

CARACO PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES LTD  
Form PRER14A  
May 06, 2011

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

SCHEDULE 14A

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of  
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Filed by the Registrant  Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-(e)(2))
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material Pursuant to Sec.240.14a-2

CARACO PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES, LTD.

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- No fee required.
- Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-(i)(1) and 0-1.

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd. Common Stock, no par value

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

(a) 9,710,514 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 11, 2011 proposed to be acquired in the merger for the per share merger consideration of \$5.25, (b) 9,000 shares of common stock issuable pursuant to outstanding options as of March 11, 2011 with exercise prices below the per share merger consideration of \$5.25.



(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-1 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

Calculated solely for purposes of determining the filing fee. The transaction value was determined by adding (a) the product of 9,710,514 shares of common stock that are proposed to be acquired in the merger multiplied by the merger consideration of \$5.25 per share, plus (b) \$9,660, the amount expected to be paid to holders of outstanding stock options to purchase shares of common stock with an exercise price of less than the merger consideration of \$5.25 per share.

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction: \$50,989,858.50

(5) Total fee paid: \$5,919.92

x Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

o Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-1(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

(1) Amount Previously Paid:

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:

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PRELIMINARY COPY - SUBJECT TO COMPLETION – DATED MAY 6, 2011

Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd.  
1150 Elijah McCoy Drive  
Detroit, Michigan 48202

\_\_\_\_\_, 2011

Dear Stockholder:

You are cordially invited to attend a special meeting (the “special meeting”) of holders of shares of common stock, no par value (the “Common Stock”), of Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd. (“Caraco” or the “Company”) to be held at \_\_\_\_\_, on \_\_\_\_\_, 2011, at 10:00 a.m., local time.

At the special meeting, holders of Common Stock will be asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve and adopt the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “merger agreement”), dated as of February 21, 2011, by and among Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, a corporation incorporated under the laws of India (“Sun Pharma”), Sun Pharma Global, Inc., a corporation incorporated under the laws of the British Virgin Islands and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sun Pharma (“Sun Global”), Sun Laboratories, Inc., a Michigan corporation and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Sun Pharma (“Merger Sub”), and Caraco, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A to the accompanying proxy statement.

If the merger is completed, each share of Common Stock outstanding at the effective time of the merger (other than shares owned by Sun Pharma or Sun Global, and holders who have perfected and not withdrawn a demand for appraisal rights, which are collectively referred to in this proxy statement as “excluded shares”) will be canceled and converted into the right to receive \$5.25 in cash, without interest and subject to any applicable withholding taxes, and the directors on Caraco’s board of directors (the “Board of Directors”) will be replaced by the directors of Merger Sub.

To assist in evaluating the fairness to Caraco’s stockholders of the proposed merger, the Board of Directors directed the independent committee (the “Independent Committee”), comprised of Caraco’s independent directors, F. Folsom Bell, Timothy S. Manney and Eddie R. Munson, to consider and negotiate the terms and conditions of the proposed merger and to make a recommendation to the Board of Directors. Messrs. Bell, Manney and Munson are not employees of or affiliated with Caraco (other than in their respective capacity as an independent director) and have no economic interest in Sun Pharma, Sun Global or their affiliates other than Caraco.

The Board of Directors, based on the recommendation of the Independent Committee, has approved and adopted the merger agreement and the related transactions. The Independent Committee (1) has approved and adopted the merger agreement and the related transactions; (2) has determined that the proposed merger agreement and the related transactions are fair to and in the best interests of Caraco’s unaffiliated stockholders (by which we mean, for purposes of this proxy statement, the holders of shares of Common Stock, other than Sun Pharma, Sun Global and the officers and directors of Caraco); and (3) has recommended that Caraco’s unaffiliated stockholders vote FOR the approval and adoption of the merger agreement.

The enclosed proxy statement describes the merger agreement and the related transactions and provides specific information concerning the special meeting. In addition, you may obtain information about Caraco from documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We urge you to, and you should, read the entire proxy statement carefully, including the appendices, as it sets forth the details of the merger agreement and other important information related to the merger.

The merger cannot occur unless the merger agreement is approved and adopted by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of Caraco's outstanding Common Stock entitled to vote at the special meeting. Sun Pharma and Sun Global each have agreed to cause all of their shares of Common Stock, representing approximately 75.8% of the outstanding shares, to be voted in favor of the merger agreement, thereby assuring that the merger agreement will be approved.

Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, please submit your proxy by promptly completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed proxy card in the postage prepaid envelope. This solicitation is being made by Caraco on behalf of its Board of Directors. If you sign, date and return your proxy card without indicating how you want to vote, and do not revoke the proxy, your proxy will be counted as a vote FOR approval and adoption of the merger agreement. You may revoke your proxy at any time before it is voted by submitting a written revocation of your proxy or a later-dated proxy to the Secretary of Caraco or by attending the special meeting and voting in person. The failure to vote will have the same effect as a vote against approval and adoption of the merger agreement. If you have any questions or require assistance voting your shares, please call Investor Relations at Caraco at (313) 871-8400.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

/s/ GP. Singh  
GP. Singh  
Director and CEO  
For the Board of Directors of Caraco  
Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd.  
Detroit, Michigan

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities regulatory agency has approved or disapproved the merger, passed upon the merits or fairness of the merger or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of the disclosure in the proxy statement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The attached proxy statement is dated \_\_\_\_\_, 2011, and is first being mailed to stockholders on or about \_\_\_\_\_, 2011.

CARACO PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES, LTD.  
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS  
TO BE HELD ON \_\_\_\_\_, 2011

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a special meeting of the holders of Common Stock of Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd., a Michigan corporation, will be held at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_, 2011, at 10:00 a.m., local time, to consider and vote on the following matters described in this notice and the accompanying proxy statement:

- 1) To approve and adopt the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 21, 2011, by and among Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, Sun Pharma Global, Inc., Sun Laboratories, Inc. and Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A to the accompanying proxy statement, as it may be amended from time to time; and
- 2) To transact any other business that may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting.

Only stockholders of record on the close of business on \_\_\_\_\_, 2011, which we refer to as the “record date,” are entitled to notice of the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof. Only holders of Common Stock as of the close of business on the record date are entitled to vote at the special meeting to approve and adopt the merger agreement. A list of stockholders will be available for inspection by stockholders of record during business hours at Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd, 1150 Elijah McCoy Drive, Detroit, Michigan, 48202, for ten days prior to the date of the special meeting and will also be available at the special meeting. A majority of the shares of Common Stock outstanding on the record date must be voted in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement in order for the merger to be completed.

The Board of Directors, acting upon the recommendation of the Independent Committee, has approved and adopted the merger agreement and the related transactions. The Independent Committee has also approved and adopted the merger agreement and the related transactions and recommends that you vote FOR approval and adoption of the merger agreement. The Independent Committee believes that the terms and provisions of the merger agreement and the related transactions are fair to and in the best interests of Caraco’s unaffiliated stockholders, that is, the stockholders other than Sun Pharma, Sun Global and the officers and directors of Caraco.

Caraco’s stockholders who do not vote in favor of approval and adoption of the merger agreement will have the right to seek appraisal of the fair value of their shares if the merger is completed, but only if they perfect their appraisal rights by complying with all of the required procedures under Michigan law. See “Special Factors—Rights of Appraisal” beginning on page 58 of the accompanying proxy statement and Appendix C to the accompanying proxy statement.

We urge you to, and you should, read the entire proxy statement carefully. Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, please submit your proxy by promptly completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed proxy card in the postage prepaid envelope so that your shares may be represented at the special meeting. Prior to the vote, you may revoke your proxy in the manner described in the proxy statement.

By Order of the Board of Directors

/s/ GP. Singh  
Director and CEO  
Detroit, Michigan

\_\_\_\_\_, 2011

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Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for Special Meeting of Stockholders to Be Held on  
\_\_\_\_\_, 2011

This Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders and Proxy Statement are also available at  
<https://materials.proxyvote.com/14075T>.

You may obtain directions to the special meeting by sending a written request to Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd., Attention: Investor Relations, 1150 Elijah McCoy Drive, Detroit, Michigan 48202.

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Appendix A—Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 21, 2011, by and among Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd., Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, Sun Pharma Global, Inc. and Sun Laboratories, Inc.

Appendix B—Opinion of William Blair & Company, L.L.C.

Appendix C—Sections 761-774 of the Michigan Business Corporation Act

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SUMMARY TERM SHEET

This summary highlights the material information contained elsewhere in this proxy statement and the appendices. Because this is a summary, it may not contain all of the information that is important to you. We urge you to, and you should, read the entire proxy statement carefully, including the information included in the appendices.

The Participants (p. 72)

Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd

Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd., a Michigan corporation, which we refer to as “Caraco” or the “Company,” develops, markets and distributes generic pharmaceuticals to the nation’s largest wholesalers, distributors, drugstore chains and managed care providers.

The executive offices of Caraco are located at 1150 Elijah McCoy Drive, Detroit, Michigan 48202 and its telephone number is (313) 871-8400.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of India, which we refer to as “Sun Pharma,” is an international, integrated, specialty pharmaceutical company.

Sun Pharma was founded in 1983 and is led by its Chairman and Managing Director Dilip S. Shanghvi. Sun Pharma manufactures and markets a large basket of pharmaceutical formulations as branded generics as well as generics in India, the U.S. and several other markets across the world. In India, Sun Pharma is a leader in niche therapy areas such as psychiatry, neurology, cardiology, diabetology, gastroenterology, ophthalmology and orthopedics. Sun Pharma has strong skills in product development, process chemistry, and the manufacture of complex active pharmaceutical ingredients, as well as dosage forms.

The executive offices of Sun Pharma are located at 17/B, Mahal Industrial Estate, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai 400 093 India and its telephone number is +1 91 22 66455645.

Sun Pharma Global, Inc.

Sun Pharma Global, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands, and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sun Pharma, which we refer to as “Sun Global,” is engaged mainly in investment and finance activities.

The executive offices of Sun Global are located at c/o SuGandHManagement Consultancy, Woodstock Asia Pacific DMCC, Office No. 406, The Business Center, Opp Burjuman Centre, Mashreq Bank Bldg., Bank Street, P.O. Box 12850, Dubai, United Arab Emirates and its telephone number is +1 971 43597674.

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Sun Laboratories, Inc.

Sun Laboratories, Inc., a Michigan corporation and a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Sun Pharma, which we refer to as “Merger Sub,” was formed solely for the purpose of entering into the merger agreement and consummating the merger and has not engaged in any business except in furtherance of the merger.

The executive offices of Merger Sub are located at c/o Caraco, 1150 Elijah McCoy Drive, Detroit, Michigan 48202 and its telephone number is (313) 556-4141.

The Merger Agreement (p. 73)

Merger Sub will merge with and into Caraco, with Caraco continuing as the surviving corporation in the merger. After the merger, the surviving corporation will be a privately held company wholly owned by Sun Pharma and Sun Global, and Caraco’s stockholders (other than Sun Pharma and Sun Global) will no longer have any interest in, and will not participate in, any future earnings or growth of Caraco.

The proposed merger, assuming it is completed, will result in:

- Your right to receive \$5.25 per share in cash without interest and subject to applicable withholding taxes for each share of Caraco common stock, no par value (the “Common Stock”) that you own, unless you seek and perfect your appraisal rights, and the cancellation and retirement of each such share;
- The conversion of each share of common stock of Merger Sub into one share of common stock of the surviving corporation; and
- Sun Pharma and Sun Global together owning all of the outstanding common stock of the surviving corporation.

Position of Caraco’s Independent Committee as to the Fairness of the Merger; Recommendation by Independent Committee; Approval and Adoption of Merger Agreement by Board of Directors and Independent Committee (p. 22)

The independent committee (the “Independent Committee”) of Caraco’s board of directors (the “Board of Directors”) is comprised of Messrs. F. Folsom Bell, Timothy S. Manney and Eddie R. Munson. The Board of Directors determined that each of the members of the Independent Committee is independent under the rules of the NYSE Amex. From September 2000 to December 2005, Mr. Bell, a retired certified public accountant, was the Executive Vice-President, Business Development of Perrigo Company, a global healthcare supplier that develops, manufactures, and distributes over-the-counter and generic prescription pharmaceuticals, nutritional products, active pharmaceutical ingredients, and pharmaceutical and medical diagnostic products. Mr. Bell also served on the board of directors of Perrigo Company and served six years on its audit committee, including time as its chairman. While at Perrigo, Mr. Bell met Mr. Shanghvi. In 2006 and 2007, Mr. Bell performed consulting services from time to time as requested by Sun Pharma; for his services, he received \$3,214, including reimbursement of travel expenses. Mr. Bell was recommended to the Board of Directors by its Chairman, Mr. Shanghvi, and was appointed to the Board of Directors in September 2009 and elected by the stockholders in October 2009. Mr. Manney is a certified public accountant, and was formerly Chief Financial Officer of Covansys Corporation, and now is President of Synova, Inc. Mr. Manney was appointed to the Board of Directors in April 2004 and has served on Caraco’s audit committee since his appointment. Mr. Manney has been a member of the Independent Committee since joining the Board of Directors. In 2009, Mr. Manney served on a special committee of the Board of Directors (the “Special Committee”) comprised of himself, Dr. John D. Crissman, and Messrs. Georges Ugeux and Madhava Reddy that initially reviewed Caraco’s U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) issues. Mr. Munson is a retired certified public accountant with over 30 years auditing experience at KPMG, LLP for private and public sector clients. His service at KPMG consisted of, among

other things, serving as a Managing Partner of the KPMG Detroit office, and also Partner in Charge of Assurance Services for KPMG's mid-America Business Unit, from January 1993 to September 2003. From July 1996 to September 2004, Mr. Munson served on the board of directors of KPMG; and from October 2003 until his retirement in September 2006, Mr. Munson was KPMG's National Partner in Charge of University Relations & Campus Recruiting. Mr. Munson was recommended to the Board of Directors by Mr. Reddy, and was appointed to the Board of Directors in September 2010. To date, the Independent Committee has accumulated \$120,000 in meeting fees related to their work in connection with the going private transaction proposal by Sun Pharma and Sun Global, and Mr. Bell has accumulated approximately \$78,400 in fees at his hourly rate of \$200 for services rendered as Chairman and on behalf of the Independent Committee other than attendance at meetings. The services Mr. Bell has rendered to the Independent Committee, as Chairman of the Independent Committee and on behalf of the Independent Committee, included coordinating the meetings and activities of the Independent Committee; coordinating with Caraco management and reviewing their financial projections and assumptions informing such projections; coordinating with William Blair and reviewing its analysis and assumptions informing such analysis; coordinating with Carrington Coleman and reviewing its activities; and playing an active role in structuring and negotiating the terms of the merger and the merger agreement and preparation of this proxy statement. At the same December 7, 2010 meeting that the Board authorized the Independent Committee to consider, and if deemed appropriate, negotiate the terms of the Sun Proposal (as defined below), the Board of Directors also approved Mr. Bell's compensation for his services as Chairman of and on behalf of the Independent Committee, in the form of an hourly fee. The Independent Committee does not consider that such services affect Mr. Bell's independence. The Independent Committee was originally established in 2002 to negotiate a products agreement with Sun Global and is generally responsible for reviewing and approving all related party transactions. The Independent Committee has had a number of different members since its formation.

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On February 21, 2011, the Independent Committee met and approved and adopted the merger agreement and the related transactions. The Independent Committee also determined that the proposed merger and the related transactions are fair to and in the best interests of Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders. Based on such determination, the Independent Committee is recommending that Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders vote FOR the approval and adoption of the merger agreement. In addition, the Independent Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the Board of Directors approve and adopt the merger agreement and the related transactions.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately following the meeting of the Independent Committee, the Board of Directors met and, based on the recommendation of the Independent Committee, approved and adopted the merger agreement and the related transactions. The members of the Board of Directors currently or formerly affiliated with Sun Pharma and Sun Global abstained from the vote because of the conflict of interest in voting on the transaction proposed by Sun Pharma and Sun Global. In connection therewith, because of such conflict of interest, the Board of Directors determined that it was unable to make a recommendation to stockholders with respect to the merger agreement and the related transactions.

In evaluating the fairness of the merger agreement and the related transactions, the Independent Committee considered, among other factors, the following, each of which the Independent Committee believes supports its determination as to fairness:

- William Blair Opinion. The Independent Committee considered the financial presentation of William Blair & Company, L.L.C. ("William Blair") and William Blair's opinion delivered to the Independent Committee (the "William Blair Opinion") to the effect that, as of February 21, 2011, and based upon and subject to the various assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in its opinion, the \$5.25 per share merger consideration is fair to Caraco's stockholders (other than Sun Pharma or any of its affiliates) from a financial point of view, as more fully described under "Special Factors—Opinion of the Independent Committee's Financial Advisor" beginning on page 32. The reference in the William Blair Opinion to "the stockholders of Caraco, other than Sun Pharma and Sun Global," includes all unaffiliated stockholders. The full text of the William Blair Opinion which sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and qualifications and limitations of the reviews undertaken by William Blair in rendering its opinion, is attached as Appendix B to this proxy statement and is incorporated herein by reference. You are urged to, and should, read the William Blair Opinion carefully and in its entirety. The opinion was directed to the Independent Committee and addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be received by Caraco's stockholders (other than Sun Pharma or any of its affiliates). The opinion does not address any other aspect of the proposed merger nor does it constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how such stockholder should vote or act with respect to any matters relating to the merger agreement.

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·The additional factors described in detail under “Special Factors—Position of Caraco’s Independent Committee as to the Fairness of the Merger; Recommendation by Independent Committee; Approval and Adoption of Merger Agreement by Board of Directors and Independent Committee,” beginning on page 22.

Position of the Sun Filing Persons as to the Fairness of the Merger (p. 25)

Under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), Sun Pharma, Sun Global, Merger Sub and Mr. Shangvi (collectively, the “Sun Filing Persons”) are required to provide certain information regarding their position as to the substantive and procedural fairness of the proposed merger to the unaffiliated stockholders of Caraco. The Sun Filing Persons did not undertake a formal evaluation of the fairness of the proposed merger and are making the statements included in this section solely for purposes of complying with such requirements. The views of the Sun Filing Persons with respect to the fairness of the merger are not, and should not be construed as, a recommendation to any stockholder as to how that stockholder should vote on the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement. Sun Pharma and Sun Global did not engage a financial advisor to provide it with financial advisory services with respect to the merger.

The Sun Filing Persons believe that the merger is substantively and procedurally fair to Caraco’s unaffiliated stockholders. See “Special Factors—Position of the Sun Filing Persons as to the Fairness of the Merger” beginning on page 25, for a list of the factors upon which the Sun Filing Persons base this belief.

Opinion of the Independent Committee’s Financial Advisor (p. 32)

The Independent Committee received a financial presentation from William Blair and the William Blair Opinion to the effect that, as of February 21, 2011 and based upon and subject to the various assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in its opinion, the \$5.25 per share price is fair to Caraco’s stockholders (other than Sun Pharma or any of its affiliates) from a financial point of view, as more fully described under “Special Factors—Opinion of the Independent Committee’s Financial Advisor” beginning on page 32. The full text of the William Blair Opinion which sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and qualifications and limitations of the reviews undertaken by William Blair in rendering its opinion, is attached as Appendix B to this proxy statement and is incorporated herein by reference. You are urged to, and should, read the William Blair Opinion carefully and in its entirety. The opinion was directed to the Independent Committee and addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be received by Caraco’s stockholders (other than Sun Pharma or any of its affiliates). The opinion does not address any other aspect of the proposed merger nor does it constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how such stockholder should vote or act with respect to any matters relating to the merger agreement.



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Purposes and Effects of the Merger (p. 30)

Caraco's Purpose

Caraco's decision to engage in the transaction at this time was driven by Caraco's current status relating to its FDA remediation issues and by the likelihood of continuing material operating losses for at least several years before Caraco's manufacturing operations can return to profitability. Caraco determined that the merger consideration of \$5.25 per share for Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders offered by Sun Pharma and Sun Global provided the most attractive alternative available to Caraco, and that it was reasonable to conclude that delaying a transaction with Sun Pharma and Sun Global would be very unlikely to result in any favorable alternatives and could result in a loss of the Sun Pharma and Sun Global opportunity in whole or an opportunity on less favorable terms.

Caraco has incurred and expects to continue to incur substantial operating costs and consulting fees in connection with remediating its FDA compliance issues and resuming its manufacturing operations. It will take significant time before Caraco will be able to reach its previous level of manufacturing in its facilities. Further, there is no assurance that the steps taken will be successful or result in resolution of the FDA compliance issues. With the expiration of Caraco's marketing and distribution agreements with Sun Pharma in January 2012, Caraco will lose its most significant source of revenue. Strategic alternatives to the merger are limited because Sun Pharma and Sun Global currently own approximately 75.8% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock, and Sun Pharma and Sun Global have stated on numerous occasions that they are not willing to sell any of the shares owned by them.

Purpose of the Sun Filing Persons

The Sun Filing Persons' purpose for engaging in the merger is to increase the ownership of Common Stock by Sun Pharma and Sun Global from the current position of approximately 75.8% of the outstanding shares to 100%. Upon completion of the merger, Caraco will become wholly owned by Sun Pharma and Sun Global. See "Special Factors—Purposes and Effects of the Merger—The Sun Filing Persons' Purpose of the Merger" beginning on page 30 for a discussion as to why Sun Pharma and Sun Global are pursuing the merger at this time.

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Effects of the Merger

As a result of the proposed merger, all shares of Common Stock, other than excluded shares, will be converted into the right to receive \$5.25 per share, without interest and subject to applicable withholding taxes, will be automatically canceled and retired, and will cease to exist.

In addition, the merger agreement provides that each option to purchase Common Stock (whether or not vested or exercisable) that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the effective time will be canceled in exchange for a per share amount in cash equal to the excess, if any, of \$5.25 over the per share exercise price of the option.

Each outstanding share of Common Stock that immediately prior to the effective time is subject to vesting restrictions will be forfeited without payment of consideration.

At the time the merger becomes effective, each share of common stock of Merger Sub that is issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time will be converted into one share of common stock of the surviving corporation.

Sun Pharma and Sun Global, as the owners of Caraco (the surviving corporation of the merger) and its business following the effective time, will be the only beneficiaries of any earnings and growth of Caraco following the proposed merger.

Upon completion of the proposed merger, Common Stock will no longer be traded on the NYSE Amex and will be deregistered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the "Exchange Act." Following the merger, Common Stock will no longer be publicly traded.

Merger Financing (p. 48)

The total amount of funds required to complete the merger (excluding related fees and expenses) is estimated to be approximately \$51 million. Such funds will be funded by Sun Global and/or Sun Pharma from their cash or cash equivalents on hand at the time the merger is completed. The merger is not conditioned on any financing arrangements.

Interests of Caraco Directors and Officers in the Merger (p. 49)

In considering the recommendation of the Independent Committee with respect to the merger agreement, you should be aware that some of Caraco's directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders generally. Such interests include the treatment of stock options held by such directors, as well as indemnification and insurance arrangements with officers and directors. The Independent Committee and the Board of Directors were aware of the different or additional interests set forth herein and considered such interests along with other matters in approving the proposed merger agreement and the related transactions.

