adjustments) items. All variable considerations except Medicaid and returns are netted against trade receivables. The Company recognizes these provisions at the time of sale and adjusts them if the actual amounts differ from the estimated provisions. The following describes the nature of each deduction and how provisions are estimated:

Chargebacks

The Company has agreements with certain indirect customers, such as independent pharmacies, retail pharmacy chains, managed care organizations, hospitals, governmental agencies and pharmacy benefit managers, which establish contract prices for certain products. The indirect customers then independently select a wholesaler from which to purchase the products at these contracted prices. Alternatively, certain wholesalers may enter into agreements with indirect customers that establish contract pricing for certain products, which the wholesalers provide. Under either arrangement, the Company will provide credit to the

wholesaler for any difference between the contracted price with the indirect party and the wholesaler's invoice price. Such credits are called chargebacks. The provision for chargebacks is based on expected sell-through levels by the wholesaler customers to indirect customers, as well as estimated wholesaler inventory levels at a given date.

Rebates, promotional programs and other sales allowances

This category includes rebates and other programs to assist in product sales. These programs generally provide that the customer receives credit directly related to the amount of purchases or credits upon the attainment of pre-established volumes. Also included in this category are prompt pay discounts, administrative fees and price adjustments to reflect decreases in the selling prices of products. Since these rebates and allowances are contractually agreed upon, they are estimated based on the specific terms in each agreement based on historical trends and expected sales. Externally obtained inventory levels are evaluated in relation to estimates made for rebates payable to indirect customers.

Medicaid and Other Governmental Rebates

Pharmaceutical manufacturers whose products are covered by Medicaid, Medicare and other Government programs are required to provide a rebate to each state as a percentage of their average manufacturer's price for the products dispensed. Many states have also implemented supplemental rebate programs that obligate manufacturers to pay rebates in excess of those required under federal law. The Company estimates these rebates based on historical trends of rebates paid, as well as on changes in wholesaler inventory levels and increases or decreases in sales.

Shelf Stock Adjustments

The custom in the pharmaceutical industry is generally to grant customers a shelf stock adjustment based on the customers' existing inventory contemporaneously with decreases in the market price of the related product. The most significant of these relate to products for which an exclusive or semi-exclusive period exists. Provisions for price reductions depend on future events, including price competition, new competitive launches and the level of customer inventories at the time of the price decline. The Company regularly monitors the competitive factors that influence the pricing of its products and customer inventory levels and adjust these estimates where appropriate.

Returns

Returns primarily relate to customer returns of expired products which the customer has the right to return six months before and up to one year following the expiration date. Such returned products are destroyed, and credits and/or refunds are issued to the customer for the value of the returns. Accordingly, no returned assets are recorded in connection with those products. The returns provision is estimated by applying a historical return rate to the amounts

(In thousands except share and per share data)

of revenue estimated to be subject to returns. Revenue subject to returns is estimated based on the lag time from time of sale to date of return. The estimated lag time is developed by analyzing historical experience. Additionally, the Company considers specific factors, such as estimated levels of inventory in the distribution channel, product dating and expiration, size and maturity of launch, entrance of new competitors, changes in formularies and any changes to customer terms, for determining the overall expected levels of returns.

Accounts receivable balances in the Company's consolidated financial statements are presented net of SR&A (Sales Related Allowances) estimates. SR&A balances in accounts receivable were $288,788 and $238,898 on March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. SR&A balances within accounts payable and accrued expenses were $105,364 and $87,631 on March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The movements in the SRA reserve balances during the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the year	$ **326,529**	$ **324,336**
Accrual to reduce gross sales to net sales	2,364,372	2,007,620
Payments and other	(2,296,749)	(2,005,427)
Balance at the end of the year	**$ 394,152**	**$ 326,529**

The SRA accruals recorded to reduce gross product sales to net product sales were as follows for the years ended March 31,

	2025	**2024**
Gross product sales	$ 3,552,456	$ 2,954,430
Accruals to reduce gross sales to net sales	(2,364,372)	(2,007,620)
Net product sales	**$ 1,188,084**	**$ 946,810**
Percentage of SRA accruals to gross sales	*67 %*	*67 %*

The SRA accruals remained the same as previous year primarily due to no change in wholesale and retail sale as a percentage of total sale during 2024-25.

