Mehrotra & Mehrotra
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Blue Heavens Health Care Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Blue Heavens Health Care Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the change in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Emphasis of Matters

1. **Trade receivables and trade payables confirmations:** With reference to amount disclosed in Notes 12 and 24, balance confirmations were not received as at year-end from certain customers, including Government panels and TPAs, and from certain trade payables. Management and those charged with governance have represented that confirmation requests have been sent and that no material variances are expected upon completion of reconciliation.

2. **Provision for expected credit losses (ECL) and claim disallowed provision:** As disclosed in Notes 12 and 27, the Company has estimated the expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables using a provision matrix as a practical expedient. The provision matrix applies loss rates to receivables based on their ageing and incorporates historical credit loss experience, adjusted for relevant forward-looking information. Separately, the Company has recognised a claim-disallowance provision for expected future deductions or disallowances by empanelled debtors, based on past experience. These matters involve management judgement in estimating the recoverability of receivables and the related allowances recognised in the financial statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

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Key Audit Matters

Reporting of Key Audit Matters under SA 701 is not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted entity. Accordingly, no key audit matters have been communicated.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report to the shareholders including Annexure to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management and the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA FRN: 000226 C New Delhi Chartered Accountants misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for matters stated in para (vi) below;

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of change in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;

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e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on April 01, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

f) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V of the Act;

g) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, is as stated in paragraph (b) above;

h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure A."** Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;

i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations, if any, on its financial position in its financial statements under the head Contingent Liabilities;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and protection fund;

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 57 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 58 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under subclause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. In our opinion, the company has not paid dividend during the year hence this para is not applicable to the company.

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vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2026, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility; however, in certain instances, the audit trail feature was not enabled throughout the year or was not available for specific records, as set out below:

(a) in respect of **HIS** software used for revenue, the audit trail feature **was not enabled** throughout the year;

(b) in respect of **payroll processing** software, the audit trail feature **was not enabled at the database level** to log direct data changes;

(c) **Fixed asset** records were maintained in **Excel**, which does not provide an audit trail.

The Company has represented that audit trails are being **preserved** in accordance with the statutory record-retention requirements **for systems where such feature is enabled**. The audit trail functionality is active and captures all changes, providing a sound basis for monitoring. At present, certain preventive controls can be further strengthened to reduce the possibility of unauthorised or inappropriate postings. Enhancing these measures will improve overall system reliability, though our opinion remains unmodified in this regard.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "**Annexure B**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Mehrotra & Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 000226C

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA Chartered Accountants FRN : 000226 C New Delhi

CA Sandeep Bhalotia
Partner
Membership Number: 060480

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026
UDIN: 26060480UCQZYY5620

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(h) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Blue Heavens Health Care Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The company is in the process of further strengthening, documenting and formalising certain control processes in a phased manner; however, based on the audit procedures performed, the same has not resulted in a material weakness in the internal financial controls over financial reporting as at March 31, 2026.

For Mehrotra & Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 000226C

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN : 000226 C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

CA Sandeep Bhalotia
Partner
Membership Number: 060480

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026
UDIN: 26060480UGQZY45620

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i. **In respect of the Company's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:**

a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

b) The Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. However, no physical verification was carried out by the Management during the year. Accordingly, the discrepancies, if any, could not be ascertained and therefore, we are unable to comment on whether the discrepancies, if any, have been properly dealt with in the books of account;

c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company;

d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets does not arise;

e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on (or) are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.

ii. **In respect of the Company's inventory:**

a) The Company is engaged in rendering healthcare services and, accordingly, does not hold inventory other than stores and consumable items. The stores and consumable items have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. According to the information and explanations given to us, no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of stores and consumable items were noticed on such verification;

b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of 5 crore, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. As informed by the management, the Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with such banks. These returns or statements were not placed before us for our review.

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iii. **In respect of investments made, guarantee or security provided or loans or advances in the nature of loans granted:**

a) The company has provided loans during the year and details of which are given below:

(Figures in ₹ million)

Particulars	**Loans**
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the period	
– Fellow subsidiaries	268.98
– Subsidiaries	453.00
Balance outstanding as at Balance Sheet date	
– Fellow subsidiaries	213.40
– Subsidiaries	503.00

During the year, the Company has made investments in a subsidiary but has not provided advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantees or provided security to any entity.