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Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences (p. 56)

The exchange of your Common Stock for cash pursuant to the merger will be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes. You will generally recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of cash you receive and your adjusted tax basis in Common Stock you surrender pursuant to the merger. The U.S. federal income tax summary set forth above is for general information only. See Special Factors—"Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" on page 56. You should consult your tax advisor with respect to the particular tax consequences to you of the receipt of cash in exchange for Common Stock pursuant to the merger, including the applicability and effect of any state, local or foreign tax laws, and of changes in applicable tax laws.

Quorum; Required Vote (p. 70)

The presence at the special meeting, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of all of the shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding as of the close of business on the record date and entitled to vote will constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the special meeting. The holders of shares represented by proxies reflecting abstentions or broker non votes are considered present at the meeting and count toward a quorum. However, abstentions and broker non votes will have the effect of a vote against approval and adoption of the merger agreement.

Under Michigan law, the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Common Stock entitled to vote is necessary to approve and adopt the merger agreement. As of the record date, there were 40,179,194 outstanding shares of Common Stock. Each outstanding share of Common Stock is entitled to one vote. As of the record date, Sun Pharma and Sun Global collectively are entitled to vote approximately 75.8% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock. Sun Pharma and Sun Global have agreed to vote their shares of Common Stock in favor of the merger agreement and have provided the members of the Independent Committee with irrevocable proxies to vote their shares in favor of the merger agreement, thereby assuring that the merger agreement will be approved.

Rights of Appraisal (p. 58)

Caraco stockholders who do not vote in favor of the merger agreement and who perfect their appraisal rights under Michigan law will have the right to a judicial appraisal of the fair value of their shares of Common Stock. This entitlement is not automatic under Michigan law and is the result of negotiation by the Independent Committee on behalf of Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders. In addition to not voting in favor of the merger, the stockholder must deliver to Caraco, prior to the vote on the merger agreement, written notice of his intent to demand payment for his shares if the merger is effectuated.

Conditions to Consummation of the Merger (p. 79)

The obligations of Sun Pharma, Sun Global, Merger Sub and Caraco to complete the merger are subject to various conditions, including:

- Approval and adoption of the merger agreement by the requisite vote of Caraco's stockholders in accordance with applicable law;

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- The absence of any order, decree, ruling, law or other action that makes illegal or otherwise prohibits or restrains the merger;
- The material accuracy of the representations and warranties of the parties to the merger agreement; and
- The material performance by the parties to the merger agreement of their respective agreements and covenants contained in the merger agreement.

Termination of the Merger Agreement (p. 80)

The merger agreement may be terminated for any reason prior to the effective time of the merger by the mutual written consent of Sun Pharma, Sun Global, Merger Sub and Caraco. Either (a) Sun Pharma and Sun Global or (b) Caraco (with respect to Caraco, only pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Independent Committee) may terminate the merger agreement prior to the effective time of the merger:

- If the merger is not consummated on or prior to 5 p.m. New York City time on September 30, 2011; or
- If any court of competent jurisdiction or U.S. or Indian federal or state governmental or regulatory authority issues a final and nonappealable order, decree, ruling or law that makes illegal or otherwise prohibits or restrains the merger.

In addition, Sun Pharma and Sun Global may terminate the merger agreement prior to the effective time of the merger:

- If the Independent Committee withdraws or modifies its recommendation to Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders in a manner adverse to Sun Pharma, Sun Global or Merger Sub; or
- Under specific circumstances relating to a breach of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement made by Caraco in the merger agreement which renders certain conditions to the consummation of the merger incapable of being satisfied.

In addition, Caraco (only pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Independent Committee) may terminate the merger agreement prior to the effective time of the merger under specific circumstances relating to a breach of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement made by Sun Pharma, Sun Global or Merger Sub in the merger agreement which renders certain conditions to the consummation of the merger incapable of being satisfied.

Change in Recommendation (p. 77)

The merger agreement also provides that the Independent Committee will not withhold, withdraw, qualify or modify, in a manner adverse to Sun Pharma, Sun Global or Merger Sub, its recommendation that Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement, except to the extent the Independent Committee determines in good faith prior to the time at which the stockholders of Caraco approve and adopt the merger agreement, but after consultation with its outside counsel, that such action is necessary in order for the directors on the Independent Committee to comply with their fiduciary obligations under applicable law. Under certain circumstances, Caraco must give Sun Pharma five (5) business days' prior notice of the Independent Committee's intention to take such action.

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Regulatory Requirements (p.54)

No federal or state regulatory requirements must be complied with, or approval obtained, in connection with the merger. Notice of the merger, however, was provided by Caraco to the FDA pursuant to the Consent Decree that Caraco entered into with the FDA in September 2009 (the "Consent Decree").

Litigation Challenging the Merger (p. 55)

Eight putative class action lawsuits were filed in Michigan against Sun Pharma, Sun Global, Caraco and the Board of Directors. These lawsuits allege, among other things, a breach of fiduciary duty in connection with the proposal by Sun Pharma and Sun Global to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Caraco from the unaffiliated stockholders. One of the class actions was voluntarily dismissed. The remaining lawsuits have been consolidated and a lead plaintiff selected. One of the purported class representatives has challenged that selection.

SPECIAL FACTORS

General

The merger agreement provides that, subject to certain conditions, Merger Sub will merge with Caraco, with Caraco continuing as the surviving corporation in the merger. A copy of the merger agreement is attached as Appendix A to this proxy statement. You are urged to, and you should, read the merger agreement in its entirety because it is the legal document governing the merger.

Background of the Merger

Historical Relationship Between Sun Pharma, Sun Global and Caraco

In March 1996, Caraco and Sun Pharma announced an agreement to produce and market Sun Pharma's generic anti-convulsant drug in the U.S. Caraco and Sun Pharma shared research and development and registration efforts, and Caraco filed an ANDA registration with the FDA for that drug early in 1997.

In August 1997, Sun Pharma made an initial investment of \$7.5 million in Caraco by purchasing 5.3 million shares of Common Stock (approximately 40.3% of the then outstanding shares). Prior to the investment, Caraco had disclosed that if an agreement was not reached with Sun Pharma, Caraco could commence bankruptcy proceedings under Chapter 7 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code of 1978, as amended.

Also in August 1997, a products agreement between Caraco and Sun Pharma went into effect. Under the agreement, Sun Pharma was required to transfer to Caraco the technology formula for 25 mutually agreed upon generic pharmaceutical products over a period of five years through August 2002. Caraco exchanged 544,000 shares of its Common Stock for each such technology transfer of an ANDA product (when bio-equivalency studies were successfully completed) and 181,333 shares for each technology transfer of a Drug Efficacy Study Implementation (DESI) product. Under the terms of this agreement, Caraco conducted, at its expense, all tests including bio-equivalency studies. Sun Pharma ultimately delivered 13 (11 ANDA and 2 DESI products) out of a possible 25 products to Caraco under this agreement and received 6,346,666 shares of Common Stock, some of which were assigned to affiliates of Sun Pharma. This agreement was extended and then ultimately terminated prior to Caraco's entry into a new products agreement with Sun Global on November 21, 2002.



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At the time of Sun Pharma's initial investment, a voting agreement among Caraco, Sun Pharma and two significant stockholders also became effective. It terminated in 2001. The voting agreement provided, among other things, that Sun Pharma may designate a majority of the directors of the Board of Directors and its then executive committee. In connection with Sun Pharma's acquisition of the shares and the entry into the voting agreement, the bylaws of Caraco were amended and restated. Among other things, the bylaws were amended and restated to require a two-thirds (2/3rds) vote of the entire Board of Directors to approve: (i) the sale or disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of Caraco; (ii) the liquidation, winding up or dissolution of Caraco; (iii) the issuance of or receipt of subscription for any Common Stock to Sun Pharma and/or its affiliates; and (iv) the amendment of Caraco's articles and bylaws. The voting agreement also provided that if the two stockholders determined to sell their shares within three years from the termination of the voting agreement, they would first offer their shares to Sun Pharma.

From October 1998 to the first quarter of 2002, Sun Pharma and Sun Global made loans to Caraco aggregating approximately \$12 million. Sun Pharma also has assisted Caraco by acting as guarantor, in obtaining line of credit loans for Caraco from ICICI Bank Limited and The Bank of Nova Scotia in the amount of \$5.0 million in May 2000 and \$10 million in March 2002, respectively. All of such loans have been repaid in full.

Under the products agreement with Sun Global dated November 21, 2002, which was negotiated and approved by the Independent Committee, Sun Global agreed to provide Caraco with 25 mutually agreed upon generic drugs over a five-year period. Caraco's marketing rights to the products were limited to the U.S. and its territories or possessions, including Puerto Rico. Sun Global retained rights to the products in all other territories. Under this agreement, Caraco conducted, at its expense, all tests including bio-equivalency studies. Caraco was also obligated to market the products consistent with its customary practices and to provide marketing personnel. Sun Global received 544,000 shares of Caraco preferred stock for each generic drug transferred, after such drug passed its bio-equivalency studies. The preferred shares were non-voting, did not receive dividends and were convertible into common shares after three years (or immediately upon a change in control) on a one-to-one basis.

During January and February 2004, Sun Pharma acquired 3,452,291 additional shares of common stock for \$9.00 per share and paid \$11,744,964 for options to purchase an aggregate of 1,679,066 shares of common stock with exercise prices which ranged from \$.68 to \$3.50, from two former directors and a significant stockholder. Sun Pharma exercised all 1,679,066 options during the fourth quarter of 2004.

In 2004, the Sun Global products agreement was amended by Sun Global and the Independent Committee (on behalf of Caraco) to eliminate the provision requiring that the Independent Committee concur in the selection of each product, and to provide instead that each product satisfy certain objective criteria developed by management and approved by the Independent Committee. Pursuant to such objective criteria, 25 products were selected. All of the 25 products were transferred and passed their bio-equivalency studies. Accordingly, Sun Global received 13,600,000 shares of Caraco preferred stock which have been converted into 13,600,000 shares of Caraco common stock.

Sun Pharma and its affiliates supply Caraco with raw materials and formulations. For fiscal 2010 and 2009, Caraco made net purchases from Sun Pharma and its affiliates of \$8.4 million and \$241.7 million, respectively, for raw materials and formulations. In addition, Sun Pharma and its affiliates supply Caraco with machinery and equipment at their cost. For fiscal 2010 and 2009, Caraco acquired \$8,000 and \$46,000, respectively, of machinery and equipment from Sun Pharma and its affiliates. For fiscal 2010, Caraco sold \$200,000 of equipment to Sun Pharma and its affiliates.

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Caraco has also obtained technical and scientific services, including bioequivalency studies, from the Clinical Research Organization (CRO) division of Sun Pharma. The products on which Caraco works with Sun Pharma are decided on a case by case basis as mutually agreed upon by both companies. During fiscal 2010 and 2009, Caraco paid \$1.5 million and \$300,000, respectively, for such services. Additionally, Sun Pharma has provided Caraco with a number of technical professionals who now work as Caraco employees.

In December 2004 and in January 2005, a Sun Pharma affiliate appointed Caraco to act as a manufacturer and distributor of two of its products. Of these two products, only one was still being marketed when Caraco ceased manufacturing operations at its Michigan facilities following actions taken by the FDA. For more information, see “Events Leading Up to the Merger Proposal and the Work of the Independent Committee” beginning on page 12.

During the year ended March 31, 2007, Caraco entered into a three-year marketing agreement with Sun Pharma, which was reviewed and approved by the Independent Committee. Under the agreement, Caraco purchases selected product formulations offered by Sun Pharma and is licensed to market and distribute the same as part of the current product offerings in the U.S., its territories and possessions, including Puerto Rico. Although Sun Pharma is not obligated to offer Caraco products under this agreement, Caraco does have the exclusive right to market in the U.S., its territories and possessions, including Puerto Rico, any products offered by Sun Pharma and accepted by Caraco.

During the year ended March 31, 2008, Caraco entered into a three-year distribution and sale agreement with Sun Pharma, which was reviewed and approved by the Independent Committee. Under this agreement Sun Pharma offers Caraco selected formulations which have been filed under Paragraph IV certification process with the FDA for distribution, which Caraco has the option of distributing. Although Sun Pharma is not obligated to offer Caraco products under this agreement, Caraco has the exclusive right to market in the U.S., its territories and possessions, including Puerto Rico, any products offered by Sun Pharma and accepted by Caraco. Caraco markets and distributes the same as part of its current product offerings in the U.S., its territories and possessions, including Puerto Rico. The license granted with respect to a product terminates upon the end of 180-day exclusivity, or non-appealable positive court decision or until the time a third generic manufacturer launches the product, whichever is later or upon the time a settlement is completed. At such time, the product will become part of the standard Caraco-Sun Pharma marketing agreement discussed above.

The marketing agreement was renewed for a period of one year to January 19, 2011. The initial term of the distribution and sale agreement was set to expire on January 29, 2011. Caraco and the Independent Committee approached Sun Pharma and attempted to negotiate a long term renewal for both of the agreements; however, Sun Pharma exercised its rights and only agreed to extend the agreements to January 28, 2012, at which time the agreements will expire. During the first six months of calendar 2011, Caraco and Sun Pharma will discuss a plan to transition the marketing of the products covered by the agreements to Sun Pharma and/or its wholly-owned affiliates. Thereafter, if the parties have reached an understanding with respect to the transition plan, the parties will implement the transition plan so that upon expiration of the agreements Sun Pharma and its affiliates will commence marketing of the products. Even if the parties have not agreed on a transition plan prior to January 28, 2012, the agreements will expire on that date.



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Net sales from products selected under the marketing and distribution agreements for fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, were \$211.4 million and \$225.4 million, respectively.

Sun Pharma also manufactures certain Caraco products. In addition, Caraco has transferred, with the approval of the Independent Committee, certain Caraco-owned products to manufacturing sites of Sun Pharma and its affiliates that would allow Caraco to realize revenues from those products. Caraco has filed with the FDA supplements to ANDAs, for its approval, for these transferred products. There is no assurance that such approvals will be granted.

On July 10, 2009, Caraco entered into an agreement with Alkaloida Chemical Company ZRT ("Alkaloida"), a direct Hungarian subsidiary of Sun Pharma, pursuant to which Alkaloida is to provide, with respect to certain products and others agreed upon by the parties, an exclusive, non-transferable license to Caraco to manufacture and market the products in the U.S., its territories and possessions, including Puerto Rico. The agreement was approved by Caraco's Independent Committee. No technology for any product has been transferred under this agreement to date. Under the agreement, Caraco is obligated, among other things, to perform all bioequivalency studies and complete and submit ANDAs to the FDA. Any license for a product would be for a period of five years from the commencement of marketing of the product, and Caraco may extend the license for a further five year period. The agreement terminates five years from the date of approval of the first ANDA, unless renewed or extended for consecutive one year periods.

Caraco filed two ANDAs relating to two products with the FDA during the first nine months of Fiscal 2011. These products were developed in partnership with other product development and manufacturing companies, one of which is an affiliate.

Events Leading Up to the Merger Proposal and the Work of the Independent Committee

On June 25, 2009, U.S. Marshals, at the request of the FDA, seized drug products manufactured in Caraco's Michigan facilities. The seizure also included raw materials held at these same facilities as well as work in process. Products distributed by Caraco that were manufactured outside of these facilities were not impacted. In its complaint relating to its seizure, the FDA stated, among other things, that an inspection completed on May 12, 2009 of Caraco's facilities and Caraco's written response thereto revealed continuing significant current Good Manufacturing Practices ("cGMP") violations. The FDA also stated that the drug products were adulterated in that the methods used in, and the facilities and controls used for, their manufacture, processing, packing, and/or holding did not conform to and were not operated and administered in conformity with cGMP requirements. As a result of the FDA action, Caraco voluntarily ceased manufacturing operations and instituted an indefinite reduction in its workforce of approximately 430 employees in two phases.

On June 27, 2009, after the seizure, the Board of Directors met to address the recent FDA events. Mr. Ugeux, on behalf of the four independent directors, including himself and Dr. Crissman, and Messrs. Manney and Reddy, stated that the independent directors desired to form a special committee of the board to oversee the FDA issues. The Board of Directors created a special committee comprised of the four independent directors (the "Special Committee"), but was unable to determine the scope of the Special Committee's duties and authority and the Board of Directors concluded to revisit the issue at a later meeting. On July 30, 2009, Dr. Crissman notified the Board of Directors that he had decided not to stand for re-election to the Board of Directors at its annual meeting of September 14, 2009.

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In early August, the Special Committee interviewed candidates to serve as legal counsel to the committee. The committee met later that month with Caraco's outside auditors and met with Caraco's FDA legal counsel and consultants. Also in August, Mr. Ugeux met with Mr. Shanghvi to discuss the FDA and other issues relating to Caraco, including a possible going private transaction.

On August 27, 2009, Caraco received a demand from a minority stockholder to bring suit against the Caraco's officers and directors arising from the FDA issues. On September 9, 2009, the Board of Directors met to consider the appointment of Mr. Bell to fill the vacancy to be created as a result of Dr. Crissman's decision not to stand for re-election and to consider the stockholder demand letter. Caraco's outside corporate legal counsel explained to the Board of Directors the process and impact under Michigan law of having a disinterested independent director investigate and make a determination regarding whether a derivative proceeding should proceed. Counsel noted that none of the existing directors met the Michigan standard of "independent" or "disinterested" director, but that Mr. Bell, whose resumé had been submitted to the Board of Directors for consideration as a director, was disinterested, and could be found to be independent by the Board of Directors as having met the statutory qualifications necessary to be independent, assuming his election by a vote of stockholders. The Board of Directors appointed Mr. Bell as a director effective following the September 14, 2009 annual meeting of stockholders. Contemplating that Mr. Bell would be elected at a special meeting of stockholders and would thereafter conduct an independent investigation related to Caraco's FDA issues, the Board of Directors resolved to terminate the Special Committee. Messrs. Ugeux, Dr. Crissman and Mr. Manney voted against termination of the Special Committee. Messrs. Ugeux, Dr. Crissman and Mr. Manney voted against termination of the Special Committee because they believed that the work that they had done to date gave them a basis for continuing their own investigation of Caraco's FDA issues regardless of Mr. Bell's investigation in connection with the August 27, 2009 demand letter.

On September 20, 2009, Mr. Ugeux resigned from the Board of Directors, citing his "fundamental disagreements with the majority shareholder, Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. and senior management of Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd. (the "Company") over issues of corporate governance and the fiduciary role of independent directors..." On September 21, 2009, the Board of Directors named Messrs. Manney, Reddy and Bell as members of the Independent Committee which acts on behalf of the Board of Directors in considering any transactions between Caraco and Sun Pharma and its affiliates, with Mr. Bell as chairman.

In October 2009, after Mr. Bell was elected a director by stockholders at a special meeting of stockholders, the Board found, with advice of counsel, Mr. Bell to be an "independent disinterested director" under Michigan law, and further designated him as Caraco's special litigation committee for the purpose of investigating and making a recommendation concerning the allegations raised in the stockholder demand letter of August 27, 2009. On March 15, 2010, Mr. Bell issued his report that concluded that the maintenance of the complaint against the named officers and directors is not in the best interests of Caraco. On March 30, 2010, Caraco filed a motion for summary disposition. On July 23, 2010, Caraco's motion was granted by the court.

Prior to joining Caraco, Mr. Bell had extensive experience as an executive and board member of another generic drug company. At Caraco, Mr. Bell has been a member of the audit committee, acted as chairman of the Independent Committee since September 2009 and was designated as a special litigation committee as noted in the immediately preceding paragraphs to conduct an investigation and make a recommendation. In light of the number of significant factors affecting Caraco during this period, and based on his experience in the industry and his time with Caraco, Mr. Bell came to the view in July 2010 that Caraco needed to reconsider and substantially revise its business strategy. He considered the significant impact of the FDA seizure of drug products manufactured in Caraco's Michigan facilities, the voluntary cessation of manufacturing in such facilities, the indefinite reduction in workforce of approximately 430 employees, the Consent Decree, the significant costs Caraco was incurring to try to remediate the FDA problems and the uncertainty of when Caraco would be reinstated by the FDA. Mr. Bell also considered the impending expirations of Caraco's agreements for distribution of Sun Pharma products and the turnover in Caraco's management.



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Mr. Bell and Mr. Shanghvi met in July 2010 to discuss Mr. Bell's views, and Mr. Bell proposed to Mr. Shanghvi that Caraco consider structural changes and the possible sale of Caraco. Mr. Bell stated that it would be prudent for Caraco to review its plans with the FDA, hire investment bankers to explore alternatives, identify target buyers, and consider the sale of Caraco to a third-party buyer on a schedule where the sale would be completed as early as December 2010.

Mr. Shanghvi, after the meeting, advised Mr. Bell that Sun Pharma might consider a possible going private transaction. Mr. Bell suggested that Sun Pharma consider another alternative whereby Caraco would convert itself into a pure distribution company for Sun Pharma and third party pharmaceutical companies' products. Mr. Bell also recommended that Caraco hire investment bankers to advise Caraco regarding the valuation of Caraco in a going private transaction. Mr. Shanghvi responded that he would consider Mr. Bell's ideas and that the two should meet again for more discussion. Mr. Shanghvi suggested that Mr. Bell review his ideas with GP Singh, currently the Chief Executive Officer, but then the Chief Operating Officer, of Caraco. Mr. Bell then discussed his ideas with Mr. Singh who was open to considering the concepts.

In August 2010, Mr. Bell and Mr. Shanghvi met again along with Mr. Singh. Mr. Bell made a presentation about Caraco, emphasizing Caraco's FDA issues and the pending expirations of the Sun Pharma marketing and distribution agreements. Several possible alternatives for restructuring Caraco were presented, including (i) cessation of FDA remediation efforts, (ii) transfer and sale of Caraco's current and pending ANDAs and other products (some possibly to Sun Pharma), (iii) an emphasis entirely on distribution, and (iv) pursuit of a going-private transaction with Sun Pharma. Mr. Bell stated that in a going-private transaction, Sun Pharma should consider purchasing the public shares at the "lesser of (i) 140% of the weighted average selling price of the shares during the 90 day period immediately prior to the offer, or (ii) 130% of the share price immediately prior to the offer but no less than 125% of the price per share based upon an appraisal of Caraco by a reputable investment banker." Mr. Shanghvi responded that FDA policy and the FDA Consent Decree could prevent Caraco from transferring its current and pending ANDAs, thus potentially rendering aspects of Mr. Bell's stated proposal unviable. Mr. Shanghvi added that Sun Pharma would continue to consider a possible going private transaction.

Mr. Bell confirmed that FDA policy and the Consent Decree could effectively restrain the transfer of Caraco's current and pending ANDAs. In October 2010, Mr. Bell suggested that Caraco and Sun Pharma move promptly to address the questions relating to the impending expirations of the marketing and distribution agreements, and that Caraco hire an investment banker to solicit offers for Caraco with Caraco to be sold to the highest bidder, possibly Sun Pharma. Mr. Shanghvi agreed that the marketing and distribution agreements should be addressed promptly by Sun Pharma (and the Independent Committee on behalf of Caraco) and also agreed to consider Mr. Bell's suggestion regarding the possible sale of the entire Company.