Concentrations

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk are primarily cash and cash equivalents and trade accounts receivable. The Company maintains cash balances, which may exceed federally insured limits. The Company does not believe that this results in any significant credit risk. As of March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had $198,746 and $4,326, respectively, of uninsured cash balances.

Concentration of credit risks with respect to accounts receivable is limited because of the credit worthiness of the Company's major customers. The majority of the Company's accounts receivable arise from product sales in the United States and are primarily due from drug wholesalers and retailers, distributors and pharmacy benefit managers. The Company monitors the financial performance and creditworthiness of its customers so that it can properly assess and respond to changes in their credit profile. Revenue from the Company's three major customers represented approximately 55% and 60% of the Company's net revenue for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Accounts receivable from the top three customers represented approximately 39% and 64% of total accounts receivable as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly-liquid investments (including money market funds) with an original maturity at acquisition of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains cash balances, which may exceed federally insured limits. The Company does not believe that this results in any significant credit risk.

Accounts receivable

The Company extends credit to clients based upon management's assessment of their creditworthiness on an unsecured basis. Accounts receivables are presented net of allowance for credit losses in the balance sheet.

The Company has entered into receivables purchase agreement with a bank to purchase the receivables of few customers up to a maximum amount of $150 Million. The purchase price for Purchased Receivables purchased on any Purchase Date shall equal (i) the aggregate Net Invoice Amount of such Purchased Receivables (the "Aggregate Net Invoice Amount") *minus* (ii) the Discount Margin (such amount herein referred to as the "Purchase Price"). The discount rate for the outstanding purchase price will vary between applicable discount rate plus a pre-determined margin. As of March 31, 2025 and 2024 the outstanding amount of $140,020 and $0 respectively has been adjusted against receivable of the respective customers.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses (ACL) on trade receivables is a valuation account that is used to present the net amount expected to be collected on trade receivables. An ACL under the current expected credit losses (CECL) methodology is determined using loss-rate approach and measured on a collective (pool) basis when similar risk characteristics exist. The CECL allowance is based on relevant available information, from internal and external sources, relating to past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. While the Company uses various credit quality metrics, it primarily monitors collectability by assessing the credit worthiness of its Distributor and its experience with delinquent trade receivables. Based on the Company's experience, the risk of delinquent trade receivables with the

Company's distributors is low. The Company has no historical credit loss experience with its distributors. Accordingly, the Company has a zero-loss expectation under which, for a materiality exclusion, it recognized essentially no loss on its receivables. The ACL as of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, and change in the ACL during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, was not material to the financial statements.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis. The Company establishes reserves for its inventory to reflect situations in which the cost of the inventory is not expected to be recovered. In evaluating whether inventory is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, management considers such factors as the amount of inventory on hand; estimated time required to sell such inventory, remaining shelf life and current and expected market conditions, including level of competition. As of March 31, 2025 and 2024, provisions for the inventory reserves were $23,043 and $39,099, respectively.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss if any. The Company provides for depreciation of property and equipment using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets ranging from 3 to 39.5 years. The Company charges repairs and maintenance costs that do not extend the lives of the assets to expenses as incurred. Repairs and maintenance expenses during the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 were $249 and $518, respectively.

Intangible assets

The Company amortize intangible assets with finite lives on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment or when events or circumstances indicate their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Based on the evaluation of intangible assets completed during the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, no impairment was recorded.

Impairments

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, we evaluate the carrying amount of our long-lived assets such as property and equipment, and finite-lived intangible assets subject to amortization for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets held and used is measured by the comparison of its carrying amount with the future net cash flows the asset is expected to generate. We look primarily to the undiscounted future cash flows in the assessment of whether or not long-lived assets have been impaired. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the estimated fair value of the

asset. The Company has not recorded impairment for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

Operating Lease

The Company assesses whether an arrangement qualifies as a lease (i.e., conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration) at inception and only reassesses its determination if the terms and conditions of the arrangement are changed. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet. ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the estimated present value of lease payments over the lease term. Lease expense is recognized for these leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The lease terms include options to extend the leases when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. These operating leases contain renewal options for periods ranging from three to five years that expire at various dates with no residual value guarantees. Future obligations relating to the exercise of renewal options is included in the measurement if, based on the judgment of management, the renewal option is reasonably certain to be exercised. Factors in determining whether an option is reasonably certain of exercise include, but are not limited to, the value of leasehold improvements, the value of the renewal rate compared to market rates, and the presence of factors that would cause a significant economic penalty to the Company if the option is not exercised. The exercise of lease renewal options is at the Company's sole discretion.

