

Registered number: 11716196

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Director's report	2
Director's responsibilities statement	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 7
Profit and loss account	8
Balance sheet	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 19

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	K Mazumdar-Shaw
Registered number	11716196
Registered office	16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH
Independent auditor	Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP Chartered Accountants & Senior Statutory Auditor 16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The director presents her report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Director

The director who served during the year was:

K Mazumdar-Shaw

A Zutshi (resigned 31 March 2026)

P J J Bains (resigned 6 April 2026)

Disclosure of information to auditor

The director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- she has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the director has taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved and signed by the sole director:

sd/-

K Mazumdar-Shaw

Director

Date:

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless she is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable her to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. She is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Biocon Pharma UK Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2026, which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet and the notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Director's report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively has the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the company's sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation and employment legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal invoices; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested a sample of journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

sd/-

Mark Cunningham (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Blick Rothenberg Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants
Senior Statutory Auditor

16 Great Queen Street
Covent Garden
London
WC2B 5AH

Date:

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover	1,982,621	2,293,260
Cost of sales	(1,296,307)	(1,343,044)
Gross profit	686,314	950,216
Administrative expenses	(647,006)	(863,636)
Profit before taxation	39,308	86,580
Tax on profit	-	-
Profit for the financial year	39,308	86,580

There are no items of other comprehensive income for 2026 or 2025 other than the profit for the year. As a result, no separate Statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026**

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	54,623	54,623
Current assets			
Stocks		1,251,619	1,238,613
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,669,439	1,898,695
Cash at bank and in hand		155,377	146,721
		3,076,435	3,284,029
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,194,843)	(2,441,745)
Net current assets		881,592	842,284
Total assets less current liabilities		936,215	896,907
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(1,527,000)	(1,527,000)
Net liabilities		(590,785)	(630,093)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	350,000	350,000
Profit and loss account		(940,785)	(980,093)
Total shareholder deficit		(590,785)	(630,093)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue and were signed by the sole director:

sd/-

K Mazumdar-Shaw
Director

Date:

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

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

1. General information

Biocon Pharma UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 16 Great Queen Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2B 5AH.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis notwithstanding the fact that the company has a deficiency on total equity at the end of the period. The director considers this basis to be appropriate as the company has received a letter of financial support from the ultimate parent company. The director has reviewed the financial position of the ultimate parent company and has concluded that the company is in a position to provide adequate support as required. Accordingly, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Profit and loss account within 'interest receivable and similar income' or 'interest payable and similar expenses'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'administrative expenses'.

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.7 Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the year or prior years.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Licences are amortised over the length of the licence from the date the economic benefit from the licence arises.

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10 Cash

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

The Company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2025 - 4).

4. Taxation

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2025 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2025 - 25%) as set out below:

	2026 £	2025 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	39,308	86,580
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2025 - 25%)	9,827	21,645
Effects of:		
Utilisation of tax losses	(9,827)	(21,645)
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

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

5. Intangible assets

	Licences £
Cost	
At 1 April 2025	54,623
At 31 March 2026	<u>54,623</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2026	<u>54,623</u>
At 31 March 2025	<u>54,623</u>

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

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

6. Debtors

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade debtors	332,382	507,226
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,203,625	1,209,807
Other debtors	1,406	1,213
Prepayments and accrued income	132,026	180,449
	<u>1,669,439</u>	<u>1,898,695</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2026 £	2025 £
Bank overdrafts	17	17
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,271,167	1,786,406
Other taxation and social security	13,277	37,822
Other creditors	170,051	104,639
Accruals and deferred income	740,331	512,861
	<u>2,194,843</u>	<u>2,441,745</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2026 £	2025 £
Share capital treated as debt (see note 8)	<u>1,527,000</u>	<u>1,527,000</u>

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

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

9. Share capital

	2026 £	2025 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
350,000 (2025 - 350,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>350,000</u>	<u>350,000</u>
	2026 £	2025 £
Shares classified as debt		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,527,000 (2025 - 1,527,000) Preference shares of £1.00 each	<u>1,527,000</u>	<u>1,527,000</u>

The total number of preference shares issued is 1,527,000 preference shares of £1.00 each.

The preference shares confer the right to receive a preferential cash dividend at a rate of 3% per annum on non-cumulative basis. Preference shares are only redeemable at the discretion of the company during a period of ten years from the date of issue of the preference shares, or are redeemed after ten years and have no voting or further dividend rights. On winding up, other return of capital, or upon a distribution following an asset sale, the holders of the preference shares are entitled to a repayment of the capital paid up on those shares together with the amount of any preference dividend accrued and unpaid, in priority to any payment to the holders of the ordinary shares.

10. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2026 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2026 £	2025 £
Not later than 1 year	<u>-</u>	<u>2,793</u>

11. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102 section 33 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing transactions with entities which are wholly owned part of the group.

12. Parent undertaking

The smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up is headed by Biocon Limited whose registered office is 20th KM, Hosur Road, Electronic City, Bengaluru - 560 100, India. Group financial statements are available from www.biocon.com

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED
DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

These pages do not form part of the financial statements

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover	1,982,621	2,293,260
Cost of sales	(1,296,307)	(1,343,044)
Gross profit	686,314	950,216
Less: overheads		
Administrative expenses	(647,006)	(863,636)
Profit for the year	39,308	86,580

BIOCON PHARMA UK LIMITED

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover		
Sales	788,669	1,516,571
Intercompany recharges	1,193,952	776,689
	<u>1,982,621</u>	<u>2,293,260</u>
	2026 £	2025 £
Cost of sales		
Purchases	<u>1,296,307</u>	<u>1,343,044</u>
	2026 £	2025 £
Administrative expenses		
Staff salaries	99,515	318,275
Staff national insurance	4,899	37,308
Staff pension costs	-	6,751
Staff welfare	-	9,764
Hotels, travel and subsistence	-	1,506
Advertising and promotion	79,156	151,658
Trade subscriptions	18,224	-
Professional charges	463,376	330,373
Bank charges	788	764
Difference on foreign exchange	(25,343)	2,661
Rent	6,291	4,576
Rates	100	-
	<u>647,006</u>	<u>863,636</u>