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In October 2010, Mr. Shanghvi responded to Mr. Bell that Sun Pharma would support the Independent Committee hiring investment bankers to develop a target list of generic drug companies that were likely to be interested in acquiring Caraco, and to solicit offers, which could provide a meaningful estimate of the value of Caraco. Mr. Shanghvi suggested that the Independent Committee then present to Sun Pharma a price that it and the investment bankers could recommend to the unaffiliated stockholders in a going-private transaction. In October 2010, the Caraco Board of Directors authorized the Independent Committee to retain an investment banker and other professionals to pursue the evaluation. The Independent Committee interviewed William Blair as a potential candidate to assist the Independent Committee with investment banking services. After consideration, the Independent Committee retained Carrington, Coleman, Sloman & Blumenthal, L.L.P. (“Carrington Coleman”) to provide legal counsel to the Independent Committee.

During this time period, the Independent Committee was also working with Caraco to address its marketing and distribution agreements with Sun Pharma. Caraco, with review by the Independent Committee, presented to Sun Pharma in early November 2010 a written proposal requesting that Sun Pharma amend and extend the term of the marketing and distribution agreements. Messrs. Bell and Singh requested a meeting to review the proposal with Mr. Shanghvi. Sun Pharma responded to the proposal by letter dated November 12, 2010, stating that Sun Pharma was not prepared to amend and extend the marketing and distribution agreements.

On November 20, 2010, Mr. Bell met with Mr. Shanghvi who again stated that Sun Pharma would not renew the marketing and distribution agreements with Caraco for more than one year. Mr. Shanghvi also stated that Sun Pharma was now considering proposing a cash offer to the Board of Directors of Caraco which could occur ideally before the marketing and distribution agreements terminated and “should be the best possible result for the public stockholders of Caraco.”

On November 22, 2010, the Independent Committee met to review the status of Caraco’s marketing and distribution agreements with Sun Pharma and Mr. Shanghvi’s discussions of a going private transaction. The Independent Committee reviewed its duties with Carrington Coleman with regard to a possible going private transaction and discussed potential buyers of Caraco besides Sun Pharma, the value of Caraco’s products, its sales force, ANDAs, facilities, financial disclosures, and the financial impact of Caraco’s distribution relationship with Sun Pharma. The Independent Committee also reviewed and discussed William Blair’s proposal to provide its investment banking services.

On December 3, 2010, the Board of Directors received the following letter containing a proposed \$4.75 per share offer from Sun Pharma and Sun Global (the “Sun Proposal”):

December 3, 2010  
Board of Directors  
Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd.  
1150 Elijah McCoy Drive

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Detroit, Michigan 48202  
Attention: Timothy S. Manney and F. Folsom Bell  
Independent committee

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Boards of Directors of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited (“Sun”) and Sun Pharma Global, Inc. (“Sun Global”), we are writing to propose a going-private transaction by which Sun, Sun Global and/or one or more of their affiliates would acquire all of the outstanding shares of Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd. (“Caraco”) common stock not held by Sun or Sun Global for per share consideration of \$4.75 in cash. This represents a 5% premium over the most recent closing price of Caraco common stock and a compelling value realization event for your stockholders. In addition, our proposal presents a valuable opportunity for our companies to build upon our existing commercial partnership and to realize the significant incremental benefits that will accrue from a full combination of our businesses. Our proposal is not subject to any financing condition.

We understand that Caraco’s Board of Directors has authorized the existing Independent Committee to evaluate and respond to any going private transaction that we may propose and to retain independent financial and other advisers to assist it in that process. We and our team, including our legal advisers, are ready to meet with the Independent Committee and its advisers at any time to discuss this proposal and to answer any questions the Independent Committee or its advisers may have. Due to the importance of these discussions and the value represented by our proposal, we expect the Independent Committee to engage in a full review of our proposal.

We would appreciate receiving your response to our proposal as soon as reasonably possible. Sun and Sun Global will be amending their Schedule 13D to reflect this proposal. Please be advised that Sun and Sun Global have no intention to sell any of the shares of Caraco common stock or preferred stock held by them to any third party.

This letter is not intended to create or constitute a legally binding obligation, liability or commitment by us regarding the proposed transaction, and there will be no legally binding contract or agreement between us regarding the proposed transaction unless and until a definitive agreement with respect to the transaction is executed.

We sincerely hope that you will see the enormous benefits of the proposed transaction to Caraco and its stockholders and will support a combination of our two companies. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

/s/ Dilip S. Shanghvi  
Dilip S. Shanghvi  
Chairman and Managing Director  
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited,  
17/B Mahal Industrial Estate,  
Mahakali Caves Road,  
Andheri (E), Mumbai-400093 India

/s/ Harin Mehta  
Harin Mehta  
Director  
Sun Pharma Global, Inc.  
International Trust Building,  
P.O. Box 659, Tortola  
British Virgin Islands

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The Sun Proposal was filed publicly as an exhibit to Sun Pharma's Schedule 13D/A filed with the SEC on December 3, 2010. On December 6, 2010, Caraco issued a press release announcing it had received the Sun Proposal.

On December 7, 2010, the Board of Directors authorized the Independent Committee to (1) consider the Sun Proposal, including but not limited to, reviewing (a) whether going private is appropriate for Caraco at this time or is inadvisable and should be rejected, (b) possible alternatives to the Sun Proposal or opportunities which may be more advantageous to Caraco; and (c) the merits of the Sun Proposal; (2) if deemed advisable, enter into discussions and negotiations with respect to the terms of the Sun Proposal, including the proposed per share purchase price, with Sun Pharma, Sun Global and their advisors; (3) make recommendations to the Board of Directors and, as applicable, to the stockholders as to the Independent Committee's findings; and (4) take any and all steps that the Independent Committee deems appropriate or advisable in connection with the Sun Proposal or any other alternative.

Also on December 7, 2010, the Independent Committee met to discuss further the retention of William Blair in connection with the Sun Proposal. In light of the statements made by Mr. Shanghvi to Mr. Bell on November 20, 2010 and the terms of the Sun Proposal, the Independent Committee determined that contacting third parties was unlikely to lead to meaningful offers for Caraco and therefore did not pursue the evaluation process that had been contemplated in October 2010.

On December 9, 2010, a putative class action lawsuit was filed on behalf of Caraco's stockholders entitled Groen v. Caraco, et al., Case No. 10-014311-CB in Wayne County Circuit Court, alleging that defendants had breached their fiduciary duties with regard to the Sun Proposal and sought, among other things, to enjoin the prospective consummation of the Sun Proposal. At least seven other similar actions were subsequently filed in Wayne County Circuit Court. (See "Litigation Challenging the Merger," page 55.)

On December 11, 2010, Mr. Shanghvi and Mr. Bell discussed the status of the marketing and distribution agreements between Caraco and Sun Pharma. In that conversation, Mr. Bell asked that Sun Pharma reconsider its decision not to extend the term past January 2011. After discussion, Mr. Shanghvi said Sun Pharma would agree to extend the expiration date of both agreements to January 2012, with Sun Pharma and Caraco agreeing to transition plans in the additional year. Mr. Bell also asked that Sun Pharma reconsider its decision taken in the Sun Proposal that it would not sell any of its shares of Caraco to any third party. Mr. Shanghvi stated that Sun Pharma's position remained firm.

On December 13, 2010, the Independent Committee met with Carrington Coleman, who reviewed with the Independent Committee its fiduciary duties relating to its evaluation of the Sun Proposal. The Independent Committee also resolved to retain William Blair to assist in the review of the Sun Proposal and then included William Blair in the meeting by phone. The Independent Committee further discussed correspondence received from a significant minority stockholder of Caraco regarding the Sun Proposal. The stockholder expressed concerns, among other things, that Sun Pharma was trying to take advantage of Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders at a time just prior to Caraco achieving increased manufacturing output and profitability. Additionally, the Independent Committee reviewed the proposals to extend the marketing and distribution agreements between Caraco and Sun Pharma to provide for expiration in January 2012.

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The Board of Directors received a letter from a stockholder dated December 14, 2010 demanding that the Board of Directors take actions to remedy alleged breaches of fiduciary duty including the appointment of at least two new directors and the reconstitution of the Independent Committee to consist solely of such new directors to negotiate with Sun Pharma regarding the Sun Proposal, subject to certain terms and conditions. The stockholder added that if the Board of Directors fails to take the actions it would commence a derivative proceeding.

From December 17, 2010, through January 2011, the Independent Committee, its members, and William Blair had an ongoing dialogue with Caraco's Chief Executive Officer, interim Chief Financial Officer, Director of Legal Services, and Senior Director of Business Strategies (the "Caraco Team") regarding preparation of financial projections for Caraco for the next several years. William Blair reviewed financial data provided by the Caraco Team and communicated with the Caraco Team and the Independent Committee regarding questions and issues that William Blair identified as related to preparation of the projections. The Independent Committee members also reviewed with the Caraco Team financial data and information throughout this period in order to understand the assumptions behind the financial data as a basis for Caraco's projections. The Independent Committee, Carrington Coleman and William Blair worked together to identify and then discuss with the Caraco Team different business scenarios and operating assumptions such as the time of resumption of manufacturing after FDA remediation, and financial assumptions such as the expected profit margins from Caraco's projected product launches. During this period, Mr. Bell participated in several telephonic discussions among Mr. Shanghvi, members of Caraco management, and Lachman Consultants ("Lachman"), who were retained by Caraco to assist in its cGMP remediation process, regarding Caraco's remediation progress.

On December 17, 2010, the Independent Committee, Carrington Coleman and William Blair met with the Caraco Team to further review the methodology and processes for preparing Caraco's forecasts and projections. The Caraco Team outlined Caraco's history, current financial statements, and preliminary five-year financial projections. The Independent Committee and William Blair reviewed with the Caraco Team various aspects of the presentation and asked for more information.

Also on December 17, 2010, the Independent Committee, Carrington Coleman and William Blair met apart from the Caraco Team to (i) discuss the financial information and projections; (ii) continue their discussions and evaluations of the Sun Proposal; and (iii) discuss the Sun Pharma marketing and distribution agreements, including Mr. Bell's conversation with Mr. Shanghvi on December 11.

On December 20, 2010, Mr. Bell, Mr. Shanghvi and members of Caraco management participated in a conference call with Lachman. Lachman noted that remediation efforts were progressing, but more slowly than originally expected.

On December 22, 2010, the Independent Committee, Carrington Coleman and William Blair met apart from management. The Independent Committee reviewed possible strategic alternatives to the Sun Proposal with William Blair and Carrington Coleman, including full liquidation, continued operation under Caraco's current business plan, an alternative business plan under which Caraco would cease manufacturing and operate through third-party contract manufacturing, sale of the minority shares to a private investor, and sale of Caraco to a buyer other than Sun Pharma. The Independent Committee and its counsel further discussed Lachman's update on FDA remediation progress and its possible impact on Caraco's financial projections previously presented by management. Additionally, the Independent Committee further discussed the proposed extensions until January 2012 of the marketing and distribution agreements with Sun Pharma and approved the extension of the marketing and distribution agreements subject to appropriate documentation and Sun Pharma's final approval.



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Also on December 22, 2010, the Independent Committee, Carrington Coleman and William Blair met with the Caraco Team to further discuss Caraco's financial data and preparation of its preliminary five-year forecasts and projections. It was noted that Caraco's financial forecasts were to assume that Caraco's marketing and distribution agreements with Sun Pharma would expire in January 2012 and that, in light of Lachman's comments, dates for resumption of manufacturing would be extended.

On December 27, 2010, Caraco issued a press release announcing that its marketing and distribution agreements with Sun Pharma had been extended until January 28, 2012, and that each would expire following these extensions.

On December 29, 2010, the Independent Committee, Carrington Coleman and William Blair met with the Caraco Team to further discuss Caraco's business and to discuss the preparation process of Caraco's financial data and preliminary five-year projections. William Blair circulated due diligence questions to the Caraco Team and the Independent Committee. The Caraco Team answered questions and committed to provide additional information as necessary.

Also on December 29, 2010, the Independent Committee, Carrington Coleman and William Blair met separately to discuss Caraco's business, financial data and preliminary five-year projections. Dr. Leon Lachman, CEO of Lachman, joined the meeting by phone and discussed the progress of Caraco's remediation efforts with the Independent Committee.

On January 3, 2011, Caraco issued a press release announcing that, based on the progress of its remediation efforts to date, it did not expect to commence the manufacture and distribution of any products from its Detroit facility by the end of Caraco's Fiscal Year 2011, ending March 31, 2011 (Caraco had previously announced in October 2010 that it expected to commence manufacturing of two products by the end of Fiscal Year 2011). Caraco further disclosed that there is no assurance that the remediation efforts would be successful or result in resolution of the FDA compliance issues.

On January 7, 2011, the Independent Committee, Carrington Coleman and William Blair met and discussed William Blair's analysis of the revised financial data and preliminary projections received from the Caraco Team, and discussed multiple business scenarios for Caraco, operations assumptions, and financial assumptions. Given the state of the remediation process, the Independent Committee noted that Caraco might not be able to resume manufacturing within the time frame that Caraco management had projected and discussed whether and when Caraco would be able to realize the value of its ANDA products currently pending for FDA approval.

On January 11, 2011, the Independent Committee, Carrington Coleman and William Blair met to discuss the revised financial data and projections provided by the Caraco Team which factored in the expected delays in the remediation process.

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On January 14, 2011, the Independent Committee, Carrington Coleman and William Blair met to discuss a presentation by William Blair regarding potential valuation of Caraco under several different business scenarios. Also, the Independent Committee reviewed the status of certain pending drug approvals, and discussed whether and when Caraco would be able to resume manufacturing.

On January 18, 2011, Carrington Coleman talked with Caraco's outside FDA counsel at Crowell & Moring LLP to discuss Caraco's Consent Decree, filings, and correspondence with the FDA, as well as Caraco's remediation efforts and cGMP compliance status.

During mid-January 2011, Mr. Bell contacted Mr. Shanghvi to schedule a meeting at which the Independent Committee could discuss the Sun Proposal with Mr. Shanghvi. A meeting was set for Wednesday, January 26, 2011.

On January 22, 2011, the Independent Committee and Carrington Coleman met to discuss the upcoming negotiations between the Independent Committee and Mr. Shanghvi, and to discuss recent developments at Caraco affecting management's financial forecasts. The Independent Committee reviewed the most recent preliminary forecasts by the Caraco Team, including the underlying assumptions, and William Blair's analysis of those forecasts. The Independent Committee noted that these forecasts contained assumptions about Caraco's financial performance in its current fiscal year and about certain drugs, which assumptions needed to be changed because of recently acquired information. Actual financial results for the third quarter reflected a larger loss than was anticipated in the forecast and results for the fourth quarter were likely to reflect a larger loss than had been assumed in the forecast. Also, revenues projected for one particular drug needed adjustment to reflect a significant price decrease in the product. The Caraco Team provided an updated forecast to the Independent Committee and William Blair on February 1, 2011 that reflected this information.

The Independent Committee met further on January 22, 2011 to review its strategy for the upcoming negotiations with Mr. Shanghvi, discussing overall valuation, premiums in comparable transactions, stockholders' expectations and the financial values of Caraco's most significant drugs. The Independent Committee also reviewed again its duties with Carrington Coleman regarding the Sun Proposal.

On January 26, 2011, the Independent Committee met with Mr. Shanghvi in London, UK, to negotiate Sun's Proposal. The Independent Committee described to Mr. Shanghvi the fiduciary duties to be discharged by the Independent Committee in connection with the Sun Proposal and explained the work that it had undergone—reviewing its duties, working with William Blair and the Caraco Team, the Independent Committee's reviewing Caraco management's five-year financial forecast and the various assumptions upon which the financial forecasts were based, assessing the value of its products and pending ANDA approvals, considering alternatives to the Sun Proposal, looking at comparable transactions and historical premiums, and discussing unaffiliated stockholder expectations. Mr. Munson, a member of the Independent Committee, told Mr. Shanghvi that he believed a higher price than the \$4.75 offered was appropriate. Mr. Shanghvi stated that he believed the valuations of the pending ANDA approvals were less than those presented by the Independent Committee and that the \$4.75 price was fair. After further discussion, Mr. Shanghvi stated that he had approval from Sun Pharma's board of directors to increase the proposed price only to \$5.00 per share, but Mr. Shanghvi said he would recommend to Sun Pharma's board of directors that they approve a price of \$5.25 per share. The Independent Committee then caucused without Mr. Shanghvi, and after reviewing Mr. Shanghvi's proposed price and discussing its merits, the Independent Committee responded to Mr. Shanghvi that it could support a price of \$5.25 per share subject to receipt of a fairness opinion from William Blair and approval of appropriate legal agreements. The Independent Committee believed that it could support a price of \$5.25 per share based, among other things, on its assessment of the value of Caraco's products and pending ANDA approvals, assessment of Caraco's FDA compliance and remediation issues and their negative impact on Caraco and its value, consideration of the expiration of Caraco's marketing and distribution agreements with Sun Pharma in January 2012, consideration of the relative merits of alternatives to the Sun Proposal, consideration of Sun Pharma and Sun Global's

ownership of approximately 75.8% of Caraco's outstanding shares, review of comparable transactions and historical premiums with William Blair, assessment of Caraco's five-year financial forecast and the various assumptions upon which the financial forecast was based, and previous communications with William Blair regarding fairness. The Independent Committee and Mr. Shanghvi discussed possible transaction structures, including a two-step merger (a tender offer followed by a short-form merger) and a one-step or "long form" merger.

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Between January 28 and February 11, 2011, Carrington Coleman and Shearman & Sterling LLP (“Shearman”), counsel to Sun Pharma and Sun Global, reviewed the negotiations between the Independent Committee and Mr. Shanghvi, and discussed possible terms and provisions of the proposed transaction, including a provision that would require the transaction to be approved by a majority of unaffiliated security holders and a provision granting appraisal rights for dissenting unaffiliated stockholders, which rights could be established, under Michigan law, by approval of the Board of Directors and which would otherwise be unavailable to unaffiliated stockholders in the merger. The two firms discussed the general structure of an acceptable merger agreement with Carrington Coleman proposing that the merger agreement have limited representations and few conditions to closing. Shearman stated that Sun Pharma and Sun Global would not accept a provision requiring the transaction be approved by a majority of the unaffiliated security holders. Carrington Coleman communicated that the Independent Committee would not go forward with the proposed merger transaction unless Sun Pharma and Sun Global agreed to the creation of appraisal rights for dissenting unaffiliated stockholders.

On February 15, 2011, Shearman sent Carrington Coleman its first draft of the proposed merger agreement between Sun Pharma and Caraco. The first draft of the merger agreement omitted any provision requiring that the merger agreement be approved by a majority of the unaffiliated security holders, but it did include, in brackets as a discussion point, a provision granting appraisal rights to dissenting unaffiliated stockholders. Between February 15, 2011 and February 18, 2011, Sun Pharma, Sun Global and the Independent Committee negotiated the terms of the proposed merger agreement through their respective counsel. Sun Pharma and Sun Global, at the request of the Independent Committee, agreed that (1) the full Board of Directors should establish appraisal rights for Caraco’s unaffiliated stockholders dissenting from the merger that would not otherwise be available under Michigan law; and (2) include the procedures for perfecting those appraisal rights in the merger agreement.

With Sun Pharma and Sun Global having agreed to support appraisal rights, and given their refusal to support a requirement that the merger be approved by a majority of the unaffiliated security holders, the Independent Committee and its counsel proposed provisions that sought to ensure certainty of closing. As discussed elsewhere in this proxy statement, the Independent Committee believed and continues to believe that the increasing losses of Caraco and its ongoing compliance issues with the FDA create great uncertainty about Caraco’s future, including uncertainty during the time between the signing of the merger agreement and the closing of the merger. Based on these considerations, the Independent Committee and its counsel negotiated for and secured in the merger agreement limited representations and warranties by Caraco, and limited conditions to closing. Further, because Sun Pharma and Sun Global own approximately 75.8 % of the outstanding shares of Common Stock, the Independent Committee believed that ensuring that their shares would be voted to approve the merger was fundamental. Although the initial draft of the merger agreement required that the shares of Common Stock owned by Sun Pharma and Sun Global be voted to approve the merger, the Independent Committee proposed that Sun Pharma and Sun Global provide irrevocable proxies to the Independent Committee to allow it to vote Sun Pharma’s and Sun Global’s shares in favor of the merger. After consideration, Sun Pharma and Sun Global agreed to provide these irrevocable proxies. The Independent Committee believed that its approval of the merger agreement with the provisions agreed to by Sun Pharma and Sun Global, including those providing unaffiliated stockholders with appraisal rights and providing for limited closing conditions and greater certainty of closing, was in the best interest of Caraco’s unaffiliated stockholders notwithstanding that the merger agreement does not contain a provision requiring that the merger agreement be approved by a majority of the unaffiliated security holders. Additional terms of the merger agreement are discussed below in the section entitled “The Merger Agreement.”

On February 18, 2011, Mr. Bell sent to the other members of the Independent Committee for review an agenda for the Independent Committee’s February 21, 2011 meeting to consider the merger, proposed resolutions for the Independent Committee relating to the merger, drafts of William Blair’s materials to be discussed with the Independent Committee, which integrated the most recent financial forecasts furnished by the Caraco Team, and a draft of its fairness opinion and a substantially final draft of the merger agreement.

On February 21, 2011, the Independent Committee, after its review of the merger agreement and William Blair's presentation of the basis for and delivery of its fairness opinion, unanimously determined that the proposed merger and the terms and provisions of the merger agreement were fair to and in the best interests of Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders and that the merger was advisable.

At the Independent Committee's February 21, 2011 meeting, William Blair, in presenting its fairness opinion, reviewed the materials it had examined, including Caraco's financial statements and forecasts, Caraco's filings, comparable market information, the proposed merger agreement and other data. William Blair also reviewed its valuation analyses, including market metrics of selected public companies, valuations in selected mergers and acquisitions transactions, comparable premiums in similar going private transactions, and valuation of Caraco utilizing discounted cash flows. The Independent Committee relied on the fairness opinion presented by William Blair as one factor in determining whether the merger consideration to be paid to unaffiliated stockholders was fair, and for purposes of that determination, adopted William Blair's fairness opinion and the discussions and analysis underlying such opinion as its own.