The Company uses the implicit rate when it is readily determinable. Since the Company's leases do not provide an implicit rate, to determine the present value of lease payments, management uses the Company's incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at lease commencement.

Fair Value Measurements

FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* defines fair value and establishes a hierarchy for reporting the reliability of input measurements used to assess fair value for all assets and liabilities. FASB ASC 820 defines fair value as the selling price that would be received for an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in the principal or most advantageous market on the measurement date. That framework provides a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Certain financial instruments are carried at cost on the balance sheet, which approximates fair value due to their short-term, highly liquid nature. These instruments

include cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities.

Income taxes

Income taxes have been provided for using an assets and liability approach in which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is provided for the portion of deferred tax assets when, based on available evidence, it is not "more-likely-than-not" that a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rate and laws.

The Company's effective tax rate is 24% for period ended March 31, 2025 and 24% for the period ended March 31, 2024. The future effective income tax rate depends on various factors, such as the Company's income (loss) before taxes, tax legislation and the geographic composition of pre-tax income.

Contingencies

The Company is involved in product liabilities, government investigation and other legal proceedings that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. The Company records accruals for these types of contingencies to the extent that the Company determines their occurrence is probable and that the related liabilities are estimable. When accruing these costs, the Company will recognize an accrual of best estimable amount based on the data and knowledge available.

Advertising expenses

The Company expenses advertising as incurred. Advertising paid in advance is recorded as a prepaid expense until such time as the advertisement is published.

Reclassifications

Certain accounts in the prior-year financial statements have been reclassified for comparative purposes to conform with the presentation in the current-year financial statements.

3) Merger of Subsidiary

Nesher a 100% subsidiary of the Company, manufactured five products including a product on contract basis until September 2021. The operations of Nesher was discontinued effective from September 2021. Nesher's both manufacturing facilities in St. Louis, Missouri were sold on April 6, 2022. The vacant land adjacent to the manufacturing facility was sold on June 29, 2022. The remaining building situated in St. Louis, Missouri was sold on January 6, 2024 and Nesher was merged with Zydus Pharmaceuticals USA Inc. on October 25, 2024.

(In thousands except share and per share data)

4) Property and Equipment

Consolidated property and equipment consisted of the following on March 31,

	2025	2024
Computer and Equipment	$ 591	$ 547
Furniture and Fixtures	1,433	1,412
Computer Software	9,156	8,523
Office Equipment	70	70
Leasehold Improvements	2,650	2,638
Land Improvements	187	-
Fixed Assets in progress	3	638
Gross Fixed Assets	14,090	13,828
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	7,636	6,348
Net Fixed Assets	$ 6,454	$ 7,480

Depreciation expenses during the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 were $1,289 and $1,083 respectively.

5) Intangible assets

Intangible assets consisted of the following at March 31,

	2025	2024
Logo	$ 211	$ 211
Accumulated amortization	(127)	(99)
Total	$ 84	$ 112

Amortization expense during the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 were $29 and $ 29. Estimated amortization expenses for intangible assets for each of the next five years are as follows:

Period ending March 31,	
2026	$ 29
2027	29
Thereafter,	26
Total	$ 84

(In thousands except share and per share data)

6) Other assets

Other current assets represent the amount that was paid in advance towards federal and state taxes. The balance in other assets includes loan and advances to Zydus Healthcare (USA) LLC., Sentynl Therapeutics Inc., Zydus Therapeutics Inc., Zydus Pharmaceuticals Canada and Viona Pharmaceuticals Inc., which are related parties. The Company charges interest at arm's length rates on these loans given to related parties. Loan and advances outstanding were as follows for the years ended March 31,

	2025	2024
Zydus Healthcare (USA) LLC.	$ 2,500	$ 2,500
Sentynl Therapeutics Inc.	32,000	75,000
Zydus Therapeutics Inc.	94,967	57,237
Zydus Pharmaceuticals Canada	600	-
Viona Pharmaceuticals Inc.	11,011	8,959
Total	$ 141,078	$ 143,696

7) Accrued expenses

Accrued expenses represent amounts accrued towards various expenses outstanding at the end of year. It also includes $ 105,364 and $ 87,631 respectively, for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 towards Medicaid, Medicare, Tricare, Brand prescription fees, Product Returns, etc. accrued for different state and federal programs.