In responding to questions raised at the meeting, William Blair noted that the EBITDA exit multiples and the discount rates used in its discounted cash flow analysis were higher than those previously used. In particular, William Blair noted that: (i) in estimating the terminal value of Caraco in its analysis, the range of EBITDA multiples utilized was consistent with those of the selected public general pharmaceutical companies rather than pharmaceutical distributors (11.0x to 13.0x versus 9.0x to 10.0x); and (ii) the discount rates were consistent with the cost of capital rates for early stage pharmaceutical companies (15.0% to 19.0% versus 11.0% to 15.0%). William Blair concluded that the Caraco business model going forward more closely resembles that of a generic pharmaceutical company rather than that of a pharmaceutical distributor because net sales of products under the marketing and distribution agreements accounted for \$211.4 million or 90% of Caraco's net sales for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 and those agreements are expiring on January 28, 2012, and there is no expressed intention by Caraco to enter into other material distribution relationships in the future. Further, in developing a range of appropriate discount rates, William Blair assessed the weighted average cost of capital of selected public companies deemed relevant to Caraco. Additionally William Blair considered: (i) the cessation of Caraco's manufacturing operations and the Consent Decree, (ii) the substantial uncertainty regarding the timing of the resumption of manufacturing operations; (iii) Caraco management's projections that Caraco will be unable to generate an operating profit until fiscal year 2016; (iv) several of the products in Caraco's pipeline represent new products not currently manufactured by Caraco; and (v) the size of Caraco. The Independent Committee concurred with the multiples and rates included in William Blair's presentation. The Independent Committee also noted that using the lower multiples and discount rates would result in an implied present value of \$3.84 to \$5.06 per share rather than the \$4.23 to \$5.37 range implied by the discounted cash flow analysis used by William Blair in rendering its fairness opinion. William Blair also noted that the discounted cash flow analysis represented only one aspect of its valuation analysis contained in the William Blair Opinion.

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The Independent Committee, based on its consideration of the factors it had reviewed and analyzed over the past 11 weeks—including Caraco’s remediation efforts, Caraco’s financial statements and forecasts, issues particular to some of the most valuable drugs in Caraco’s forecasts, meetings with the Caraco Team, alternatives to the Sun Proposal, the merger consideration, the terms of the merger agreement, and the William Blair Opinion—recommended to the Board of Directors that the Board of Directors approve and adopt the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and recommended that unaffiliated stockholders vote to approve the merger agreement.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately following the Independent Committee’s determination, at which all of the members of the Board of Directors were present except for Mr. Sailesh Desai, the Board of Directors considered the recommendation of the Independent Committee. The Board of Directors consists of seven members, three of whom serve on the Independent Committee, and the remaining four members, all of whom have current or past relationships with Sun Pharma (the “Non-Independent Directors”). At the meeting of the Board of Directors, the Independent Committee, with representatives of Carrington Coleman participating, reported to the Board of Directors on its review of the proposed transaction and the merger agreement. The Board of Directors voted to approve the proposed merger transaction and to approve and adopt the merger agreement, with the Non-Independent Directors abstaining. In accordance with Michigan corporate law, because of the conflict of interests of the Non-Independent Directors, the Board of Directors did not recommend that Caraco’s unaffiliated stockholders vote for or against the merger. Following the meeting, Sun Pharma, Sun Global, Merger Sub and Caraco executed the merger agreement and on February 22, 2011, Caraco announced that it had entered into a merger agreement with Sun Pharma and Sun Global.

Position of Caraco’s Independent Committee as to the Fairness of the Merger; Recommendation by Independent Committee; Approval and Adoption of Merger Agreement by Board of Directors and Independent Committee

On February 21, 2011, the Independent Committee met and approved and adopted the merger agreement and the related transactions. The Independent Committee also determined that the proposed merger and the related transactions were substantively and procedurally fair to and in the best interests of Caraco’s unaffiliated stockholders. Based on such determination, the Independent Committee is recommending that Caraco’s unaffiliated stockholders vote FOR the approval and adoption of the merger agreement. In addition, the Independent Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the Board of Directors approve and adopt the merger agreement and the related transactions.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately following the meeting of the Independent Committee, the Board of Directors met and, based on the recommendation of the Independent Committee, approved and adopted the merger agreement and the related transactions. The directors currently or formerly affiliated with Sun Pharma and Sun Global abstained from the vote because of the conflict of interest in voting on the transaction proposed by Sun Pharma and Sun Global. In connection therewith, because of such conflict of interest, the Board of Directors did not recommend that Caraco’s unaffiliated stockholders vote for or against the merger.

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In view of the existence of the Independent Committee and the Independent Committee's retention of William Blair, there was no need for the Board of Directors to retain an unaffiliated representative to act on behalf of Caraco's stockholders in negotiating the terms of the transaction or in preparing a report on the fairness of the transaction.

The Independent Committee viewed the following factors as being generally supportive in coming to its determination and recommendation:

**Business and Financial Information.** The Independent Committee took into account the historical and current financial condition of Caraco and results of its operations, which reflected decreasing revenues and increasing operating losses. The Independent Committee also took into account the business and prospects of Caraco, which involve significant risks related to Caraco's ability to successfully remediate its FDA compliance issues as discussed further below and the expiration of the Sun Pharma marketing and distribution agreements also discussed further below. The Independent Committee concluded that these factors supported its fairness determination because they suggested that Caraco faced significant negative risks to its ability to realize successful future growth and profitability.

**FDA.** Since the voluntary shutdown of manufacturing operations in June 2009, Caraco has generated no revenues from its manufacturing operation. Caraco, in order to ultimately regain good standing with the FDA and to comply with the terms of the Consent Decree, has followed a remediation work plan that involves (1) continued employment of a core staff of manufacturing-related employees, (2) continued maintenance, for training and sample manufacturing purposes, of the entire manufacturing facility and (3) substantial use of cGMP consultants. The cost of executing this work plan has resulted in substantial operating losses, only partially offset by profits from distribution of Sun Pharma and other Caraco-owned products. Further, should Caraco be allowed to resume manufacturing under the terms of the Consent Decree, most of those costs and the resultant operating losses will continue for the next several years, as the facility will be operating at only a fraction of its intended capacity, and the use of cGMP consultants will continue to be required.

All of Caraco's prior approved products, together with the new products pending approval from the FDA, will be subject to processes, certification and approvals as set forth in the Consent Decree. The Independent Committee believes that, even assuming a successful remediation process, it will take significant time before Caraco will be able to reach its previous levels of manufacturing in its facilities. Further, there is no assurance that the steps taken will be successful or result in resolution of the FDA compliance issues. Caraco is not able at this time to estimate the cost of these actions, which will be substantial, and even after the manufacturing resumes, will include the costs of operating its manufacturing facility at volumes well below the facility's capacity. The Consent Decree also requires Caraco to abide by certain conditions and restrictions. If Caraco violates any portion of the Consent Decree, it could incur monetary fines and other penalties. Caraco expects to continue under the Consent Decree for five to six years. Caraco's FDA compliance issues generate substantial uncertainty concerning Caraco's value.

Caraco's consultants believe that Caraco can at some time in the future achieve FDA approval for its products but have advised Caraco that the employment by Caraco of additional skilled, experienced personnel will be required to achieve full remediation. Caraco has had significant management and employee turnover since the FDA seizure. Caraco recently replaced senior and lower level personnel in both the manufacturing and quality areas.

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Sun Pharma Marketing and Distribution Agreements. The independent committee considered the expiration of the Sun Pharma marketing and distribution agreements in January 2012. Net sales and gross profit under those agreements were:

Period	Net Sales	Gross Profit
Nine months ended Dec. 2010	\$ 251,500,076	\$ 23,463,115
Fiscal Year 2010	\$ 211,358,549	\$ 19,716,017
Fiscal Year 2009	\$ 225,423,273	\$ 19,662,047

Caraco expects no more net sales or gross profit under the Sun Pharma marketing and distribution agreements after January 2012.

Financial Analysis and Opinion of William Blair. The Independent Committee considered its discussions with William Blair and the William Blair Opinion delivered on February 21, 2011, to the effect that, as of such date, and based upon and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken described in the William Blair Opinion, the merger consideration to be paid is fair, from a financial point of view, to the stockholders of Caraco, other than the Sun Pharma and Sun Global. The reference in the William Blair Opinion to "the stockholders of Caraco, other than Sun Pharma and Sun Global," includes all unaffiliated stockholders and certain affiliated stockholders, such as officers and directors of Caraco. The Independent Committee interprets the William Blair Opinion as providing that the merger consideration is fair, from a financial point of view, to all unaffiliated stockholders because both the unaffiliated stockholders and the affiliated stockholders (other than Sun Pharma and Sun Global) are to be paid the same \$5.25 per share merger consideration on the terms set forth in the merger agreement and such affiliated stockholders are not receiving any other consideration in connection with the merger. Accordingly, the Independent Committee has relied on such fairness opinion presented by William Blair as it relates to the unaffiliated stockholders as one factor in determining that the merger consideration to be paid to unaffiliated stockholders was fair, and for purposes of that determination, adopted William Blair's fairness opinion and the discussions and analysis underlying such opinion as its own. The full text of the William Blair Opinion is included as Appendix B hereto, and William Blair's presentation relating to such opinion is summarized under "Opinion of the Independent Committee's Financial Advisor," page 32. The Independent Committee was aware of the fees that William Blair is entitled to receive as described under "Estimated Fees and Expenses," on page 54, which the Independent Committee believed were designed to provide appropriate incentives for William Blair.

Revised Offer Price. The Independent Committee considered the fact that the merger consideration is \$.50 higher than the \$4.75 offer price initially proposed by Sun Pharma and Sun Global on December 3, 2010 representing a 10.5% increase in the value of the consideration offered to the unaffiliated stockholders.

Premium Relative to Market Prices. The Independent Committee considered the current and historical trading prices of the shares of Common Stock and premiums paid in comparable merger transactions. Based upon the closing price of the shares of Common Stock on December 3, 2010 of \$4.54, the trading day preceding the public announcement of the Sun Proposal, the merger consideration represents a 15.6% premium. In addition, the merger consideration represents a premium of approximately 13.9% over the average closing price of shares of Common Stock for the 30 trading days ended on December 3, 2010.

Appraisal Rights. In negotiating the terms of the merger with Sun Pharma and Sun Global, the Independent Committee secured appraisal rights for Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders. Such rights are not required under Michigan law, and are frequently not made available to stockholders. The Independent Committee considered the fact that if the merger occurs, stockholders who do not vote in favor of the merger and follow all applicable procedures under Michigan law would be entitled to demand an appraisal of their shares of Common Stock, as described under "Rights of Appraisal" below.



Controlled Company Status and Lack of Strategic Alternatives. The Independent Committee took into account the fact that Sun Pharma and Sun Global together currently own approximately 75.8% of outstanding shares of Common Stock of Caraco and that Sun Pharma and Sun Global have stated on numerous occasions that they are not prepared to sell any of the shares owned by them. Accordingly, the Independent Committee concluded Caraco's strategic alternatives (including an acquisition by a third party) are limited.

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Conflicts of Interest. The Independent Committee considered the actual and potential conflicts of interest between Caraco on the one hand and Sun Pharma and Sun Global on the other hand, in connection with the marketing and distribution agreements and other agreements described above and otherwise, and of those directors, officers and former employees of Sun Pharma who serve as members of Caraco's management and the Board of Directors. The Independent Committee believes that the process of using an Independent Committee is an established mechanism under Michigan law to deal with these actual or potential conflicts of interest and believes that the Independent Committee process effectively neutralized them.

Terms of the Merger Agreement. The Independent Committee also considered the other terms of the merger agreement, including the fact that completion of the proposed merger is not subject to a financing condition, that there are relatively few closing conditions to the merger, that there is no "material adverse effect" closing condition, and that there is no regulatory approval necessary to consummate the merger. Sun Pharma and Sun Global have agreed to vote their shares of Common Stock in favor of the merger agreement and the related transactions and have provided the members of the Independent Committee with irrevocable proxies to vote their shares in favor of the merger agreement. Accordingly, the Independent Committee and the Board of Directors believed that there was a high likelihood that the merger would be consummated.

Potentially Negative Factors. The Independent Committee was aware of the following potentially negative factors:

Loss of Ability to Participate in the Future Growth of Caraco. Any stockholder who has its shares of Common Stock converted into cash in the merger would cease to participate in the future earnings or growth, if any, of Caraco or benefit from increases, if any, in the value of Caraco.

Historical Market Prices. The shares of Common Stock have historically traded (prior to the FDA actions against Caraco) at significantly higher levels than the merger consideration.

The Independent Committee considered these potentially negative factors and concluded, based on Caraco's business and financial information, Caraco's FDA compliance and remediation issues, the expiration of Caraco's marketing and distribution agreements with Sun Pharma in January 2012, and the financial analyses and opinion of William Blair, among other things, that there was a substantial risk that Caraco would fail to realize successful future growth and profitability and would therefore not achieve the historically higher market prices at which the Common Stock previously traded.

The foregoing discussions of the background information and factors considered by the Independent Committee are not intended to be exhaustive but are believed to include the material factors considered by the Independent Committee. The Independent Committee did not find it practicable to and did not quantify or otherwise assign relative weights to specific factors considered in reaching its determination and recommendation. Rather, the Independent Committee viewed its determination and recommendation as being based on the totality of the information and factors presented to and considered by the Independent Committee.

Position of the Sun Filing Persons as to the Fairness of the Merger

Under the SEC rules, the Sun Filing Persons are required to provide certain information regarding their position as to the substantive and procedural fairness of the proposed merger to the unaffiliated stockholders of Caraco. The Sun Filing Persons did not undertake a formal evaluation of the fairness of the proposed merger and are making the statements included in this section solely for purposes of complying with such requirements. The views of the Sun Filing Persons with respect to the fairness of the merger are not, and should not be construed as, a recommendation to any stockholder as to how that stockholder should vote on the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement.



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The unaffiliated stockholders of Caraco were, as described elsewhere in this proxy statement, represented by the Independent Committee which negotiated with Sun Pharma and Sun Global on their behalf, with the assistance of outside legal counsel and independent financial advisors. No Sun Filing Persons participated in the deliberations of Caraco's directors regarding, and no Sun Filing Persons received advice from the Independent Committee's legal or financial advisors as to, the fairness of the merger. Sun Pharma and Sun Global did not engage a financial advisor to provide financial advisory services with respect to the merger.

The merger is not structured such that approval of at least a majority of Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders is required. This did not affect the Sun Filing Persons' determination as to the procedural fairness of the terms and conditions of the merger, because of the factors described below, which, in the opinion of the Sun Filing Persons, provided substantial procedural safeguards to Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders. For example, the fact that the Independent Committee (a) was advised by outside legal counsel and an independent financial advisor in relation to the merger, (b) had exclusive authority to review, evaluate and negotiate the terms of the merger, (c) did negotiate the terms of the merger on an arm's-length basis, and (d) received the opinion from its independent financial advisor that is described below, was considered in the Sun Filing Persons' determination that the terms and conditions of the merger were procedurally fair to Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders.

The Sun Filing Persons believe that the merger is substantively fair to Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders based on, among other things, the following factors:

- The Independent Committee, which is comprised of three directors who are not affiliated with Sun Pharma or Sun Global and are not officers or employees of Caraco, unanimously concluded that the merger is fair to and in the best interests of the unaffiliated stockholders of Caraco, approved and adopted the merger agreement and the merger, recommended that the unaffiliated stockholders of Caraco vote to approve and adopt and approve the merger agreement and recommended to the Board of Directors that the Board of Directors approve and adopt the merger agreement;
- The Independent Committee was advised by its independent legal counsel and financial advisor in relation to the merger;
- The Independent Committee had the authority to reject any transaction proposed by Sun Pharma or Sun Global and did not have the obligation to recommend that Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders approve and adopt the merger agreement;
- The Independent Committee received an opinion from the Independent Committee's independent financial advisor, William Blair, to the effect that, as of the date of the William Blair Opinion and subject to the various assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in its opinion, the merger consideration is fair to Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders from a financial point of view. The full text of the William Blair Opinion which sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and qualifications and limitations of the reviews undertaken by William Blair in rendering its opinion, is attached as Appendix B to this proxy statement and is incorporated herein by reference. You are urged to, and should, read the William Blair Opinion carefully and in its entirety. The opinion was directed to the Independent Committee and addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be received by Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders. The opinion does not address any other aspect of the proposed merger nor does it constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how such stockholder should vote or act with respect to any matters relating to the merger agreement;

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- The consideration to be paid to Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders under the merger represents:
  - oa 15.6% premium over the closing price of Caraco Common Stock on the NYSE Amex on December 3, 2010, the last trading day prior to announcement of Sun Pharma's and Sun Global's \$4.75 per share proposal, and a 10.5% increase over the \$4.75 per share proposal; and
  - oa 13.9% premium to the average closing price of Caraco Common Stock on the NYSE Amex for the 30 trading days ended on December 3, 2010;
- The fact that no alternative bidder would be able to consummate an acquisition of Caraco because Sun Pharma and Sun Global each is unwilling to sell its shares of Caraco Common Stock (which shares represent a controlling interest);
- The consideration to be paid in the merger is all cash and is not subject to any financing condition, which provides certainty of value for Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders;
- The consideration to be paid in the merger reflects the fact that Sun Pharma and Sun Global already own a majority of the outstanding shares of Common Stock and, accordingly, the merger does not involve a change of control. As a result, the merger should not be expected to, and does not, reflect a control premium;
- Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders who do not vote in favor of the merger agreement and who comply with certain procedural requirements will be entitled, upon completion of the merger, to exercise statutory appraisal rights under Michigan law, which allows those stockholders to have the fair value of their shares determined by a Michigan court and paid to them in cash. This entitlement is not automatic under Michigan law and is the result of negotiation by the Independent Committee on behalf of Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders;
- The merger will provide liquidity, without the brokerage and other costs typically associated with market sales, for Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders whose ability to sell their shares of Common Stock is adversely affected by the limited trading volume and low public float of the shares;

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- The belief that the going concern value of Caraco as a public company could be less than the merger consideration of \$5.25 per share. This belief is based upon the substantial challenges and uncertainty created by the FDA's recent seizure and enforcement actions involving Caraco (and the underlying issues giving rise to those actions) and the related cessation of Caraco's manufacturing operations, which have resulted in substantial operating losses at Caraco. There is no assurance that Caraco will be able to successfully resolve its FDA compliance issues, resume its previous level of manufacturing activities or return to profitability;
- The expiration of the Sun Pharma-Caraco marketing and distribution agreements in January 2012; and
- The other factors referred to above as having been taken into account by the Independent Committee, which the Sun Filing Persons adopt as their own (see "Position of Caraco's Independent Committee as to the Fairness of the Merger; Recommendation by Independent Committee; Approval and Adoption of the Merger Agreement by Board of Directors and Independent Committee" beginning on page 22).

The Sun Filing Persons also believe that the proposed merger is procedurally fair to Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders based on, among other things, the following factors:

- The Independent Committee and its counsel negotiated all financial and other terms and conditions of the merger agreement on an arm's-length basis with Sun Pharma, Sun Global and their counsel, with the Independent Committee benefiting from the advice of William Blair. Sun Pharma and Sun Global did not participate in the deliberations of the Independent Committee or the Board of Directors;
- The Independent Committee unanimously concluded that the merger is fair to and in the best interests of the unaffiliated stockholders of Caraco, approved and adopted the merger agreement and the merger, recommended that the unaffiliated stockholders of Caraco vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement and recommended to the Board of Directors that the Board of Directors approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger;
- The merger consideration and other terms and conditions of the merger agreement were the result of arm's-length negotiations between Sun Pharma and Sun Global, on the one hand, and the Independent Committee on the other hand, and their respective advisors;
- The Independent Committee had the authority to reject the transaction proposed by Sun Pharma and Sun Global, and did not have the obligation to recommend that Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders approve and adopt the merger agreement;
- Under the terms of the merger agreement, in certain circumstances prior to obtaining stockholder approval and adoption of the merger agreement, the Independent Committee is permitted to withdraw or modify its recommendation of the merger agreement; and
- Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders who do not vote in favor of the merger agreement and who comply with certain procedural requirements will be entitled, upon completion of the merger, to exercise statutory appraisal rights under Michigan law, which allows those stockholders to have the fair value of their shares determined by a Michigan court and paid to them in cash. This entitlement is not automatic under Michigan law and is the result of negotiation by the Independent Committee on behalf of Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders.

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The Sun Filing Persons believe that the merger consideration is fair in relation to Caraco's going concern value per share based on their knowledge of Caraco's business and prospects, including the current challenges and uncertainties of Caraco's operating environment (including as a result of the FDA's recent seizure and enforcement actions), the projections contained in this proxy statement (including the assumptions contained therein), Caraco's historical results of operations, and the Sun Filing Persons' knowledge of Caraco's industry. The Sun Filing Persons did not calculate a specific per share going concern value for Caraco because of the substantial uncertainty concerning Caraco's value as a result of Caraco's FDA compliance issues, because the merger consideration represents a premium to the market price of shares of Common Stock prior to the announcement of the Sun Proposal and because of their extensive knowledge of Caraco's business, prospects and industry.

The Sun Filing Persons did not consider Caraco's net book value or liquidation value in their evaluation of the fairness of the merger to the unaffiliated stockholders of Caraco because they did not believe that Caraco's net book value or liquidation value were material or relevant to a determination of the substantive fairness of the merger. The Sun Filing Persons did not believe that Caraco's net book value was material to their conclusion regarding the substantive fairness of the merger because, in their view, net book value is not indicative of Caraco's market value since it is a purely historical measurement of financial position in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and is not forward-looking or wholly based on fair value. The Sun Filing Persons did not believe that the liquidation value of Caraco's assets was material to their conclusion regarding the substantive fairness of the merger because they consider Caraco to be a viable going concern business where value is derived from cash flows generated from its continuing operations.

The Sun Filing Persons did not consider the potential for alternative transactions involving Caraco because the Sun Filing Persons did not, and do not, intend to consider or participate in any alternative transaction involving a sale of or reduction of Sun Pharma's and Sun Global's investment in Caraco. For so long as Sun Pharma and Sun Global control approximately 75.8% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock, it would not be possible for a third party to acquire control of Caraco or for Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders to receive a control premium for their shares. The Sun Filing Persons also did not consider the prices paid by Sun Pharma and Sun Global for past purchases of Common Stock because no such purchases have been made during the last two years. (Although shares of Caraco preferred stock held by Sun Global converted into shares of Common Stock during the last two years, there was no payment or other exchange of consideration upon conversion.) Finally, the Sun Filing Persons are not aware of any offer during the last two years for Caraco and accordingly no comparison to any such offer was made.

The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered and given weight by the Sun Filing Persons in connection with the fairness of the merger agreement and the merger is not intended to be exhaustive but is believed to include all material factors considered by the Sun Filing Persons. The Sun Filing Persons did not find it practicable to assign, and did not assign, relative weights to the individual factors considered in reaching their conclusion as to the fairness of the proposed merger. Rather, the determination of the Sun Filing Persons as to fairness was made after consideration of all of the foregoing factors as a whole. None of the material factors considered by the Sun Filing Persons failed to support their belief in the fairness of the merger.

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## Purposes and Effects of the Merger

## Caraco's Purpose

Caraco's decision to engage in the transaction at this time was driven by Caraco's current status relating to its FDA remediation issues and by the likelihood of continuing material operating losses for at least several years before Caraco's manufacturing operations can return to profitability. Caraco determined that the merger consideration of \$5.25 per share for Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders offered by Sun Pharma and Sun Global provided the most attractive alternative available to Caraco, and that it was reasonable to conclude that delaying a transaction with Sun Pharma and Sun Global would be very unlikely to result in any favorable alternatives and could result in a loss of the Sun Pharma and Sun Global opportunity in whole or an opportunity on less favorable terms.

Caraco has incurred and expects to continue to incur substantial operating costs and consulting fees in connection with remediating its FDA compliance issues and resuming its manufacturing operations. It will take significant time before Caraco will be able to reach its previous level of manufacturing in its facilities. Further, there is no assurance that the steps taken will be successful or result in resolution of the FDA compliance issues. With the expiration of Caraco's marketing and distribution agreements with Sun Pharma in January 2012, Caraco will lose its most significant source of revenue. Strategic alternatives to the merger are limited because Sun Pharma and Sun Global currently own approximately 75.8% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock, and Sun Pharma and Sun Global have stated on numerous occasions that they are not prepared to sell any of the shares owned by them.

To date, the Independent Committee has accumulated \$120,000 in meeting fees related to its work in connection with the Sun Proposal (\$40,000 each to Messrs. Bell, Manney and Munson). Mr. Bell has also accumulated approximately \$78,400 in fees at his hourly rate of \$200 for services rendered as Chairman and on behalf of the Independent Committee other than attendance at meetings. In addition, certain of the executive officers and directors own Common Stock and/or options to purchase Common Stock having a per share exercise price of less than the merger consideration as to which they will receive, following the closing of the merger, the merger consideration of \$5.25 per share of Common Stock and, in respect of each option, the difference between the merger consideration and the exercise price of the option as follows:

Name of Director or Officer	Payment for Common Stock (\$)	Payment for Option (\$)
Dilip S. Shanghvi	0	(1) 0 (1)
Gurpartap Singh Sachdeva	61,950	0
Mukul Rathi	0	0
Robert Kurkiewicz	36,818	0
F. Folsom Bell	0	3,660
Sailesh T. Desai	0	(1) 0 (1)
Timothy S. Manney	52,500	2,400



Eddie R. Munson	0	0	
Sudhir V. Valia	0	(1)	0 (1)

(1) Messrs. Shanghvi, Desai and Valia do not own any Common Stock or options to purchase Common Stock individually. Mr. Shanghvi is the Chairman, Managing Director and majority stockholder of Sun Pharma, and Messrs. Desai and Valia are full-time directors of Sun Pharma. Neither Sun Pharma nor Sun Global is receiving merger consideration for any shares of Common Stock held by them.

#### The Sun Filing Persons' Purpose of the Merger

The Sun Filing Persons' purpose for engaging in the merger is to increase Sun Pharma's and Sun Global's ownership of Common Stock from its current position of approximately 75.8% of the outstanding shares to 100%. Upon completion of the merger, Caraco will become wholly owned by Sun Pharma and Sun Global.

The Sun Filing Persons believe that it is best for Caraco to delist its shares from the NYSE Amex and operate as a privately held entity in order to allow Caraco greater operational flexibility and to focus on its long-term growth and continuing improvements to its business without the constraints and distractions caused by the public equity market's valuation of its Common Stock and related reporting requirements. In particular, the Sun Filing Persons believe that Caraco does not benefit from being a public company and that, consequently, the significant legal, accounting and other costs and expenses incurred by Caraco by virtue of being a public company are unnecessary and detrimental to Caraco's business. The Sun Filing Persons believe that Caraco's resources (including its managers' time) that have historically been used to meet Caraco's reporting and other obligations arising from its status as a public company will be much better deployed on matters directly related to Caraco's business.

In addition, Caraco will have, following the merger, the ability to more fully benefit from Sun Pharma's and Sun Global's strong financial position and flexibility as well as Sun Pharma's and Sun Global's increased active participation in the management and strategic direction of Caraco. Sun Pharma and Sun Global have historically provided Caraco with, among other resources, equity capital, loans, raw materials, key employees and directors and products for distribution, each of which has supported Caraco's operations and business prospects. With Caraco being 100% owned by Sun Pharma and Sun Global following the merger, the Sun Filing Persons believe that the relationship between Caraco and Sun Pharma and Sun Global will further strengthen and, consequently, significant incremental benefits to Caraco's future business prospects will accrue. Sun Pharma and Sun Global also operate other businesses that are similar to Caraco's, and, once Caraco is wholly owned by Sun Pharma and Sun Global, they will be able to integrate Caraco with its other businesses more effectively and manage Caraco and those businesses more efficiently.

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The Sun Filing Persons determined to pursue the merger over other possible strategic alternatives involving Caraco, such as a sale of shares, in light of the Sun Filing Persons' belief that Caraco's operations and business represent an important strategic fit within their overall corporate group and that the value of their stake in Caraco represents a material component of their value. Accordingly, the Sun Filing Persons' consideration of the circumstances affecting Caraco, including the significant costs, expenses and other burdens associated with being a public company, caused the Sun Filing Persons to conclude that it is appropriate for them to pursue the merger at this time. The determination to proceed with the acquisition of the minority interest in Caraco would also, in the view of the Sun Filing Persons, afford Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders the ability to dispose of their shares of Common Stock at a meaningful premium over market prices prior to the time that the Sun Filing Persons December 3, 2010 proposal was announced. The Sun Filing Persons believe that structuring the transaction as a merger transaction is preferable to other transaction structures because it will enable Sun Pharma and Sun Global to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Common Stock owned by unaffiliated stockholders at the same time.

Effects of the Merger

As a result of the proposed merger, all shares of Common Stock, other than excluded shares, will be converted into the right to receive \$5.25 per share, without interest, will be automatically canceled and retired and will cease to exist.

In addition, the merger agreement provides that each option to purchase Common Stock (whether or not vested or exercisable) that is outstanding as of immediately prior to the effective time will be canceled in exchange for a per share amount in cash equal to the excess, if any, of \$5.25 over the per share exercise price of the option.

Each outstanding share of Common Stock that immediately prior to the effective time is subject to vesting restrictions shall be forfeited without payment of consideration as of the effective time.

At the time the merger becomes effective, each share of common stock of Merger Sub that is issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time will be converted into one share of common stock of the surviving corporation.

Sun Pharma and Sun Global, as the owners of Caraco, as the surviving corporation, and its business following the effective time, will be the only beneficiaries of any earnings and growth of Caraco following the proposed merger.

Upon completion of the proposed merger, Common Stock will no longer be traded on the NYSE Amex and will be deregistered under the Exchange Act. Following the merger, Common Stock will no longer be publicly traded.

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Opinion of the Independent Committee's Financial Advisor

The Independent Committee retained William Blair to act as its independent financial advisor and to provide a financial opinion in connection with the merger. William Blair is a nationally recognized firm and, as part of its investment banking activities, is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with merger transactions and other types of strategic combinations and acquisitions. The Independent Committee selected William Blair on the basis of its substantial experience in related transactions, its expertise and reputation, and its familiarity with the generic pharmaceuticals marketplace. On February 21, 2011, William Blair rendered its opinion to the Independent Committee, to the effect that as of such date and based on and subject to the assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in the written opinion, the merger consideration to be received by holders of Common Stock (other than Sun Pharma or any of its affiliates) pursuant to the merger agreement is fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders.

The full text of the William Blair Opinion, dated February 21, 2011, is attached as Appendix B to this proxy statement. William Blair urges holders of Common Stock to read the entire opinion carefully to learn about the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limits on the scope of the review undertaken by William Blair in rendering its opinion. The William Blair Opinion does not address any other aspect of the proposed merger or any related transaction, and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how that stockholder should vote with respect to the merger agreement. William Blair did not address the merits of the underlying decision by Caraco to engage in the merger. The following summary of the William Blair Opinion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.

In connection with its review of the proposed merger and the preparation of its opinion herein, William Blair examined:

- a draft of the merger agreement dated February 18, 2011;
- audited historical financial statements of Caraco for the years ended March 31, 2008 through March 31, 2010;
- unaudited financial information of Caraco for the nine month periods ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010;
- certain internal business, operating and financial information and forecasts of Caraco for the Fiscal Years ending March 31, 2011 through 2016 prepared by the senior management of Caraco (the "Forecasts");
- certain publicly available business, financial and other information relating to Caraco that William Blair deemed to be relevant;
- current and historical market prices and trading volumes of Caraco's shares;
- the financial position and operating results of Caraco compared with those of certain other publicly traded companies William Blair deemed relevant; and

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· information regarding publicly available financial terms of certain other business combinations William Blair deemed relevant.

William Blair has also held discussions with members of the senior management of Caraco to discuss the foregoing, has considered other matters which William Blair has deemed relevant to its inquiry and has taken into account such accepted financial and investment banking procedures and considerations as William Blair has deemed relevant.

In rendering its opinion, William Blair has assumed and relied, without independent verification, upon the accuracy and completeness of all the information examined by or otherwise reviewed or discussed with it for purposes of this opinion including without limitation the Forecasts provided by senior management. William Blair has not made or obtained an independent valuation or appraisal of the assets, liabilities or solvency of Caraco. William Blair has been advised by the senior management of Caraco that the Forecasts examined by William Blair have been reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the senior management of Caraco, as the case may be. In that regard, William Blair has assumed, with the Independent Committee's consent, that, (i) the Forecasts will be achieved in the amounts and at the times contemplated thereby and (ii) all material assets and liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Caraco are as set forth in Caraco's financial statements or other information made available to William Blair. William Blair expresses no opinion with respect to the Forecasts or the estimates and judgments on which they are based. William Blair did not consider and expresses no opinion as to the amount or nature of the compensation to any of Caraco's officers, directors or employees (or any class of such persons) relative to the compensation to unaffiliated stockholders. William Blair was not requested to, and did not, participate in the negotiation or structuring of the merger nor does its opinion address the relative merits of the merger as compared to any alternative business strategies that might exist for Caraco or the effect of any other transaction in which Caraco might engage. The William Blair Opinion is based upon economic, market, financial and other conditions existing on, and other information disclosed to it as of, February 17, 2011. It should be understood that, although subsequent developments may affect the William Blair Opinion, William Blair does not have any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm the William Blair Opinion. William Blair has relied as to all legal matters on advice of counsel to Caraco and counsel to the Independent Committee, and has assumed that the merger will be consummated substantially on the terms described in the draft merger agreement, without any waiver of any material terms or conditions by Caraco. William Blair was not requested to, nor did it, seek alternative participants for the proposed merger.

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses performed and material factors considered by William Blair to arrive at its opinion and presented by William Blair to the Independent Committee on February 21, 2011 in connection with William Blair's delivery of its opinion. A copy of William Blair's February 21, 2011 presentation to the Independent Committee has been included as Exhibit (c)(2)(iv) to the Schedule 13E-3 filed with the SEC by Caraco, Sun Pharma, Sun Global, Merger Sub and Mr. Shanghvi in connection with the merger, and the following summary is qualified by reference to this exhibit.. William Blair performed certain procedures, including each of the financial analyses described below, and reviewed with the Independent Committee the assumptions upon which such analyses were based, as well as other factors. Although the summary does not purport to describe all of the analyses performed or factors considered by William Blair in this regard, it does set forth those considered by William Blair to be material in arriving at its opinion.

**Selected Public Companies Analysis.** William Blair reviewed and analyzed certain financial data of, and calculated selected public market trading metrics for, Caraco and for public companies with businesses that William Blair deemed to be similar to those of Caraco. Given the discrete nature of Caraco's two primary business lines – distribution of third-party products and development and manufacturing of Caraco-owned products – William Blair segmented the 10 selected companies into two separate groups as follows:



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Pharmaceutical Distribution Companies

AmerisourceBergen Corporation

Cardinal Health, Inc.

McKesson Corporation

Generic Pharmaceutical Companies

Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd

Lupin Ltd.

Mylan, Inc.

Par Pharmaceutical Companies Inc.

Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Limited

Watson Pharmaceuticals Inc.

Among the information William Blair considered was revenue and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”). William Blair considered the enterprise value of each selected public company, which William Blair defined as the company’s market capitalization plus total debt, less cash and cash equivalents, as a multiple of the revenue and EBITDA of each company for the latest twelve months (“LTM”) for which results were filed with the SEC by each company. The operating results and the corresponding multiples for Caraco and each of the selected public companies were based on each company’s most recent financial information filed with the SEC, closing share prices as of February 17, 2011 and consensus Wall Street analysts’ estimates for calendar years 2010 and 2011, as well as, for Caraco only, Caraco’s senior management’s Forecasts for revenue and EBITDA for Fiscal Years ending March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

William Blair derived Caraco’s enterprise value implied by the proposed merger by multiplying the per share consideration of \$5.25 to be paid pursuant to the merger agreement by the aggregate number of shares and in-the-money options outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and subtracting the related exercise price for the options to arrive at an implied equity value. William Blair then added the amount of total debt less cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2010 to arrive at Caraco’s implied enterprise value of \$159.9 million.

William Blair then compared the implied valuation multiples for Caraco to the range of trading multiples for the selected public companies. Information regarding the multiples from William Blair’s analysis of selected publicly traded companies is set forth in the following table.

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Pharmaceutical Distribution Companies	Selected Public Company Valuation Multiples								Caraco at \$5.25 per share
	Median		Mean		Min		Max		
Enterprise Value/LTM Revenue	0.16	x	0.17	x	0.13	x	0.20	x	0.49x (1)
Enterprise Value/2010E Revenue (2)	0.16	x	0.17	x	0.13	x	0.20	x	0.52x (3)
Enterprise Value/2011P Revenue (2)	0.15	x	0.16	x	0.13	x	0.19	x	0.60x (3)
Enterprise Value/LTM EBITDA	9.3	x	9.3	x	8.9	x	9.6	x	NMF (4)
Enterprise Value/2010E EBITDA (2)	9.3	x	9.3	x	8.9	x	9.6	x	NMF (4)
Enterprise Value/2011P EBITDA (2)	8.3	x	8.0	x	7.4	x	8.3	x	NMF (4)
<b>Generic Pharmaceutical Companies</b>									
Enterprise Value/LTM Revenue	2.82	x	2.71	x	1.04	x	3.79	x	0.49x (1)
Enterprise Value/2010E Revenue (2)	2.82	x	2.74	x	1.13	x	3.79	x	0.52x (3)
Enterprise Value/2011P Revenue (2)	2.50	x	2.45	x	1.30	x	3.24	x	0.60x (3)
Enterprise Value/LTM EBITDA	12.5	x	12.1	x	7.0	x	16.7	x	NMF (4)
Enterprise Value/2010E EBITDA (2)	10.2	x	11.8	x	6.0	x	16.7	x	NMF (4)
Enterprise Value/2011P EBITDA (2)	8.8	x	10.7	x	5.3	x	16.1	x	NMF (4)

(1) LTM for Caraco as of December 31, 2010.

(2) Reflects full calendar year Wall Street analysts' consensus estimates for selected companies.

(3) Caraco estimates for 2010E reflect the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2011. Caraco estimates for 2011P reflect the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2012.

(4) Caraco EBITDA is negative in all periods presented above.

William Blair also applied a range of revenue multiples of each selected company segment (i.e., Pharmaceutical Distribution Companies or Generic Pharmaceutical Companies) to the revenue of the corresponding Caraco business line to derive, for illustrative comparison purposes, an enterprise value reflecting the sum of Caraco's parts. William Blair selected a reference range of revenue multiples of (i) 0.13x to 0.20x for Caraco's Distributed Products segment and 2.50x to 3.50x for the Caraco-Owned Product segment, and applied these reference ranges of multiples to Caraco's LTM and Fiscal Year 2011 revenue as per the Forecasts and (ii) 0.13x to 0.19x for Caraco's Distributed Products segment and 2.00x to 3.00x for the Caraco-Owned Product segment, and applied these reference ranges of multiples to Caraco's Fiscal Year 2012 revenue as per the Forecasts. Based upon the foregoing reference ranges, William Blair then calculated Caraco's implied enterprise value of \$89.7 million to \$154.8 million, the high-end of which is below

the \$159.9 million enterprise value implied by the proposed merger.

Although William Blair compared the valuation multiples of the selected public companies at the date of its opinion to the Independent Committee, none of the selected public companies is identical to Caraco. Accordingly, any analysis of the selected publicly traded companies necessarily would involve complex considerations and judgments concerning the differences in financial and operating characteristics and other factors, such as the termination of Caraco's marketing and distribution agreements with Sun Pharma and Caraco's Consent Decree entered into with the FDA on September 29, 2009, that would necessarily affect the analysis of trading multiples of the selected publicly companies.

**Selected M&A Transactions Analysis.** William Blair performed an analysis of selected recent business combinations consisting of transactions announced subsequent to January 1, 2005 involving other companies in the pharmaceutical distribution and generic pharmaceutical segments that it deemed relevant. William Blair's analysis was based solely on publicly available information regarding such transactions. The selected transactions were not intended to be representative of the entire range of possible relevant transactions in the respective segments. The 16 transactions examined were identified by target/acquirer:



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Pharmaceutical Distribution Selected Transactions

Kinray, Inc. / Cardinal Health.

Bellco Health / AmerisourceBergen Corporation.

Activus Healthcare Solutions, Inc. / PSS World Medical, Inc.

Asenda Pharmaceutical Supplied Ltd. / AmerisourceBergen Canada Corporation.

Priority Healthcare Group / Express Scripts Inc.

Trent Drugs (Wholesale) Ltd. / AmerisourceBergen Corporation.

D&K Healthcare Resources, Inc. / McKesson Corporation.

Generic Pharmaceutical Selected Transactions

Paddock Laboratories / Perrigo Company.

Arrow Group Ltd. / Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Alpharma Inc. / King Pharmaceuticals.

Barr Pharmaceuticals / Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.

Bentley Pharmaceuticals, Inc. / Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.

Merck Generic Holdings / Mylan, Inc.

Actavis Group hf. / Novator.

Andrx Corporation / Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

IVAX Corporation / Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.

William Blair reviewed the consideration paid in the selected transactions in terms of the enterprise value of the target as a multiple of the target's revenue and EBITDA for the LTM prior to the announcement of the applicable transaction. William Blair compared the resulting range of transaction multiples of revenue and EBITDA for the selected transactions to the implied transaction multiples of Caraco's LTM actual revenue and EBITDA based on the terms of the proposed merger.

Information regarding the multiples from William Blair's analysis of the selected transactions is set forth in the following table

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Pharmaceutical Distribution Companies	Selected M&A Transaction Valuation Multiples				Caraco at \$5.25 per share
	Median	Mean	Min	Max	
Enterprise Value/LTM Revenue	0.16 x	0.31 x	0.08 x	0.72 x	0.49x (1)
Enterprise Value/LTM EBITDA (2)	15.7 x	15.7 x	15.3 x	16.1 x	NMF (2)
Generic Pharmaceutical Companies					
Enterprise Value/LTM Revenue	2.75 x	2.79 x	1.51 x	4.25 x	0.49x (1)
Enterprise Value/LTM EBITDA (2)	16.0 x	16.0 x	9.6 x	26.4 x	NMF (2)

(1) LTM for Caraco as of December 31, 2010.

(2) Caraco LTM EBITDA is negative.

William Blair also applied a range of revenue multiples of each selected transaction segment (i.e., Pharmaceutical Distribution Companies or Generic Pharmaceutical Companies) to the revenue of the corresponding Caraco business line to derive, for illustrative comparison purposes, an enterprise value reflecting the sum of Caraco's parts. William Blair selected a reference range of revenue multiples of 0.10x to 0.25x for Caraco's Distributed Products segment and 2.25x to 3.25x for the Caraco-Owned Product segment, and applied these reference ranges of multiples to Caraco's LTM revenue. Based upon the foregoing reference ranges, William Blair then calculated Caraco's implied enterprise value of \$75.6 million to \$141.2 million, the high-end of which is below the \$159.9 million enterprise value implied by the proposed merger.

Although William Blair analyzed the multiples implied by the selected transactions and applied such multiples to Caraco, none of these transactions or associated companies are identical to Caraco. Accordingly, any analysis of the selected transactions necessarily involved complex considerations and judgments concerning the differences in financial and operating characteristics, parties involved and terms of their transactions and other factors, such as the termination of Caraco's marketing and distribution agreements with Sun Pharma and Caraco's Consent Decree entered into with the FDA on September 29, 2009, that would necessarily affect the implied multiple for Caraco versus the multiples paid in the selected transactions.

**Premiums Paid Analysis.** William Blair analyzed domestic public transactions announced since January 1, 2005 with transaction values greater than \$10 million in which 1.0% to 49.9% of the target's equity was acquired with the acquirer owning greater than 50% but less than 99% of the target prior to the transaction. Upon completion of the transaction the acquirer owned 100% of the target. There were 66 such transactions. The Independent Committee, after reviewing William Blair's initial Premiums Paid Analysis, requested that William Blair provide more detailed information on transactions involving acquirers with ownership interests more comparable to or greater than the ownership interest of Sun Pharma and Sun Global in Caraco. William Blair prepared a spreadsheet listing the details of 26 transactions (including the names of the participants) that met that parameter and provided it to the Independent Committee. The Independent Committee reviewed this spreadsheet and, based on its conversations with William Blair and review of William Blair's analysis, became comfortable that these 26 transactions were an appropriate sample of the data set used by William Blair in its Premiums Paid Analysis. From the Independent Committee's perspective, William Blair's analysis did not depend on the identity of all of the parties to the 66 transactions but rather depended on the parameters by which they were selected, namely that the acquirer own greater than 50% of the target

in the case of William Blair's 66 transaction data set, and that the acquirer own a higher percentage of the target in the case of the 26 transactions provided to the Independent Committee. William Blair compared the price of each transaction to the closing price of the target stock one day, one week, one month, 60 days, 90 days and 180 days prior to the announcement of the transaction. William Blair then compared the range of resulting per share price premiums for the selected transactions to the premiums implied by the merger based on Caraco's closing share prices one day, one week, one month, 60 days, 90 days and 180 days prior to December 3, 2010, the date Caraco received Sun Pharma's initial merger proposal. Information regarding the premiums calculated from William Blair's analysis of selected transactions is set forth in the following table:

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## Premium Paid Data Percentile

Premium to Closing Price Before Announcement Measured as of	Caraco	Premium Paid Data Percentile									
	at \$5.25 per share	10th	20th	30th	40th	50th	60th	70th	80th	90th	
One Day	15.6 %	(2.9 %)	6.5 %	11.0 %	16.9 %	24.0 %	29.1 %	33.3 %	41.4 %	56.8 %	
One Week	12.4 %	(4.8 %)	6.3 %	10.5 %	15.5 %	22.6 %	28.7 %	35.2 %	44.4 %	56.7 %	
One Month	13.9 %	(2.4 %)	5.5 %	11.6 %	16.6 %	21.5 %	27.1 %	38.0 %	45.7 %	57.0 %	
60 Days	(9.8 %)	(15.5 %)	5.4 %	10.5 %	14.7 %	18.1 %	22.8 %	37.6 %	47.5 %	67.2 %	
90 Days	3.6 %	(17.5 %)	0.0 %	0.0 %	7.7 %	18.4 %	24.8 %	35.8 %	46.4 %	63.2 %	
180 Days	21.2 %	(20.7 %)	0.8 %	9.8 %	19.4 %	29.8 %	36.0 %	52.1 %	67.4 %	99.5 %	

William Blair noted that the premium implied by the terms of the merger exceeded the 10th percentile for the 60 day time period, 30th percentile for the one day, one week, one month and 90 day time periods, and the 40th percentile for the 180 day time period.