8) Loan from Group Companies

i) Loan from Zydus Lifesciences Limited.

The Company had entered in to loan agreement for $170,000 with the parent company Zydus Lifesciences Limited. For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 the outstanding loan amount was $110,000 and $165,000 respectively. The loan balance as of March 31, 2025 was reclassified under long-term liability. The Company has paid interest at the applicable arm's length rate.

ii) Loan from Zydus International Private Limited.

The Company had entered in to short-term loan agreement for $115,000 with the related company Zydus International Private Limited. For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 the outstanding loan amount was $62,500 and $115,000 respectively. The Company has paid interest at the applicable arm's length rate.

9) Employee Benefit Plan

The Company participates in a savings plan under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code

(In thousands except share and per share data)

(Code) covering all eligible employees. The plan provides that the Company can make matching contributions, which is equivalent to the employee's contributions subject to a maximum of 5% of the gross pay of the employee subject to Federal limits. All qualifying matching contributions are 100% vested at the completion of five years of service by an employee and are subject to certain withdrawal restrictions. For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's contribution to the plan, were $ 779 and $ 649 respectively.

The Company has a deferred compensation plan in which certain key employees are eligible to participate. The plan allows each participant to accrue deferred compensation equal to their share, as further defined in the plan agreement, of annual net revenue growth measured against previous year annual net revenue. For example, the computation of deferred compensation for the year 2023 is based on the growth in annual net revenue for 2023 compared with 2022. The deferred liability for each participant vests equally over five-year period and vested amount is paid out at the end of the following year. The participant must be employed at the Company in order to be eligible for vesting and subsequent payment. If the participants employment is terminated any unvested amounts are forfeited. The Company may have an exception to this rule at its sole discretion. The Company accounts for the deferred compensation asset separately from the liability.

Deferred compensation payment for each of the next five years are expected to be as follows:

Period ending March 31,	
2026	$ 2,187
2027	1,987
2028	1,987
2029	1,807
2030	1,140
Total	**$ 9,108**

10) Segment Information

The Company has two reportable segment which are Human Health and Animal Health. Relevant information regarding both segments are as under. The Company has one Geographical segment which is Unites Sates of America.

Particulars	**March 31, 2025**	**2024**
Segment Revenue		
Human Health	$ 1,166,087	$ 936,741
Animal Health	21,997	10,069
Total revenue from continuing operations	$ 1,188,084	$ 946,810

(In thousands except share and per share data)

Segment Results		
Human Health	$ 10,431	$ 25,963
Animal Health	528	84
Total profit before tax	$ 10,959	$ 26,047
Segment Assets		
Human Health	$ 1,222,137	$ 905,451
Animal Health	11,220	5,919
Total Assets	$ 1,233,357	$ 911,370
Segment Liabilities		
Human Health	$ 1,121,122	$ 808,032
Animal Health	9,060	8,533
Total Liabilities	$ 1,130,182	$ 816,565

11) Related Party Transactions

Name of the Related Parties and the Nature of the Relationship:

a. Related entities (with whom transactions have taken place during the period)

Zydus Lifesciences Limited (Parent)	Zydus Worldwide DMCC
Zydus International Private Limited	Zydus Therapeutics Inc
Zydus Noveltech Inc (dissolved on December 15, 2023)	Zydus Animal Health and Investments Limited
Sentynl Therapeutics Inc	Zydus Lifesciences Global FZE
Viona Pharmaceuticals Inc	Zydus Pharmaceuticals (Canada) Inc
Zydus Healthcare (USA) LLC	Zynext Ventures USA LLC

b. Enterprises significantly influenced by Directors and/or their relatives with whom transactions have taken place:

NAI Laboratories Limited

Navinta III, Inc

Navinta LLC

Navinta NV, Inc

Mahadev Management Inc

The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business for the year ended March 31,

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands except share and per share data)