In addition, William Blair analyzed domestic public transactions announced since January 1, 2005 with transaction values greater than \$10 million in which 15% to 35% of the target's equity was acquired with the acquirer owning greater than 65% but less than 85% of the target prior to the transaction. Upon completion of the transaction the acquirer owned 100% of the target. There were 26 such transactions. William Blair compared the price of each transaction to the closing price of the target stock one day, one week, one month, 60 days, 90 days and 180 days prior to the announcement of the transaction. William Blair then compared the range of resulting per share price premiums for the selected transactions to the premiums implied by the merger based on Caraco's closing share prices one day, one week, one month, 60 days, 90 days and 180 days prior to December 3, 2010, the date Caraco received Sun Pharma's initial merger proposal. Information regarding the premiums calculated from William Blair's analysis of selected transactions is set forth in the following table:

## Premium Paid Data Percentile

Premium to Closing Price Before Announcement Measured as of	Caraco	Premium Paid Data Percentile									
	at \$5.25 per share	10th	20th	30th	40th	50th	60th	70th	80th	90th	
One Day	15.6 %	(20.0 %)	6.7 %	12.1 %	17.7 %	24.0 %	26.3 %	30.9 %	37.8 %	53.6 %	
One Week	12.4 %	(20.0 %)	8.2 %	15.0 %	19.5 %	24.0 %	28.6 %	30.4 %	40.8 %	52.7 %	
One Month	13.9 %	(23.7 %)	0.4 %	7.9 %	12.5 %	17.5 %	24.2 %	35.7 %	45.7 %	57.0 %	
60 Days	(9.8 %)	(23.8 %)	0.7 %	5.7 %	9.3 %	13.3 %	17.6 %	36.6 %	44.9 %	65.1 %	
90 Days	3.6 %	(28.8 %)	(3.2 %)	0.0 %	0.0 %	12.3 %	24.5 %	29.8 %	39.3 %	75.7 %	
180 Days	21.2 %	(12.1 %)	0.2 %	8.0 %	14.8 %	20.4 %	31.8 %	53.0 %	69.3 %	105.5 %	

William Blair noted that the premium implied by the terms of the merger exceeded the 10th percentile for the 60 day time period, 20th percentile for the one week time period, 30th percentile for the one day time period, 40th percentile for one month and 90 day time periods and 50th percentile for the 180 day time period.

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Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. William Blair utilized the Forecasts to perform a discounted cash flow analysis of Caraco's projected future cash flows for the period commencing January 31, 2011 and ending March 31, 2016. William Blair defined free cash flows as tax-adjusted operating cash flow less capital expenditures and changes in working capital. William Blair calculated the assumed terminal value of the enterprise at March 31, 2016 by multiplying projected EBITDA in the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2016 by multiples ranging from 11.0x to 13.0x. William Blair noted that the EBITDA multiple range was based on the range of the multiples from the selected public company trading analysis and selected transaction analysis shown above. To discount the projected free cash flows and assumed terminal value to present value, William Blair used discount rates ranging from 15.0% to 19.0%. In developing a range of appropriate discount rates, William Blair assessed the weighted average cost of capital of selected public companies deemed relevant to Caraco based on similar fundamental characteristics and business cycles, including products, suppliers, customers and end markets. Additionally William Blair considered: (i) the cessation of Caraco's manufacturing operations and the Consent Decree, (ii) the substantial uncertainty regarding the timing of the resumption of manufacturing operations; (iii) Caraco management's projections that Caraco will be unable to generate an operating profit until fiscal year 2016; (iv) several of the products in Caraco's pipeline represent new products not currently manufactured by Caraco; and (v) the size of Caraco. To determine the range of fully diluted implied equity value per share for Caraco implied by this discounted cash flow analysis, William Blair added to the derived present values Caraco's net cash as of December 31, 2010 to arrive at an implied equity value and then divided that amount by the total fully diluted shares outstanding as of December 31, 2010. The fully-diluted equity value implied by the discounted cash flow analysis ranged from \$4.23 per share to \$5.37 per share, as compared to the consideration of \$5.25 per share to be received pursuant to the merger agreement.

General. This summary is not a complete description of the analysis performed by William Blair but contains the material elements of the analysis. The preparation of an opinion regarding fairness is a complex process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances, and, therefore, such an opinion is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. The preparation of an opinion regarding fairness does not involve a mathematical evaluation or weighing of the results of the individual analyses performed, but requires William Blair to exercise its professional judgment, based on its experience and expertise, in considering a wide variety of analyses taken as a whole. Each of the analyses conducted by William Blair was carried out in order to provide a different perspective on the financial terms of the proposed merger and add to the total mix of information available. The analyses were prepared solely for the purpose of William Blair providing its opinion and do not purport to be appraisals or necessarily reflect the prices at which securities actually may be sold. William Blair did not form a conclusion as to whether any individual analysis, considered in isolation, supported or failed to support an opinion about the fairness of the consideration to be received by the holders of Common Stock (other than Sun Pharma or any of its affiliates) pursuant to the merger agreement is fair, from a financial point of view, to such holders. Rather, in reaching its conclusion, William Blair considered the results of the analyses in light of each other and ultimately reached its opinion based on the results of all analyses taken as a whole. William Blair did not place particular reliance or weight on any particular analysis, but instead concluded that its analyses, taken as a whole, supported its determination. Accordingly, notwithstanding the separate factors summarized above, William Blair believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and the factors considered by it, without considering all analyses and factors, may create an incomplete view of the evaluation process underlying its opinion. No company or transaction used in the above analyses as a comparison is directly comparable to Caraco or the merger. In performing its analyses, William Blair made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, business and economic conditions and other matters. The analyses performed by William Blair are not necessarily indicative of future actual values and future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by such analyses.



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In addition to the presentation made on February 21, 2011 to the Independent Committee and to the Board of Directors summarized above, William Blair also provided discussion materials and made oral presentations to the Independent Committee on January 7, 2011, and January 14, 2011. Copies of these written discussion materials by William Blair to our Independent Committee, and of the spreadsheet referenced under “Premiums Paid Analysis” on page 37 above, have been included as Exhibits (c)(2)(i), (c)(2)(ii) and (c)(2)(iii) to the Schedule 13E-3 filed with the SEC by Caraco, Sun Pharma, Sun Global, Merger Sub and Mr. Shanghvi in connection with the merger. None of these other written materials and oral presentations by William Blair, alone or together, constitute an opinion of William Blair with respect to the consideration to be received pursuant to the merger agreement.

Prior to the Independent Committee meeting on January 7, 2011, the Independent Committee asked William Blair to prepare discounted cash flow analyses for three scenarios in addition to a discounted cash flow analysis based on management’s financial projections (which projections are set forth on page 42 above under the heading “Projections Discussed With Independent Committee on January 7, 2011”). The three scenarios were alternative business strategies relative to timing of resumption and/or permanent cessation of Caraco’s manufacturing operations. The Independent Committee was not recommending that Caraco pursue any of these scenarios, but wanted to understand if one or more of them might yield a higher discounted cash flow range of values than the range of values yielded from the discounted cash flow analysis based on management’s financial projections so that the Independent Committee could give consideration to such range of values in evaluating the Sun Proposal and in its negotiations with Sun Pharma and Sun Global. The January 7, 2011 discussion materials contained four separate income statement presentations and discounted cash flow analyses, one based on management’s financial projections and three based on the scenarios described above. All three hypothetical scenarios yielded similar to or lower discounted cash flow range of values than the range of values yielded from the discounted cash flow analysis based on management’s financial projections.

On January 10, 2011, management provided William Blair and the Independent Committee with revised management financial projections (which projections are set forth on page 43 above under the heading “Projections Discussed With Independent Committee on January 14, 2011”). The Independent Committee asked William Blair to prepare discounted cash flow analyses for three scenarios in addition to a discounted cash flow analysis based on the revised management financial projections. Two scenarios were alternative business strategies relative to timing of permanent cessation of Caraco’s manufacturing operations and the third scenario analyzed a Paragraph IV product on a stand-alone basis. Again, the Independent Committee was not recommending that Caraco pursue either of the first two scenarios (alternative business strategies), but wanted to understand if either of them might yield a higher discounted cash flow range of values than the range of values yielded from the discounted cash flow analysis based on management’s revised financial projections so that the Independent Committee could give consideration to such range of values in evaluating the Sun Proposal and in its negotiations with Sun Pharma and Sun Global. The Independent Committee also wanted to consider the range of values yielded from the discounted cash flow analysis based on the third scenario (analysis of a Paragraph IV product on a stand-alone basis) so that it could understand the value of the Paragraph IV product in evaluating the Sun Proposal and in its negotiations with Sun Pharma and Sun Global. The January 14, 2011 discussion materials contained four income statement presentations and discounted cash flow analyses, one based on management’s revised financial projections, two based on the alternative business strategy scenarios and one based on the stand-alone Paragraph IV product scenario described above. The alternative business strategy scenarios yielded similar to or lower discounted cash flow range of values than the range of values yielded from the discounted cash flow analysis based on management’s revised financial projections. The valuation analyses contained in these other written presentations made by William Blair included, among other things, the following additional types of valuation analyses:

- Market performance of selected companies;
- Selected public company analysis;

- Selected M&A transactions analysis; and
- Premium paid analysis.

The January 7, 2011 and January 14, 2011 materials had been prepared on the basis of management's preliminary projections that were available at that time. See "Special Factors-Financial Projections" beginning on page 41, for a discussion of these projections.

Not all of the other written and oral presentations contained all of the financial analyses listed above. The financial analyses in these other written discussion materials and oral presentations were based on market, economic and other conditions as they existed as of the dates of the respective discussion materials as well as other information that was available at those times. Accordingly, the results of the financial analyses differed due to changes in those conditions and information. Among other things, multiples attributable to selected companies changed as those companies' stock prices changed. Finally, William Blair continued to refine various aspects of its financial analyses with respect to Caraco over time.

William Blair is a nationally recognized firm and, as part of its investment banking activities, is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with merger transactions and other types of strategic combinations and acquisitions. Furthermore, in the ordinary course of its business, William Blair and its affiliates may beneficially own or actively trade shares of Common Stock and other securities for its own account and for the accounts of customers, and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in these securities.

The Independent Committee retained William Blair based, among other things, on its qualifications and expertise in providing financial advice to companies and its reputation as a nationally recognized investment banking firm. Pursuant to a letter agreement dated December 21, 2010, a retainer fee of \$100,000 became payable upon execution of the letter agreement, an additional \$450,000 became payable to William Blair upon the delivery of its opinion and an additional amount of approximately \$760,000 will become payable to William Blair upon consummation of the merger. In addition, Caraco has agreed to reimburse William Blair for certain of its out-of-pocket expenses (including reasonable fees and expenses of its counsel) reasonably incurred by it in connection with its services, subject to a specified maximum, and will indemnify William Blair against potential liabilities arising out of its engagement, including certain liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws.

#### Plans for Caraco after the Merger

It is expected that, upon completion of the merger, the operations of Caraco will be conducted substantially as they currently are being conducted, except that Caraco will cease to have publicly-traded equity securities and will instead be wholly owned by Sun Pharma and Sun Global. In connection with the merger, Sun Pharma and Sun Global expect to review Caraco and its assets, business, operations and structure to consider and determine what changes, if any, would be appropriate or desirable following the merger.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, the directors of Merger Sub will serve as directors of Caraco following completion of the merger, and thereafter Sun Pharma and Sun Global expect that the directors of Caraco will be comprised of persons affiliated with Sun Pharma and Sun Global. It is further contemplated that the officers of Caraco immediately prior to the completion of the merger will continue to serve as officers following completion of the merger.

Sun Pharma and Sun Global do not have any current plans or proposals that relate to, or would result in, an extraordinary corporate transaction following completion of the merger involving Caraco's corporate structure, business or management, such as a merger, reorganization, liquidation, relocation of any operations or sale or transfer of a material amount of assets. Sun Pharma and Sun Global expect, however, that following the merger they will evaluate and review Caraco's business and operations and may develop new plans and proposals that it consider



appropriate to maximize the value of Caraco after the merger (including in relation to integrating Caraco with Sun Pharma's other businesses). Sun Pharma and Sun Global expressly reserve the right to make any changes they deem appropriate in light of their evaluation and review or in light of future developments.

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Financial Projections

Important Information About the Projections

In connection with the Independent Committee's due diligence, Caraco provided various financial information to the Independent Committee's advisors, including projections of Caraco's financial performance for Fiscal Years 2011 through 2016. The three sets of projections set forth below were not prepared with a view toward public disclosure, and they are included in this proxy statement because this information was provided to William Blair in connection with the preparation of William Blair's opinion and other analyses prepared by William Blair. As indicated below, these projections were discussed with the Independent Committee on January 7, 2011, January 14, 2011 and February 21, 2011 and were included in materials that William Blair presented to the Independent Committee on those dates. The projections were prepared by Caraco's management based on management's expectations of operating and market conditions in existence at the time the projections were prepared. The projections have not been updated to reflect Caraco's actual results of operations after December 31, 2010, the effect of the merger, and other subsequent developments.

The projections discussed with the Independent Committee on February 21, 2011 include annual financial projections for Caraco's distributed and Caraco's owned product revenue, respectively. As discussed more fully in the section of this proxy statement titled "Opinion of the Independent Committee's Financial Advisor," William Blair utilized these estimates of Caraco's projected financial performance through Fiscal Year 2016 in performing its analysis underlying the William Blair Opinion.

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Projections Discussed With Independent Committee on January 7, 2011

FY 2011E–FY 2016P per Management Plan

(\$ in millions)	For the Years Ending March 31,					
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Revenue - Distributed Products	\$351.8	\$255.6	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Revenue - Current Caraco Products (CM)	34.1	36.9	63.3	69.6	82.2	87.2
Revenue - New Caraco Products (Mfgr)	-	0.7	10.6	19.5	41.8	92.5
Total Revenue	385.9	293.2	74.0	89.0	124.0	179.7
Expenses - Distributed Products	320.9	233.0	-	-	-	-
Expenses - Current Caraco Products (CM)	26.0	27.2	38.1	44.8	56.1	59.5
Expenses - New Caraco Products (Mfgr)	36.5	35.4	44.1	52.3	63.7	86.7
Total Operating Expenses	383.4	295.6	82.1	97.1	119.8	146.2
EBIT- Distributed Products	30.9	22.6	-	-	-	-
EBIT - Current Caraco Products (CM)	8.1	9.7	25.3	24.8	26.1	27.7
EBIT - New Caraco Products (Mfgr)	(36.5 )	(34.6 )	(33.4 )	(32.8 )	(21.9 )	5.9
Total EBIT	2.5	(2.3 )	(8.1 )	(8.0 )	4.2	33.5
Total EBITDA	\$7.3	\$2.4	\$(3.4 )	\$(3.3 )	\$9.0	\$38.3

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Projections Discussed With Independent Committee on January 14, 2011

FY 2011E–FY 2016P per Management Plan

(\$ in millions)	For the Years Ending March 31,					
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Revenue - Distributed Products	\$351.8	\$255.6	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Revenue - Current Caraco Products (CM)	34.1	36.9	63.3	67.1	79.9	91.9
Revenue - New Caraco Products (Mfgr)	-	0.0	8.2	16.2	30.9	70.6
Total Revenue	385.9	292.5	71.5	83.4	110.8	162.5
Expenses - Distributed Products	320.9	233.0	-	-	-	-
Expenses - Current Caraco Products (CM)	26.0	27.2	38.2	42.6	54.2	63.0
Expenses - New Caraco Products (Mfgr)	36.5	34.9	43.0	50.6	60.1	78.5
Total Operating Expenses	383.4	295.1	81.2	93.2	114.3	141.5
EBIT - Distributed Products	30.9	22.6	-	-	-	-
EBIT - Current Caraco Products (CM)	8.1	9.7	25.1	24.6	25.7	28.9
EBIT - New Caraco Products (Mfgr)	(36.5 )	(34.9 )	(34.8 )	(34.4 )	(29.1 )	(7.9 )
Total EBIT	2.5	(2.6 )	(9.7 )	(9.8 )	(3.4 )	21.0
Total EBITDA	\$7.3	\$2.2	\$(4.9 )	\$(5.0 )	\$1.3	\$25.8

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Projections Discussed With Independent Committee on February 21, 2011

FY 2011E–FY 2016P per Management Plan

(Note: Includes actual 2009 and 2010 figures in the first three numerical columns)

(\$ in  
thousands,  
except per  
share values)

	For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31,		LTM	For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31,					
	2009	2010	12/31/2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
<b>Revenue</b>									
Distributed Products	\$225,423	\$211,358	\$303,318	\$283,625	\$231,205	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$
Caraco Owned Products	111,754	22,316	20,125	23,292	36,948	71,518	83,381	110,835	
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>337,177</b>	<b>233,674</b>	<b>323,443</b>	<b>306,917</b>	<b>268,152</b>	<b>71,518</b>	<b>83,381</b>	<b>110,835</b>	
<b>Cost of Revenue</b>									
	269,383	218,123 (1)	296,817	281,154	240,087	48,537	57,946	76,711	
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>\$67,795</b>	<b>\$15,551</b>	<b>\$26,627</b>	<b>\$25,764</b>	<b>\$28,065</b>	<b>\$22,981</b>	<b>\$25,435</b>	<b>\$34,124</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>									
Selling, General and Administrative	16,418	22,768 (2)	27,313	26,460	22,836	20,399	21,292	22,163	
Research and Development	22,528	10,121	9,599	10,010	11,867	12,584	14,230	15,726	
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>38,945</b>	<b>32,889</b>	<b>36,912</b>	<b>36,470</b>	<b>34,703</b>	<b>32,983</b>	<b>35,522</b>	<b>37,889</b>	
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>28,849</b>	<b>(17,338 )</b>	<b>(10,285 )</b>	<b>(10,706 )</b>	<b>(6,638 )</b>	<b>(10,003 )</b>	<b>(10,087 )</b>	<b>(3,765 )</b>	
<b>Other Income (Expense) - Net</b>									
	603	115	678	550	-	-	-	-	
<b>Pretax Income</b>	<b>29,452</b>	<b>(17,224 )</b>	<b>(9,607 )</b>	<b>(10,156 )</b>	<b>(6,638 )</b>	<b>(10,003 )</b>	<b>(10,087 )</b>	<b>(3,765 )</b>	
<b>Income Tax (Benefit) Expense</b>									
	8,915	(5,562 )	(3,402 )	(3,756 )	(2,323 )	(3,501 )	(3,530 )	(1,318 )	
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>20,537</b>	<b>(11,661 )</b>	<b>(6,205 )</b>	<b>(6,401 )</b>	<b>(4,315 )</b>	<b>(6,502 )</b>	<b>(6,556 )</b>	<b>(2,447 )</b>	
<b>Diluted Shares Outstanding</b>									
	40,576	38,613	40,181	40,181	40,181	40,181	40,181	40,181	
<b>Diluted EPS</b>	<b>\$0.51</b>	<b>\$(0.30 )</b>	<b>\$(0.15 )</b>	<b>\$(0.16 )</b>	<b>\$(0.11 )</b>	<b>\$(0.16 )</b>	<b>\$(0.16 )</b>	<b>\$(0.06 )</b>	<b>\$</b>
	\$28,849	\$(17,338 )	\$(10,285 )	\$(10,706 )	\$(6,638 )	\$(10,003 )	\$(10,087 )	\$(3,765 )	\$

Operating  
Income

(+) Depreciation and Amortization	3,370	4,498	4,722	4,807	4,767	4,767	4,767	4,767	4,767		
Adjusted EBITDA	\$32,219	\$(12,840)	\$(5,563)	\$(5,900)	\$(1,871)	\$(5,235)	\$(5,320)	\$(5,320)	\$1,003	\$	

Growth  
AnalysisDistributed  
Products

Revenue	--	(6.2 %)	--	34.2 %	(18.5 %)	(100.0 %)	NMF	NMF		
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Caraco Owned  
Products

Revenue	--	(80.0 %)	--	4.4 %	58.6 %	93.6 %	16.6 %	32.9 %		
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Total Revenue	--	(30.7 %)	--	31.3 %	(12.6 %)	(73.3 %)	16.6 %	32.9 %		
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Gross Profit	--	(77.1 %)	--	65.7 %	8.9 %	(18.1 %)	10.7 %	34.2 %		
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## Operating

Income	--	NMF	--	NMF	NMF	NMF	NMF	NMF	NMF	
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## Adjusted

EBITDA	--	NMF	--	NMF	NMF	NMF	NMF	NMF	NMF	
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## Margin

## Analysis

Gross Profit	20.1 %	6.7 %	8.2 %	8.4 %	10.5 %	32.1 %	30.5 %	30.8 %		
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## Operating

Income	8.6 %	(7.4 %)	(3.2 %)	(3.5 %)	(2.5 %)	(14.0 %)	(12.1 %)	(3.4 %)		
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## Adjusted

EBITDA	9.6 %	(5.5 %)	(1.7 %)	(1.9 %)	(0.7 %)	(7.3 %)	(6.4 %)	0.9 %		
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(1)Excludes a \$16.0 million expense related to inventory seized by the FDA.

(2)Excludes \$20.0 million of non-recurring income generated by an asset sale.

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The projections were not prepared with a view toward compliance with published guidelines of the SEC, the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of prospective financial information or U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Caraco's independent registered public accounting firm has not compiled, examined or performed any procedures with respect to the projections, and Caraco's independent registered public accounting firm has not expressed any opinion or given any form of assurance on such information or its achievability. The projections are included in this proxy statement to give Caraco's stockholders access to information that was not publicly available, but that Caraco provided to William Blair as discussed above.

In compiling the projections, management took into account historical performance, future minimum contractual commitments, combined with projections regarding development activities. The projections were developed in a manner consistent with management's historical development of budgets and long range operating projections. The projections are not guarantees of performance. The projections are forward looking statements that are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions and should be read with caution. See "Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward Looking Information" on page 68. The projections are subjective in many respects and thus are susceptible to interpretation and periodic revision based on actual experience and recent developments. While presented with numeric specificity, the projections reflect numerous assumptions made by Caraco's management with respect to industry and financial conditions and other matters, as well as general economic conditions, many of which are beyond Caraco's control. In addition, the projections do not include various charges and expenses that may be incurred as a result of the merger or any other potential transactions. Accordingly, results can vary materially from the projections. Except as required by applicable securities laws, Caraco does not intend to make publicly available any update or other revisions to the projections to reflect circumstances existing after the date of the preparation of the projections or the occurrence of future events even in the event that any or all of the assumptions are shown to be in error.

The foregoing projections included figures for EBITDA and EBIT. EBITDA is earnings before interest and other income, taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBIT is earnings before interest and other income and taxes. EBITDA and EBIT are not a measurement of financial performance under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (commonly referred to as "GAAP") and should not be considered as a substitute for operating or net income or cash flows from operating activities.