Nature of Transactions	2025	2024
Purchases:		
Goods		
Zydus Lifesciences Limited	$ 1,198,622	$ 774,566
Zydus Worldwide DMCC	7,301	120,171
Zydus Animal Health and Investments Limited	22,561	10,804
Navinta NV, Inc	3,876	8,916
Navinta LLC	2,956	2,267
Navinta III, Inc	1,463	1,210
NAI Laboratories Limited	1,170	1,209
Zydus Lifesciences Global FZE	103,061	46
Total	$ 1,341,010	$ 919,189
Lease		
Zydus Healthcare (USA) LLC	$ 440	$ 440
Total	$ 440	$ 440
Management Consultancy Services		
Mahadev Management Inc	$ 863	$ 673
Total	$ 863	$ 673
Reimbursement of Net Expenses Paid		
Navinta LLC	$ 211	$ 183
Zydus Healthcare (USA) LLC	3	-
Total	$ 214	$ 183
Services		
Zydus Lifesciences Limited	$ 364	$ 338
Total	$ 364	$ 338
Sales:		
Reimbursement of Net Expenses Recovered		
Zydus Lifesciences Limited	$ 9,420	$ 7,319
Zydus Worldwide DMCC	9,033	6,103
Zydus Animal Health and Investments Limited	1,471	1,598
Viona Pharmaceuticals Inc	592	137
Sentynl Therapeutics Inc	28	93
Zydus Healthcare (USA) LLC	-	42
Zydus Lifesciences Global FZE	2,797	28
Zynext Ventures USA LLC	-	12
Zydus Therapeutics Inc	-	11
Zydus Pharmaceuticals (Canada) Inc	5	2
Total	$ 23,346	$ 15,345

(In thousands except share and per share data)

	Services			
	Viona Pharmaceuticals Inc	$	60	$ 87
	Sentynl Therapeutics Inc		72	64
	Total	$	132	$ 151
Finance:				
	Interest Expense			
	Zydus Lifesciences Limited	$	7,661	$ 9,769
	Zydus Noveltech Inc		-	87
	Zydus International Private Limited		6,456	64
	Total	$	14,117	$ 9,920
	Interest Income			
	Sentynl Therapeutics Inc	$	3,454	$ 3,448
	Zydus Therapeutics Inc		4,056	2,337
	Viona Pharmaceuticals Inc		455	399
	Zydus Healthcare (USA) LLC		150	150
	Zydus Pharmaceuticals (Canada) Inc.		9	-
	Total	$	8,124	$ 6,334
Outstanding:				
	Payable: Loans			
	Zydus Lifesciences Limited	$	110,000	$ 165,000
	Zydus International Private Limited		62,500	115,000
	Total	$	172,500	$ 280,000
	Payable: Other than loans			
	Zydus Lifesciences Limited	$	713,099	$ 393,844
	Zydus Animal Health and Investments Limited		8,123	4,827
	Navinta NV, Inc		1,041	1,037
	NAI Laboratories Limited		185	587
	Navinta LLC		543	427
	Zydus International Private Limited		898	64
	Navinta III, Inc		4	41
	Zydus Lifesciences Global FZE		50,954	18
	Total	$	774,847	$ 400,845
	Receivable: Loan			
	Sentynl Therapeutics Inc	$	32,000	$ 75,000
	Zydus Therapeutics Inc		94,967	57,237
	Viona Pharmaceuticals Inc		11,011	8,959
	Zydus Healthcare (USA) LLC		2,500	2,500
	Zydus Pharmaceuticals (Canada) Inc.		600	-
	Total	$	141,078	$ 143,696

(In thousands except share and per share data)

Receivable: Other than loans		
Zydus Worldwide DMCC	$ 3,371	$ 10,338
Sentynl Therapeutics Inc	381	1,060
Zydus Therapeutics Inc	385	503
Viona Pharmaceuticals Inc	98	95
Zynext Ventures USA LLC	-	14
Zydus Pharmaceuticals (Canada) Inc	7	2
Zydus Healthcare (USA) LLC	13	1
Total	$ 4,255	$ 12,013

12) Product Liability

Accruals for product liability claims if any are recorded, on an undiscounted basis, when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated based on existing information. The accruals are adjusted periodically as additional information becomes available. From time to time the Company is subject to claims and law suits arising in the ordinary course of business, including patent, product liability and other litigation. In determining whether liabilities should be recorded for pending claims, the Company assesses the allegations made and the likelihood that it will be able to defend against the claim successfully. The Company records provisions to the extent it concludes that a contingent liability is probable, and the amount thereof is estimable. Because litigation outcomes and contingencies are unpredictable, and because excessive verdicts can occur, these assessments involve complex judgments about future events and can rely heavily on estimates and assumptions. The Company is involved in product liability lawsuits related to alleged personal injuries arising out of use of product distributed by the Company. The Company believes that it has meritorious defenses to the lawsuit and is vigorously defending itself with respect to this matter. For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, no accruals for product liability were made. Zydus Life, the parent Company reimburses product liability related expenses incurred by the Company in case of any claims on products sourced from them.