Caraco believes that EBIT and EBITDA are relevant and useful information commonly used by investors, analysts and other interested parties. Accordingly, Caraco disclosed this information to William Blair to permit a more comprehensive analysis of its five year forecasts.

When non-GAAP financial measures such as EBITDA and EBIT are used in a filing with the SEC, applicable regulations require the presentation of the most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. In the foregoing table of projected fiscal data in accordance with GAAP for fiscal years 2011 through 2016, above, the Net Income figure is most comparable to the EBITDA and EBIT figures.

SEC regulations also require a reconciliation of the differences between the non-GAAP financial measures with the most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. In the tables below are reconciliations providing the net (loss) income relating to the EBIT and EBITDA figures included above with respect to the projections discussed with the Independent Committee on January 7, January 14 and February 21, 2011:

## Reconciliation (January 7, 2011)

(amounts in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended 2011	Fiscal Year Ended 2012	Fiscal Year Ended 2013	Fiscal Year Ended 2014	Fiscal Year Ended 2015	Fiscal Year Ended 2016
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	Total (ESTIMATED)	Total (ESTIMATED)	Total (ESTIMATED)	Total (ESTIMATED)	Total (ESTIMATED)	Total (ESTIMATED)
<b>EBITDA Reconciliation</b>						
Gross profit (loss)	41.2	31.0	24.6	27.2	41.8	74.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26.4	22.6	20.3	21.2	22.1	23.7
Research and development Expenses	12.3	10.7	12.4	14.0	15.5	17.3
Depreciation & Amortization	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>(3.4 )</b>	<b>(3.3 )</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>38.3</b>
<b>EBIT Reconciliation</b>						
Gross profit (loss)	41.2	31.0	24.6	27.2	41.8	74.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26.4	22.6	20.3	21.2	22.1	23.7
Research and development Expenses	12.3	10.7	12.4	14.0	15.5	17.3
<b>EBIT</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>(2.3 )</b>	<b>(8.1 )</b>	<b>(8.0 )</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>33.5</b>
Other income (expense) - net	0.5					
(Loss) income before income taxes	3.0	(2.3 )	(8.1 )	(8.0 )	4.2	33.5
Income tax (benefit) expense	1.1	(0.8 )	(2.8 )	(2.8 )	1.5	11.7
<b>Net (loss) income</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>(1.5 )</b>	<b>(5.3 )</b>	<b>(5.2 )</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>



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## Reconciliation (January 14, 2011)

(amounts in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended 2011 Total (ESTIMATED)	Fiscal Year Ended 2012 Total (ESTIMATED)	Fiscal Year Ended 2013 Total (ESTIMATED)	Fiscal Year Ended 2014 Total (ESTIMATED)	Fiscal Year Ended 2015 Total (ESTIMATED)	Fiscal Year Ended 2016 Total (ESTIMATED)
<b>EBITDA Reconciliation</b>						
Gross profit (loss)	41.2	30.7	23.0	25.4	34.1	61.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26.4	22.6	20.3	21.2	22.0	23.6
Research and development Expenses	12.3	10.7	12.4	14.0	15.5	17.3
Depreciation & Amortization	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8
EBITDA	7.3	2.2	(4.9 )	(5.0 )	1.3	25.8
<b>EBIT Reconciliation</b>						
Gross profit (loss)	41.2	30.7	23.0	25.4	34.1	61.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26.4	22.6	20.3	21.2	22.0	23.6
Research and development Expenses	12.3	10.7	12.4	14.0	15.5	17.3
EBIT	2.5	(2.6 )	(9.7 )	(9.8 )	(3.4 )	21.0
Other income (expense) - net	0.5					
(Loss) income before income taxes	3.0	(2.6 )	(9.7 )	(9.8 )	(3.4 )	21.0
Income tax (benefit) expense	1.1	(0.9 )	(3.4 )	(3.4 )	(1.2 )	7.4
Net (loss) income	1.9	(1.7 )	(6.3 )	(6.4 )	(2.2 )	13.6

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## Reconciliation (February 21, 2011)

(amounts in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended 2011 Total (ESTIMATED)	Fiscal Year Ended 2012 Total (ESTIMATED)	Fiscal Year Ended 2013 Total (ESTIMATED)	Fiscal Year Ended 2014 Total (ESTIMATED)	Fiscal Year Ended 2015 Total (ESTIMATED)	Fiscal Year Ended 2016 Total (ESTIMATED)
<b>EBITDA Reconciliation</b>						
Gross profit (loss)	25.8	28.1	23.0	25.4	34.1	61.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26.5	22.8	20.4	21.3	22.2	23.8
Research and development Expenses	10.0	11.9	12.6	14.2	15.7	17.5
Depreciation & Amortization	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
EBITDA	(5.9 )	(1.9 )	(5.2 )	(5.3 )	1.0	25.4
<b>EBIT Reconciliation</b>						
Gross profit (loss)	25.8	28.1	23.0	25.4	34.1	61.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26.5	22.8	20.4	21.3	22.2	23.8
Research and development Expenses	10.0	11.9	12.6	14.2	15.7	17.5
EBIT	(10.7 )	(6.6 )	(10.0 )	(10.1 )	(3.8 )	20.6
Other income (expense) - net	0.6					
(Loss) income before income taxes	(10.2 )	(6.6 )	(10.0 )	(10.1 )	(3.8 )	20.6
Income tax (benefit) expense	(3.8 )	(2.3 )	(3.5 )	(3.5 )	(1.4 )	7.2
Net (loss) income	(6.4 )	(4.3 )	(6.5 )	(6.6 )	(2.4 )	13.4

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Merger Financing

The total amount of funds required to complete the merger (excluding related fees and expenses) is estimated to be approximately \$51 million. Such funds will be funded by Sun Global and/or Sun Pharma from their cash or cash equivalents on hand at the time the merger is completed. The merger is not conditioned on any financing arrangements.

Risks that the Merger will not be Completed

Completion of the proposed merger is subject to various risks, including but not limited to the risks that the proposed merger might not be completed due to the failure of a condition, such as the condition that no court has issued an order or taken any action enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the consummation of the merger. The failure to complete the merger and the resulting public announcement of termination of the merger agreement could affect:

- the market prices of Common Stock;
- Caraco's operating results, particularly in light of the costs incurred in connection with the transaction; and
- Caraco's ability to attract and retain key personnel.

As a result of the foregoing risks, among others, to the completion of the merger, there can be no assurance that the merger will be completed even if the requisite stockholder approval is obtained. If Caraco's stockholders do not approve and adopt the merger agreement, or if the merger is not completed for any other reason, Caraco expects that its current management team, under the direction of the Board of Directors, will continue to operate Caraco as an ongoing business.

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### Interests of Caraco Directors and Officers in the Merger

When considering the recommendation of the Board of Directors you should be aware that some of Caraco's executives and directors may have interests in the merger that are different from the interests of Caraco's other stockholders. The Independent Committee and the Board of Directors were aware of and considered these interests in approving the proposed merger and adopting the merger agreement. All such additional interests are described below to the extent material, and except as described below, such persons have, to the knowledge of Caraco, no material interest in the merger apart from those of stockholders and optionholders generally.

### Directors of the Surviving Corporation Post Merger

The board of directors of Merger Sub at the effective time of the merger shall, from and after the effective time of the merger, be the directors of the surviving corporation, until their successors are duly elected and qualified or until their earlier death, resignation or removal in accordance with the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of the surviving corporation. As of the date of the merger agreement, and the date of this proxy statement, none of Caraco's directors have entered into any agreements, arrangements or understandings with Sun Pharma or Sun Global, or any of their respective affiliates, regarding such director remaining or becoming a director of the surviving corporation.

### Compensation of the Independent Committee and Other Members of the Board of Directors

The members of the Independent Committee receive the same compensation for service on the Independent Committee in connection with their consideration and negotiation of the proposal by Sun Pharma and Sun Global to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Common Stock held by the unaffiliated stockholders of Caraco as they receive for their service on the Independent Committee for any other matter, except for Mr. Bell who was selected to devote time to working and interacting with the independent financial advisor, independent legal counsel and other professionals selected by the Independent Committee. In addition to reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, to date, the Independent Committee has accumulated \$120,000 in meeting fees related to their work in connection with the going private transaction proposal by Sun Pharma and Sun Global, and Mr. Bell has accumulated approximately \$78,400 in fees at his hourly rate of \$200 for services rendered as Chairman and on behalf of the Independent Committee other than attendance at meetings.

Members of the Board of Directors who are employees of Caraco or who are employees of Sun Pharma receive no compensation for their service on the Board of Directors. Independent directors receive only their standard compensation for service on the Board of Directors; no special compensation is paid for attendance at Board of Directors meetings relating to the proposal by Sun Pharma and Sun Global referenced above.

### Employment with the Surviving Corporation Post Merger

It is expected that, immediately following the effective time of the merger, the executive officers of Caraco immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will remain executive officers of the surviving corporation. As of the date of this proxy statement, none of Caraco's executive officers has entered into any amendments or modifications to existing employment agreements with Caraco or Caraco's subsidiary in anticipation of the merger, nor has any executive officer, who has plans or is expected to remain with the surviving corporation, entered into any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Sun Pharma, Sun Global or their affiliates regarding employment with, or the right to purchase or participate in the equity of, the surviving corporation. Although no such agreement, arrangement or understanding currently exists it is generally expected that a number of Caraco's executive officers will remain after the merger is completed. In April 2011, the Compensation Committee of Caraco agreed to adjust the salary of Mr. Singh to \$375,000, effective November 1, 2010, the date on which he became Caraco's Chief Executive Officer to reflect the increased duties associated with such position.



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Indemnification; Insurance

Under the merger agreement, Sun Pharma, Caraco and the surviving corporation have agreed to jointly and severally indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by law and for a period of six years after the effective time of the merger, the current and former directors and officers of Caraco and its subsidiary for matters existing or occurring prior to the effective time, subject to certain conditions and limitations. The merger agreement also provides that all rights to indemnification in favor of those directors and officers of Caraco existing as of the date of merger agreement in Caraco's articles of incorporation or bylaws or in indemnification agreements to which Caraco is a party will, with respect to matters occurring prior to the effective time, continue in effect.

In addition, either Sun Pharma or the surviving corporation will obtain directors' and officers' insurance policies (or "tail" coverage) to be effective for six years from the effective time of the merger with respect to matters occurring prior to the effective time. The terms of the insurance policies or "tail" coverage must be on terms no less favorable than those of Caraco's existing policy, unless the costs of the policies or "tail" coverage would exceed an agreed threshold, in which case the coverage will be as much as can be obtained for an amount not exceeding the threshold.

Treatment of Equity Awards

Caraco Options

In accordance with the terms of the merger agreement, each option to purchase shares of Common Stock will, immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, become fully vested and exercisable, and the holder thereof will be entitled to receive from the surviving corporation, as soon as practicable following the effective time and in exchange for the option's cancellation, an amount in cash equal to the excess, if any, of the merger consideration over the per share exercise price of the option, multiplied by the number of shares of Common Stock subject to the option as of the effective time. Of all of the executive officers and directors of Caraco, only Messrs. Bell and Manney have in-the-money options. On October 26, 2009, upon his election by stockholders as a director of Caraco, Mr. Bell was granted an option to acquire 3,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$4.03 per share. As of the record date, the option with respect to 1,000 shares has vested, with the balance of 2,000 shares vesting immediately prior to the effective time. Following the effective time, in exchange for the cancellation of the option, Mr. Bell will receive \$3,660. On each of March 11, 2009 and on March 11, 2010, the anniversary dates of his election as a director of Caraco, Mr. Manney was granted an option to acquire 1,500 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$4.15 and \$4.75 per share, respectively. As of the record date, the options with respect to 1,500 shares have vested, with the balance of 1,500 shares vesting immediately prior to the effective time. Following the effective time, in exchange for the cancellation of the option, Mr. Manney will receive \$2,400.

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Caraco Restricted Stock

As of the effective time of the merger, all shares of Common Stock that, immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, are subject to vesting restrictions will be forfeited without payment of consideration. On September 14, 2010, the Board of Directors granted each of the independent directors 5,000 shares of restricted stock which would vest at the end of their respective terms as directors. Immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, all such shares of restricted stock will be forfeited without payment of consideration.

Please see the table entitled "Security Ownership of Management and Directors" beginning on page 85 for additional information regarding the ownership of Common Stock by Caraco's officers and directors.

Employment Agreements

Of Caraco's current executive officers, only GP. Singh, Caraco's Chief Executive Officer, and Robert Kurkiewicz, Caraco's Senior Vice President-Regulatory, have written employment agreements with Caraco. They provide for payment of severance pay and benefits if the individual's employment is terminated under qualifying circumstances. Neither of these agreements provide for benefits in the event of a change in control. During the last two years, two former Chief Executive Officers, Jitendra N. Doshi and Daniel H. Movens, also had written employment agreements with Caraco. In addition, Mr. Movens also received severance payments in connection with his resignation as Chief Executive Officer.

GP. Singh

GP. Singh, Caraco's Chief Executive Officer, entered into an employment agreement with Caraco dated February 1, 2005 when he was Vice President-Sales and Marketing. In April 2011, the Compensation Committee of Caraco agreed to adjust the salary of Mr. Singh to \$375,000, effective November 1, 2010, the date on which he became Caraco's Chief Executive Officer to reflect the increased duties associated with such position. The agreement is reviewed and adjusted annually, and provides for a car allowance of \$600 per month. The agreement automatically renews for successive one-year periods unless terminated by Caraco or Mr. Singh upon ninety days notice. In the event of the death or disability (illness, injury, or physical or mental condition occurring for a period of any 90 or more days out of a 180 day period) or if Caraco terminates Mr. Singh for just cause (dishonesty, or refusal or failure by Mr. Singh to faithfully or diligently perform his duties, including but not limited to the failure of Mr. Singh to adhere to the policies of the Board of Directors), Mr. Singh shall be entitled to his base salary and to benefits earned by him prior to the date of death, disability or termination for just cause, respectively. In the event Caraco terminates Mr. Singh without cause or if Mr. Singh terminates for cause not attributable to him (meaning Caraco failing to make any payment of base salary to him within 30 days after such payment is due), he will receive base salary payments and his premium payments for health insurance benefits for six months from the date of termination. In addition, any stock options that would become available for exercise at the end of the year during which such termination occurred shall immediately vest. If Mr. Singh was terminated without cause or he terminates for cause, as set forth above, as of the record date, he would have received payment (including the value of the benefits and attributing no value with respect to his stock options since the exercise prices of all his stock options are greater than \$5.25) of \$191,780.

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Robert Kurkiewicz

Robert Kurkiewicz, Caraco's Senior Vice President - Regulatory, entered into an employment agreement with Caraco on November 22, 1993, which was amended in April 1997, January 1999 and in August 2002, when he was Senior Vice President-Technical. Mr. Kurkiewicz currently receives annual compensation of \$192,225, which is reviewed and adjusted annually, and a car allowance of \$600 per month. The agreement automatically renews for successive one-year periods unless terminated by Caraco or Mr. Kurkiewicz upon ninety (90) days notice. In the event of the death or disability (illness, injury, or physical or mental condition occurring for a period of any 90 or more days out of a 180 day period) or if Caraco terminates Mr. Kurkiewicz for just cause (dishonesty, or refusal or failure by Mr. Singh to faithfully or diligently perform his duties, including but not limited to the failure of Mr. Kurkiewicz to adhere to the policies of the Board of Directors), Mr. Kurkiewicz shall be entitled to his base salary and to benefits earned by him prior to the date of death, disability or termination for just cause, respectively. In the event Caraco terminates Mr. Kurkiewicz without cause or if Mr. Kurkiewicz terminates for cause not attributable to him (meaning Caraco failing to make any payment of base salary to him within 30 days after such payment is due), he will receive base salary payments and his premium payments for health insurance benefits for six (6) months from the date of termination. In addition, any stock options that would become available for exercise at the end of the year during which such termination occurred shall immediately vest. If Mr. Kurkiewicz was terminated without cause or he terminates for cause, as set forth above, as of the record date, he would have received payment (including the value of the benefits and attributing no value with respect to his stock options since the exercise prices of all his options are greater than \$5.25) of \$100,393.

Jitendra N. Doshi

Jitendra N. Doshi was appointed Caraco's interim Chief Executive Officer at the close of business July 28, 2009. On August 31, 2009, Mr. Doshi entered into an employment agreement with Caraco.

The employment agreement provided Mr. Doshi, as interim Chief Executive Officer, with a salary at the rate of \$275,000 annually, which to the extent applicable, could be reviewed annually and adjusted, a car allowance of \$600 per month and such employee benefits as were maintained or adopted by Caraco for all employees. The employment agreement was for a term of one year, commencing effective as of July 28, 2009, and automatically renewed for successive one-year periods, until his resignation effective November 1, 2010.

If Caraco terminated Mr. Doshi for just cause or if Mr. Doshi terminated the employment agreement without cause or in the event of the death of Mr. Doshi, he was entitled to his base salary and benefits earned by him prior to such termination or date of death. For purposes of the agreement, 'just cause' meant dishonesty, or refusal or failure by Mr. Doshi to faithfully or diligently perform his duties, including the failure to adhere to the policies of the Board of Directors. In the event Caraco terminated Mr. Doshi without just cause or if Mr. Doshi terminated for cause not attributable to him (meaning Caraco failing to make any payment of base salary to him within 30 days after such payment is due), he was to receive monthly base salary payments and Caraco would continue premium payments for health insurance for six months from the date of termination, and any stock options that would become available for exercise at the end of the year during which such termination occurred would immediately vest. Mr. Doshi terminated without cause when he resigned as Chief Executive Officer effective November 1, 2010.



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Daniel H. Movens

Daniel H. Movens, who was the Chief Executive Officer of Caraco until his resignation effective at the close of business on July 28, 2009, entered into an employment agreement with Caraco dated as of May 2, 2005. Under the employment agreement, Mr. Movens agreed to serve as Chief Executive Officer of Caraco for period of thirty-six calendar months which would automatically renew at the end of thirty-six months. Each party could terminate the agreement upon ninety days written notice to the other party. The agreement provided Mr. Movens with: a base salary during the first year of the agreement of \$390,000 (to be reviewed annually by the Compensation Committee and adjusted accordingly, in its discretion), a bonus of up to fifty percent of the base compensation (with twenty-five percent of the base compensation guaranteed only for the first year), and stock options for 40,000 shares upon the effective date at the fair market value of the Common Stock on the day immediately preceding the effective date and stock options for not less than 40,000 shares of Common Stock annually thereafter based on Caraco's performance in light of pre-established mutually agreed upon goals and objectives (all such options to vest over a period of three years from the date of their respective grants), a stock grant on the effective date of 45,000 shares of Common Stock (to vest over a period of three (3) years), and a stock grant of an additional 10,000 shares upon the renewal of the employment agreement. In addition, Caraco provided for the reimbursement to Mr. Movens of his reasonable relocation expenses up to \$50,000.

On July 28, 2009, Mr. Movens entered into a Separation Agreement and Release of all Claims ("Separation Agreement") pursuant to which he resigned as Chief Executive Officer and a Director of the Company. Under the Separation Agreement, Mr. Movens received a separation payment of \$870,621 (one and one-half times his highest annual base and last earned bonus), the continuation of his health, vision and dental insurance for twelve months and the immediate vesting of his outstanding stock options and stock grants. In addition, Mr. Movens was bound by the confidentiality provisions of his employment agreement and by his confidentiality and non-competition agreement, pursuant to which Mr. Movens agreed not to solicit any customer of Caraco for business in competition with Caraco, or solicit for employment any other employee of Caraco, for a period of two years following his termination. In addition, for a period of twelve months following the termination of his employment, Mr. Movens agreed not to engage in any activity within North America which is competitive in any material respect with the business of Caraco, including generic pharmaceutical manufacturing and marketing, but excluding wholesale distribution. In addition, for a period of twelve months following termination of his employment, Mr. Movens agreed that he would not perform services for any business or organization, whether as an employee, consultant, advisor, independent contractor, or otherwise, which engages in any activity within North America that is competitive in any material respect with the business conducted by Caraco, including any business engaged in generic pharmaceutical manufacturing and marketing and any other business in which Caraco generates more than ten percent of its gross revenues.

Change-in-Control Arrangements

Under Caraco's 2008 Equity Participation Plan, options granted under that plan will become fully exercisable following certain changes in control of Caraco, such as:

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- A person, other than Sun Pharma and its affiliates, becomes the owner of a majority of the outstanding shares of Caraco;
- A public announcement is made of a tender or exchange offer by any person, other than Sun Pharma and its affiliates, for 50% or more of the outstanding shares of Caraco;
- The stockholders of Caraco approve a merger or consolidation with any other corporation or entity, unless, following the merger, the shares outstanding immediately before the merger continue to represent a majority of the outstanding shares of the surviving entity immediately following the merger.

In any event, each option to purchase shares of Common Stock will, immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, become fully vested and exercisable, and the holder thereof will be entitled to receive from the surviving corporation, as soon as practicable following the effective time and in exchange for the option's cancellation, an amount in cash equal to the excess, if any, of the merger consideration over the per share exercise price of the option, multiplied by the number of shares of Common Stock subject to the option as of the effective time.

Regulatory Requirements

No federal or state regulatory requirements must be complied with or approval obtained in connection with the merger. Notice of the merger, however, was provided by Caraco to the FDA pursuant to the Consent Decree.

Provisions for Unaffiliated Stockholders

No provision has been made to grant the unaffiliated stockholders access to the corporate files of Caraco, Sun Pharma, Sun Global or Merger Sub or to obtain counsel or appraisal services at their expense.

Estimated Fees and Expenses

The estimated fees and expenses\* incurred or expected to be incurred by Caraco in connection with the proposed merger are as follows:

Financial Advisor Fees and Expenses	\$
Legal, Accounting and Other Professional Fees	
Printing and Mailing Costs	
Filing Fees	5,919.92
Exchange Agent Fees	
Miscellaneous	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$</b>

\* All fees and expenses, other than filing fees, are estimates.

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The merger agreement provides that each of Caraco, Sun Pharma, Sun Global and Merger Sub will pay all costs and expenses incurred by it in connection with the merger agreement and the related transactions. The estimate for legal fees set forth in the table above does not include any amounts attributable to any existing or future litigation challenging the proposed merger. See “Litigation Challenging the Merger” beginning on page 55. None of these costs and expenses will reduce the \$5.25 per share merger consideration to be received by holders of Common Stock or the consideration to be received by holders of Caraco options.

Litigation Challenging the Merger

Eight class action lawsuits were filed in the Wayne County District Court in Michigan, naming as defendants Caraco, Sun Pharma and the Board of Directors (collectively, the “Defendants”). These lawsuits challenge the merger, and generally allege that the merger is the result of an unfair process and that the merger is unfair to Caraco stockholders. The lawsuits also allege that the Independent Committee is incapable of acting independently of the interests of Sun Pharma. As such, the complaints allege that the Defendants breached their fiduciary duties to Caraco stockholders. The eight lawsuits filed were captioned as follows:

- Alessi v. Caraco Pharmaceutical Labs, Ltd., et al., Case No. 10-014363-CZ;
- Arora et al. v. Caraco Pharmaceutical Labs, Ltd., et al, Case No. 10-015057-CZ;
- Balaban v. Caraco Pharmaceutical Labs, Ltd., et al., Case No. 10-014394-CZ;
- Carr v. Sachdeva, et al., Case No. 10-011416-CB;
- Chan v. Shanghvi, et al., Case No. 10-014609-CZ (voluntarily dismissed on January 11, 2011);
- Groen v. Caraco Pharmaceutical Labs, Ltd., et al., Case No. 10-014311-CB;
- Lamancusa v. Shanghvi, et al., Case No. 10-014416-CB; and
- Orowitz v. Shanghvi, et al., Case No. 10-014469-CB

These lawsuits sought, among other things, to enjoin the merger or to grant the class monetary damages. Plaintiff further seeks the costs of the action, including reasonable attorneys’ fees and such other relief as the court deems just and proper. One lawsuit was voluntarily dismissed.

On February 8, 2011, the seven remaining lawsuits were consolidated into an action styled In re Caraco Pharmaceutical Labs, Ltd. Shareholder Litigation, Consolidated Case No. 10-014311-CB. The law firms of Barroway Topaz Kessler Meltzer & Check, LLP and Cohen, Placitella & Roth, P.C. were appointed interim class counsel and Stephen F. Wasinger, PLC was appointed as liaison counsel in the consolidated action. One of the purported class representatives has challenged that selection.

On April 8, 2011, the Plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Class Action Complaint, alleging, among other things, that the Defendants breached their fiduciary duties to Caraco’s stockholders and that the Independent Committee took no action to ensure that Caraco minority stockholders were being treated fairly in the merger. The Consolidated Class Action Complaint seeks declaratory relief that the Defendants have breached their fiduciary duty, that the merger is not procedurally and financially fair to Caraco’s minority stockholders, and that the Independent Committee is incapable of considering, evaluating and/or negotiating the merger on behalf of Caraco’s minority stockholders. The Consolidated Class Action Complaint also seeks damages and costs of the action, including reasonable attorneys’ and

experts' fees and such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

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Anticipated Accounting Treatment of the Merger

Because the ownership and control (both voting and economic) of Caraco, as the surviving corporation of the merger, is and will be substantially the same both before and after the merger, there will be no effect on its financial statements as a result of the merger. Accordingly, the historical book values of Caraco's assets and liabilities will not change and will be carried over in the accounts at their basis prior to the merger.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

General

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger to a holder of Common Stock that exchanges its Common Stock for cash pursuant to the merger. This summary is based on the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, which we refer to as the Code, applicable current and proposed U.S. Treasury Regulations, judicial authority, and administrative rulings and practice, all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

This discussion assumes that you hold your shares of Common Stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances, or that may apply to you if you are a holder that owns, or is treated as owning under constructive ownership rules of the Code, Common Stock after the merger, or is subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws, including, for example, partnerships and other pass-through entities, insurance companies, dealers in securities or foreign currencies, traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of tax accounting, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, mutual funds, U.S. expatriates and former long-term residents of the U.S., stockholders who hold shares of Common Stock as part of a hedge, straddle, constructive sale or conversion transaction, or stockholders who acquired their shares of Common Stock through the exercise of employee stock options or other compensation arrangements. In addition, the discussion does not address any tax considerations under state, local or foreign laws or U.S. federal laws that may apply to you other than those pertaining to the U.S. federal income tax. You should consult your tax advisor to determine the particular tax consequences to you, including the application and effect of any state, local or foreign income and other tax laws, of the receipt of cash in exchange for Common Stock pursuant to the merger.

For purposes of this discussion, we use the term "U.S. holder" to mean a beneficial owner of a share of Common Stock that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

· a citizen or resident alien individual of the United States,

· a corporation (or an entity treated as a corporation) organized under the law of the United States, any State thereof or the District of Columbia,

· a trust (1) if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) that has in effect a valid election under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person, or

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· an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax without regard to its source.

For purposes of this discussion, a “non-U.S. holder” is a beneficial owner of a share of Common Stock that is neither a U.S. holder nor a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) exchanges Common Stock for cash pursuant to the merger, the U.S. federal income tax consequences to the partners of such partnership will depend on the activities of the partnership and the status of the partners. Persons owning Common Stock through a partnership should consult their tax advisors about the consequences to them of the exchange of Common Stock for cash pursuant to the merger.

U.S. holders. The exchange by a U.S. holder of Common Stock for cash pursuant to the merger will be a taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A U.S. holder generally will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the cash received by the U.S. holder for the Common Stock pursuant to the merger and the U.S. holder’s adjusted tax basis in the Common Stock surrendered in exchange therefor. Such gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder’s holding period for its Common Stock exceeds one year at the time of the merger. Certain U.S. holders (including individuals) are eligible for preferential rates of U.S. federal income tax in respect of long-term capital gain. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

U.S. Holders that acquired different blocks of Common Stock at different times or different prices must determine their adjusted tax basis and holding period separately with respect to each block of Common Stock.

Non-U.S. holders. A Non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain realized on the exchange of Common Stock for cash pursuant to the merger unless:

- the gain is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the Non-U.S. holder in the United States and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base of the Non-U.S. holder in the United States; or
- the Non-U.S. holder is an individual and is present in the United States for 183 or more days during the taxable year of the merger and certain other requirements are met.

## Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Proceeds from the exchange of Common Stock for cash pursuant to the merger that are paid to a U.S. holder (other than certain exempt recipients, such as corporations) generally are subject to information reporting and, if the U.S. holder fails to provide a valid taxpayer identification number and comply with certain certification procedures or otherwise establish an exemption, to backup withholding at the applicable rate (currently 28%). A Non-U.S. holder may also be subject to information reporting and backup withholding at the applicable rate with respect to proceeds from the exchange of shares for cash pursuant to the merger if the Non-U.S. holder fails to furnish the required certifications or otherwise establish an exemption.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be credited against the holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, and may entitle you to a refund from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service if certain required information is furnished to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service in a timely manner. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of backup withholding in their particular circumstances and the availability of and procedure for obtaining an exemption from backup withholding under current U.S. Treasury Regulations.



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Rights of Appraisal

The following discussion is not a complete statement of the law pertaining to appraisal rights under the Michigan Business Corporation Act (the “MBCA”) and is qualified in its entirety by the full text of Sections 761-774 of the MBCA (the “Dissenters’ Rights Statute”) which is attached to this proxy statement as Appendix C. The following summary does not constitute legal or other advice, nor does it constitute a recommendation that stockholders exercise their appraisal rights under the Dissenters’ Rights Statute.

Any stockholder who wishes to exercise statutory dissenters' rights or who wishes to preserve the right to do so should refer to the Dissenters' Rights Statute and consult counsel prior to taking any action. **FAILURE TO STRICTLY COMPLY WITH THE PROCEDURES SET FORTH IN THE DISSENTERS' RIGHTS STATUTE COULD RESULT IN THE LOSS OF DISSENTERS' RIGHTS.**

The Dissenters' Rights Statute provides that persons in whose name shares of Common Stock are registered in the records of Caraco may assert dissenters’ rights as to fewer than all of the shares registered in his or her name only if he or she dissents with respect to all shares beneficially owned by any one person and notifies Caraco in writing of the name and address of each person on whose behalf he or she asserts dissenters’ rights. In addition, a beneficial stockholder may assert dissenters’ rights as to shares held on his or her behalf only if all of the following apply:

- (i) He or she submits to Caraco the record stockholder’s written consent to the dissent not later than the time the beneficial stockholder asserts dissenters’ rights; and
- (ii) He or she does so with respect to all shares of which he or she is the beneficial stockholder or over which he or she has power to direct the vote.

Stockholders who wish to exercise dissenters' rights:

- (i) must deliver to Caraco, before the vote on the approval and adoption of the merger agreement is taken, written notice of their intent to demand payment for their shares if the merger agreement is approved and adopted; and
- (ii) must not vote their shares in favor of approval and adoption of the merger agreement.

Stockholders who do not satisfy these requirements are not entitled to payment for their shares under the Dissenters' Rights Statute. As noted, a holder must not vote in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement. A proxy that is submitted and does not contain voting instructions will, unless revoked, be voted in favor of approval and adoption of the merger agreement, and it will constitute a waiver of the stockholder’s right of appraisal and will nullify any previously delivered written demand for appraisal. Therefore, a stockholder who submits a proxy and who wishes to exercise appraisal rights must submit a proxy containing instructions to vote against the approval and adoption of the merger agreement or abstain from voting on the adoption of the merger agreement. Neither voting against the approval and adoption of the merger agreement, nor abstaining from voting or failing to vote on the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement, will in and of itself constitute a written demand for appraisal satisfying the requirements of the Dissenters’ Rights Statute. The written demand for appraisal must be in addition to and separate from any proxy or vote on the approval and adoption of the merger agreement.



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If the merger agreement is approved and adopted, Caraco must notify all stockholders entitled to assert dissenters' rights under the Dissenters' Rights Statute that the action was taken and send them a dissenters' notice no later than 10 days after the action was taken. The dissenters' notice must: (a) state where the payment demand must be sent and where and when certificates for shares represented by certificates must be deposited, (b) inform stockholders without certificates to what extent transfer of the shares will be restricted after the payment demand is received, (c) supply a form for a payment demand that includes the date of the first announcement to news media or to stockholders of the terms of the proposed corporate action and requires that the person asserting dissenters' rights certify whether he or she acquired beneficial ownership of the shares before such date, and (d) sets a date by which Caraco must receive the payment demand, which date may not be fewer than 30 nor more than 60 days after the date the dissenters' notice was delivered to stockholders.

Upon receipt of the dissenters' notice, dissenters must make a payment demand by the date set by Caraco in the notice. A stockholder who elects to exercise dissenters' rights must mail or deliver his or her written demand to: Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd., 1150 Elijah McCoy Drive, Detroit, Michigan 48202, Attn: Corporate Secretary. The stockholder must certify that the stockholder acquired beneficial ownership of the shares before the date set forth in the dissenters' notice and deposit his or her shares represented by certificates in accordance with the terms of the dissenters' notice. Failure to make a payment demand or to deposit the share certificates where required, each by the date set forth in the dissenters' notice, shall forfeit the stockholder's entitlement to payment for his or her shares under the Dissenters' Rights Statute.

Within seven days after the effective time or a payment demand is received, whichever occurs later, Caraco will pay dissenting stockholders, who complied with the Dissenters' Rights Statute and who were the beneficial owners of the shares before the date of the first announcement to the news media or to stockholders referenced in the dissenters' notice, the amount that Caraco estimates to be the fair value of the dissenters' shares, plus accrued interest. Caraco must send the payment with a balance sheet as of the end of a fiscal year ending not more than 16 months before the date of payment, an income statement for that year, a statement of changes in stockholders' equity for that year, and if available, the most recent interim financial statements of Caraco. In addition, Caraco must send the payment with a statement of its estimate of the fair value of the stockholder's shares, an explanation of how the interest was calculated, and a statement of the dissenters' right to demand payment based on the dissenting stockholder's estimate of the fair value of his or her shares. Caraco may elect to withhold payment from a dissenter unless he or she was the beneficial owner of the shares before the date set forth in the dissenters' notice. In such case, Caraco shall estimate the fair value of the shares, plus accrued interest, and shall offer to pay this amount to each dissenter who shall agree to accept it in full satisfaction of his or her demand. Caraco is required to send with its offer a statement of its estimate of the fair value of the shares, an explanation of how the interest was calculated and a statement of the dissenters' right to demand payment based on the dissenting stockholder's estimate of the fair value of his or her shares.

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A dissenting holder of Common Stock may notify Caraco in writing of his or her own estimate of the fair value of his or her shares of Common Stock and the amount of interest due, and demand payment of that estimate, less any payment made by Caraco as described above (or, if applicable, reject Caraco's offer made to stockholders who were not beneficial holders of Common Stock prior to the time that the transaction was publicly announced), if (a) the dissenter believes that the amount paid by Caraco (or offered as described above) is less than the fair value of such shares or that interest was incorrectly calculated; (b) Caraco fails to make payment within 60 days after the date set for demanding payment in the dissenters' notice; or (c) Caraco, having failed to complete the merger, fails to return stock certificates deposited pursuant to the dissenters' process or release transfer restrictions placed on shares without certificates within 60 days after the date set for demanding payment in the dissenters' notice. This demand must be made within 30 days after Caraco made (or offered as described above) payment to the stockholder. A stockholder who fails to meet this deadline waives his or her right to demand payment and must accept the amount paid (or offered) by Caraco.

If a dissenter has rejected Caraco's offer and demanded payment of the fair value of the shares and interest due, Caraco must (unless it accepts the dissenter's demand) commence a judicial proceeding within 60 days after receiving the payment demand and petition an appropriate court, as described in the Dissenters' Rights Statute, to determine the fair value of the shares and accrued interest. If Caraco does not commence the proceeding within the 60 day period, it shall pay each dissenter whose demand remains unsettled the amount demanded.

All dissenters whose demands remain unsettled will be made parties to such a judicial proceeding, the purpose of which is to determine the fair value of the shares. To this end, the court may appoint one or more appraisers to receive evidence and recommend a decision on the question of fair value. The court also may, pursuant to the agreement of the parties, submit the matter to a referee selected by the parties and approved by the court. The referee will conduct proceedings in the matter and prepare a report containing proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law and the referee's recommended judgment. The referee is given the full power to conduct and regulate the proceeding. After the referee files the report with the court, each party has 45 days after the party is served with notice of the filing to serve written objections to the report on the other party. The court may extend the period for serving the objections. Either party may, by motion, ask the court to take action on the report or object to it. After a hearing, the court may adopt the report, receive further evidence, modify the report, or instruct the referee to take further action on it. The adoption of the report is treated as a final judgment and is subject to the same review as any other judgment of the court. The parties and the referee, subject to the court's approval, determine the amount and manner of payment of the referee's compensation.

Each dissenter made a party to the proceeding is entitled to judgment for the amount the court finds to be the fair value of his or her shares, plus interest, minus the amount, if any, that Caraco previously paid such dissenter for his or her shares. The court shall assess the costs of the proceeding, including the reasonable compensation and expenses of appraisers appointed by the court, against Caraco, except that the court may assess costs against all or some of the dissenters, in amounts the court finds equitable, to the extent the court finds the dissenters acted arbitrarily, vexatiously or not in good faith in demanding payment under the Dissenters' Rights Statute. The court may also assess the fees and expenses of counsel and experts for the respective parties, in amounts the court finds equitable in the following manner:

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- (i) Against Caraco and in favor of any or all dissenters if the court finds Caraco did not substantially comply with all the requirements of the Dissenters' Rights Statute, or
- (ii) Against either Caraco or a dissenter, in favor of any other party, if the court finds that the party against whom the fees and expenses are assessed acted arbitrarily, vexatiously or not in good faith with respect to the rights provided by the Dissenters' Rights Statute.

If the court finds that the services of counsel for any dissenter were of substantial benefit to other dissenters similarly situated, and that the fees for those services should not be assessed against Caraco, the court may award to those counsel reasonable fees paid out of the amounts awarded the dissenters who were benefited.

PURSUING DISSENTERS' RIGHTS MAY RESULT IN THE STOCKHOLDER RECEIVING MORE OR LESS THAN OR THE SAME AS THE PRICE OFFERED BY CARACO AND MAY CAUSE THE STOCKHOLDER TO INCUR SUBSTANTIAL LEGAL AND OTHER EXPENSES.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER AND THE SPECIAL MEETING

We intend the following questions and answers to provide brief answers to frequently asked questions concerning the proposed merger. These questions and answers do not, and are not intended to, address all the questions that may be important to you as a Caraco stockholder. You should read the remainder of this proxy statement carefully, including the information incorporated by reference and all of the appendices.

Q: Why am I receiving these materials?

A: The Board of Directors is providing these proxy materials to give you information for use in determining how to vote on the merger agreement in connection with the special meeting.

Q: What is the date, time and place of the special meeting?

A: The special meeting of stockholders will be held at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_, 2011 at 10:00 a.m., local time.

Q: What am I being asked to vote on?

A: You are being asked to vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement pursuant to which Merger Sub, an indirect subsidiary of Sun Pharma, will merge with and into Caraco, with Caraco continuing as the surviving corporation in the merger and Sun Pharma and Sun Global holding 100% of Caraco's outstanding capital stock.

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Q: Who is entitled to vote at the special meeting?

A: All holders of Common Stock as of the close of business on \_\_\_\_\_, 2011, which we refer to as the "record date," will be entitled to notice of the special meeting. Only holders of Common Stock as of the close of business on the record date are entitled to vote at the special meeting.

Q: How many votes are required to approve and adopt the merger agreement?

A: Each outstanding share of Common Stock is entitled to one vote. Under Michigan law, the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Common Stock entitled to vote is necessary to approve and adopt the merger agreement. As of \_\_\_\_\_, 2011, the record date, there were 40,179,194 shares of Common Stock outstanding. As of the record date, our directors and executive officers had the right to vote (excluding any shares owned by Sun Pharma and Sun Global), 28,813 shares of our Common Stock. Sun Pharma and Sun Global have agreed to vote their shares of Common Stock in favor of the merger agreement and have provided the members of the Independent Committee with irrevocable proxies to vote their shares in favor of the merger agreement, thus assuring that the merger agreement will be approved. As of the record date, Sun Pharma and Sun Global held an aggregate of 30,468,680 shares of our Common Stock, representing approximately 75.8% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock.

Q: What will I receive in the merger?

A: You will be entitled to receive \$5.25 per share in cash, without interest and subject to applicable withholding taxes, for each share of Common Stock that you own, unless you seek and perfect appraisal rights. If you seek appraisal rights and properly perfect your rights under the Michigan Business Corporation Act, the "fair value" of your Common Stock that you will receive in cash as a result of the appraisal proceeding may be less than, more than or equal to the value of the merger consideration to be issued in the merger.

Q: What is the role of the Independent Committee?

A: The Board of Directors appointed the Independent Committee, comprised of independent directors under NYSE Amex regulations, to consider and negotiate a potential transaction with Sun Pharma and Sun Global and to recommend to the Board of Directors whether a transaction with Sun Pharma and Sun Global was fair to and in the best interests of Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders, with the discretion to reject any transaction proposed by Sun Pharma and Sun Global.

Q: What was the recommendation of the Independent Committee?

A: The Independent Committee has unanimously approved and adopted the merger agreement and the related transactions, determined that the merger agreement and the related transactions are fair to and in the best interests of Caraco's unaffiliated stockholders and has recommended that the Board of Directors approve and adopt the merger agreement and related transactions. In arriving at its conclusion, the Independent Committee considered, among other factors, the William Blair Opinion, to the effect that as of February 21, 2011, and subject to the various assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in such opinion, the per share merger consideration to be paid to Caraco's stockholders (other than Sun Pharma or any of its affiliates) in the merger is fair to those stockholders from a financial point of view. The reference in the William Blair Opinion to "the stockholders of Caraco, other than Sun Pharma and Sun Global," includes all unaffiliated stockholders. The full text of the William Blair Opinion, which sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and qualifications and limitations of the reviews undertaken by William Blair in rendering its opinion, is attached as Appendix B to this proxy statement and is incorporated herein by reference. You are urged to, and

should, read the William Blair Opinion carefully and in its entirety. The William Blair Opinion was directed to the Independent Committee and addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be received by Caraco's stockholders (other than Sun Pharma or any of its affiliates). The William Blair Opinion does not address any other aspect of the proposed merger nor does it constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how such stockholder should vote or act with respect to any matters relating to the merger agreement. See "Special Factors- Opinion of the Independent Committee's Financial Advisor" beginning on page 32.

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To review the background and reasons for the merger in greater detail, see “Special Factors- Background of the Merger” beginning on page 9 and “Special Factors - Position of Caraco’s Independent Committee as to the Fairness of the Merger; Recommendations by Independent Committee; Approval and Adoption of Merger Agreement by Board of Directors and Independent Committee” beginning on page 22.

Q: What is the recommendation of the Board of Directors to the holders of Common Stock?

A: At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately following the meeting of the Independent Committee, the Board of Directors met and, based on the recommendation of the Independent Committee, approved and adopted the merger agreement and the related transactions. The members of the Board of Directors currently or formerly affiliated with Sun Pharma and Sun Global abstained from the vote because of the conflict of interest in voting on the transaction proposed by Sun Pharma and Sun Global. Because of this conflict of interest, the Board of Directors determined that it was unable to make a recommendation to stockholders with respect to the merger agreement and the related transactions.

Q: When do you expect the merger to be completed?

A: We are working toward completing the merger as quickly as possible. If the merger agreement is approved and adopted and the other conditions to the merger are satisfied, we expect to complete the merger shortly after the special meeting.

Q: Can you still sell your shares of Common Stock?

A: Yes. The Common Stock is currently quoted on NYSE Amex under the symbol “CPD.”

Q: What happens if I sell my shares of Common Stock before the special meeting?

A: The record date for the special meeting is earlier than the expected date of the merger. If you transfer your shares of Common Stock after the record date but before the special meeting, you will retain your right to vote at the special meeting but will transfer the right to receive \$5.25 in cash per share to the person to whom you transfer your shares.

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Q: What do I need to do now?

A: You should read this proxy statement carefully, including the information incorporated by reference and all of the appendices, and consider how the merger would affect you. Please complete, sign, date and mail your proxy card in the enclosed postage prepaid envelope as soon as possible so that your shares may be represented at the special meeting.

Q: Should I send in my stock certificate now?

A: No. After the merger is completed, we will send you a transmittal form and written instructions for exchanging your stock certificates.

Q: How do I submit a proxy?

A: You can submit a proxy by completing, signing, dating and mailing your proxy card in the enclosed postage prepaid envelope. See the enclosed proxy card for specific instructions. You may also vote in person if you attend the special meeting. "Street name" stockholders who wish to vote at the meeting will need to obtain a proxy from the institution that holds their shares. If you sign, date and return your proxy card without indicating how you want to vote, and do not revoke the proxy, your proxy will be counted as a vote FOR approval and adoption of the merger agreement and you will lose your appraisal rights.

Q: Can I attend the special meeting?

A: If you owned shares of Common Stock on the record date, \_\_\_\_\_, 2011, you are permitted to attend the special meeting. You should be prepared to present photo identification for admittance. In addition, if you are a stockholder of record, your name will be verified against the list of stockholders of record on the record date prior to your being admitted to the special meeting. If you are not a stockholder of record and your shares of Common Stock are held in the name of your broker, bank or other nominee, you must bring an account statement or letter from the nominee indicating that you were the beneficial owner of such shares on the record date.

Q: If my shares are held in "street name," will my bank, broker or other nominee vote my shares for me?

A: Brokers and, in many cases, nominees will not have discretionary power to vote on the merger. Your broker or nominee will vote your shares only if you provide instructions on how to vote. You should follow the directions provided by your broker or nominee regarding how to instruct your broker or nominee to vote your shares.

Q: May I change my vote after I have mailed my signed proxy card?