13) Contingent Liability

The Company has guaranteed a severance package covering three to six months of annual salary to some of its employees for the years 2025 and 2024, in the event the Company terminates employment for reason other than cause and in case of voluntary termination of employment due to significant and adverse change to; title, current salary, mandatory relocation or change in management reporting structure. The contingent liabilities for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 were approximately $ 3,841 and $ 3,387, respectively.

14) Legal Settlements and Proceedings

The Company is involved in, or has been involved in, legal proceedings that arise from the normal course of business. The Company cannot predict the timing or outcome of these claims and other proceedings. Currently, the Company has entered into an agreement in principle

related to opioid litigation, however it does not expect this settlement to have a material effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity of the Company. The Company is not involved in any other arbitration and/or other legal proceedings that it expects to have a material effect on the business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity of the Company. All legal cost is expensed as incurred.

Government Investigations and Litigation Relating to Generic Products Pricing

In late 2016, a union health and welfare fund filed two actions against the Company and other generic drug companies in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. These actions alleged conspiracies to fix prices or allocate markets for two drugs (divalproex and pravastatin) in violation of federal and state antitrust laws. Subsequently, these and the other actions detailed below have been coordinated in a multi-district litigation in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Ultimately, putative classes of direct purchasers, end payors, and indirect resellers each filed multiple actions in which the Company is named as one of several defendants: (i) an action alleging a conspiracy to fix prices or allocate markets for pravastatin, (ii) an action to fix prices or allocate markets for divalproex, and (iii) an action alleging both a conspiracy to fix prices or allocate markets for a third drug (acetazolamide) as well as an "overarching," industry-wide conspiracy. In June 2018, Connecticut and other states filed a complaint against the Company and other defendants alleging a number of individual-drug conspiracies (including acetazolamide for the Company) as well as an "overarching" conspiracy. Several opt-out plaintiffs have filed complaint as well, and the claims in these complaints track the claims outlined above. In May 2019, Connecticut and other states filed a second complaint against the Company and other defendants. That complaint alleges a number of individual-drug conspiracies (including eight drugs for the Company) as well as an "overarching" conspiracy. Beginning in October 2019, putative classes of direct purchases, indirect resellers, and end payors as well as several opt-out plaintiffs and a group of New York counties filed additional complaints against the Company and other defendants with substantially similar claims. In April 2024, the cases filed by Connecticut and other states were remanded to the District of Connecticut and now are proceeding on a separate track from the cases coordinated in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Fact discovery is ongoing in both sets of cases. In October 2019, the Court entered a case management order setting a preliminary schedule and the cases are currently proceeding through fact discovery. Although five bellwether cases (four in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and one in the District of Connecticut) will be tried beginning in August 2025, the Company is not a defendant in any of these cases and no trial dates have been set for the Company. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses to these lawsuits.

Government Investigations and Litigation Relating to Opioids

In late 2019 four cases were filed against Zydus in an existing MDL in Ohio. In April 2023, three additional cases were filed in the Ohio MDL. In April 2023, thirty-five cases were filed in a New York Coordinated proceedings. The cases are similar, generally alleging that Zydus manufactured, marketed and sold opioids and failed to effectively and adequately

communicate warnings and risks of opioids use to both prescribers and users. The cases also generally allege Zydus failed to report suspicious orders. The lawsuits are seeking relief under several theories, including a theory of public nuisance. Although we believe there are meritorious defenses to these lawsuits, the Company has entered into an agreement in principle related to settlement of the opioid litigation. The Company has created adequate provision for settlement of this litigation.

US Patent (The 780 Patent)

Astellas Pharma Inc. ("the innovator") had filed a case against the Company in United States District Court for the District of Delaware ("the Court") in the matter pertaining to the validity and infringement of its US Patent ("the '780 patent") held by the innovator, for a sustained release formulation of "Mirabegron" marketed in the US by the innovator under the brand name Myrbetriq®.

The District Court issued an opinion dated April 15, 2025, finding that Zydus did not meet their burden of proving the validity of the "780 patent" under certain theories. The court did not issue a final judgment on any issues as a result of the decision. Infringement of the "780 patent", any additional invalidity theories, and damages will be litigated at a consolidated jury trial in February 2026. The Company believes that it has meritorious defenses to this case.

15) Income Tax

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Management evaluates all available evidence about future taxable income and other possible sources of realization of deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance is established to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount that represents management's best estimate of the amount of such deferred tax assets that more likely than not will be realized. To the extent the Company establishes a valuation allowance or increased the allowance in any given period, an expense is recognized within the provision for income taxes in the statement of income.

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the tax authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit is measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to income tax matters as other expense in the statement of income. Based on management's evaluations, there are no uncertain tax positions requiring recognition as of the date of these financial statements.

Income tax expense (benefit) was computed as follows for the years ended March 31,

(In thousands except share and per share data)

	2025	2024
Federal income tax	$ 18,550	$ 38,504
State income tax	613	1,522
Total income taxes, current provision	19,163	40,026
Deferred income taxes (benefit)	(16,574)	(33,044)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	$ 2,589	$ 6,982

The deferred tax assets (liabilities) consist of the following at March 31,

	2025	2024
Property and equipment	$ (1,123)	$ (1,180)
Sales accruals and other items	81,221	64,704
Total deferred income taxes	$ 80,098	$ 63,524

The Company's provision for income taxes differs from applying the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate to income before income taxes. The primary differences result from different State income tax effective rates that were used in the accrual for the income provision for financial statement purposes versus the actual rate realized on the income tax returns. The Company files its income tax returns on a calendar year basis.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various State jurisdictions. The Company is generally no longer subject to U.S. Federal, State and local examinations by tax authorities for the years before 2021. There are no on-going open period income tax audits with any Federal, State and/or local tax authorities.

16) Supply and Distribution Agreement

The Company has entered into a supply and distribution agreement with Zydus Life, its parent Company. Zydus Life has appointed the Company as its exclusive distributor in US territory to sell, warehouse and distribute the products, either directly or through its sub-distributors. The agreement also records the entire understanding between the parties in respect of development, approvals (regulatory), manufacture, quality control, and liabilities of the parties in respect of claims from third parties and or as between the parties for pre-manufacturing and post-manufacturing defects and operations. The agreement also sets the parameter for determining the price, which shall be reviewed periodically, to enable the Company to earn return on an arm's length basis for the distribution functions that it performs, having regard to its assets utilized, and risks undertaken.

(In thousands except share and per share data)

17) New Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2023-09 Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, Income Taxes (Topic 740): This ASU requires enhanced disclosures about a reporting entity's effective tax rate and its income taxes paid (refunded). Entities other than Public Business Entities are required to qualitatively disclose the nature and effect of the specific categories of reconciling items listed in ASC 740-10-50-12A(a) as well as individual jurisdictions that result in a significant difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate. Numerical reconciliation is not required. Further, income taxes paid must be disaggregated by foreign, domestic, and state taxes, with further disaggregation by jurisdiction on the basis of a quantitative threshold of 5 percent "of total income taxes paid (net of refunds received). However, comparative information for all periods presented is not required for the disclosures related to income taxes paid in an individual jurisdiction under ASC 740-10-50-23. ASU 2023-09 is effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024, and for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025, for all other entities.

18) Leasing Arrangements

The Company leases certain office space in Pennington, NJ. The Company leases the Pennington facility from Zydus Healthcare, a related party under a noncancelable operating lease expiring in August 2025.

The lease assets and liabilities were calculated utilizing the risk-free discount rate (3.60%), according to the Company's elected policy.

	Classification	03/31/2025
Assets	Operating lease right of use assets	$ 180
Liabilities	Current portion of operating lease	$ 182
	Noncurrent portion of operating lease	$ -

Operating lease costs for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, was $434 and $434 and is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying statement of income.

Supplemental cash flow and other information is as follows:

Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:

Operating cash flows from operating leases	$ 440
Lease assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities	-
Weighted-average remaining lease term (years)	0.42
Weighted average discount rate	3.60%

Total future minimum payments required under the lease obligations are as follows as of March 31,

2026	$	183
Total lease payments		183
Less: amount representing interest		1
Total lease obligation	$	182

19) Subsequent events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through May 15, 2025, the date, which the financial statements were available to be issued.