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us in respect of the aforesaid investment made and the terms and conditions of grant of all loans are not prejudicial to the Company's interest except as stated in paras (c) and (d) below;

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company in respect of the loans granted, no schedule for repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated by the Company. Therefore, in the absence of stipulation of repayment terms, we are unable to comment on the regularity of repayment of principal and payment of interest;

d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, we are unable to comment on overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of the aforesaid loans in the absence of repayment schedule of principal and interest;

e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties;

f) During the year, the company has granted loans amounting to ₹721.98 million, which are repayable on demand and no terms or period of repayment has been stipulated by the Company. The above said loan amount is entirely (100%) granted to the related parties as defined in Clause (76) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided guarantees or securities during the year that are covered under the provisions of Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of loans granted and investments made during the year.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its healthcare service rendered. We have broadly reviewed the same and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

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vii. **In respect of statutory dues:**

a) In our opinion, except for certain dues in respect of Income Tax, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including income tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

The extent of the arrears of undisputed statutory dues outstanding as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as follows:

(Figures in ₹ million)

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount	Period to which the amount relates
Income Tax Act, 1961	TDS u/s 194J	0.05	Before FY 2024-25

b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2026, on account of disputes are given below:

(Figures in ₹ million)

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where it is pending
GST Act, 2017	GST	1,119.00	FY 2023-24	High Court of Punjab and Haryana

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.

ix. **In respect of borrowings:**

a) According to the records of the company examined and as per information and explanations, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year;

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority;

c) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year;

d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company;

e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures;

f) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

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x. **In respect of issue of securities:**

a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable;

b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. **In respect of fraud:**

a) To the best of our knowledge, and information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year;

b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report;

c) As represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not require to have an internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

xv. During the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its subsidiary or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.

xvi. **Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934:**

a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable;

b) There is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xviii) are not applicable.

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xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. There is no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Mehrotra & Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 000226C

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA * Chartered Accountants * FRN : 000226 C New Delhi

CA Sandeep Bhalotia
Partner
Membership Number: 060480

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

UDIN: 26060480UCQZYY5620

BLUE HEAVENS HEALTH CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Registered Office: Inside Healing Touch Hospital, Sultanpur Chowk, Amb-Chd Highway,Ambala, Ambala CIty, Haryana, India, 134003
(CIN: U55101HR1986PTC025671)

BALANCE SHEES AS AT MARCH 31, 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in millions, unless stated otherwise)

	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
(I) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	551.12	572.90
(b) Intangible assets	4	0.06	0.11
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	1.00	-
(ii) Loans	6	503.00	-
(iii) Other financial assets	7	424.61	13.64
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	8	2.18	-
(e) Non-current tax assets (net)	9	1.43	50.05
(f) Other non-current assets	10	-	4.71
Total Non-Current Assets		**1,483.40**	**641.41**
(II) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	11	1.44	1.64
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	12	248.22	601.91
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	290.10	113.05
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	14	-	405.10
(iv) Loans	15	213.40	530.01
(v) Other financial assets	16	33.38	65.17
(c) Other current assets	17	17.97	77.43
Total Current Assets		**804.51**	**1,794.31**
TOTAL ASSETS (I+II)		**2,287.91**	**2,435.72**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(I) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	18	14.82	14.82
(b) Other equity	19	2,066.40	1,663.49
Total Equity		**2,081.22**	**1,678.31**
LIABILITIES			
(II) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	-	369.65
(b) Provisions	21	11.20	8.86
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	22	-	3.59
Total Non-current Liabilities		**11.20**	**382.10**
(III) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	23	-	93.73
(ii) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	24	12.29	10.41
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	24	65.96	104.52
(iii) Other financial liabilities	25	65.81	71.20
(b) Other current liabilities	26	11.06	12.03
(c) Provisions	27	32.84	83.42
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	28	7.53	-
Total Current Liabilities		**195.49**	**375.31**
Total Liabilities (II+III)		**206.69**	**757.41**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (I+II+III)		**2,287.91**	**2,435.72**

Material accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For **Mehrotra & Mehrotra**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 000226C

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN: 000226C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

CA Sandeep Bhalotia
Partner
Membership No: 060480

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BLUE HEAVENS HEALTH CARE PRIVATE LIMITED

Dr. Ajit Gupta
Director
DIN: 02865369

Rajesh Sharma
Director
DIN: 02726305

Navneet Bhatnagar
Chief Executive Officer

Blue Heavens Health Care Pvt. Ltd.

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

BLUE HEAVENS HEALTH CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Registered Office: Sultanpur Chowk, Chandigarh Ambala Highway, Ambala, Haryana-134003
(CIN: U55101HR1986PTC025671)

STATEMENT OF PRIFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(All amounts are ₹ in millions, unless stated otherwise)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	29	1,721.70	1,415.79
Other income	30	100.21	85.72
Total Income		**1,821.91**	**1,501.51**
Expenses			
Cost of Materials purchased/Services rendered	31	309.00	363.85
Changes in inventories of stores and consumables	32	0.20	(0.33)
Employee benefit expense	33	288.32	311.28
Professional & Consultancy Fee	34	221.45	182.83
Finance costs	35	63.18	52.70
Depreciation and amortisation expense	36	37.66	33.36
Other expenses	37	358.33	201.86
Total Expenses		**1,278.14**	**1,145.55**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		543.77	355.96
Less: Exceptional items		-	
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**543.77**	**355.96**
Tax expenses			
Current tax	48	149.59	92.38
Income tax for earlier years	48	(1.78)	-
Deferred tax charge/(benefit)	48	(6.07)	3.26
		141.74	**95.64**
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**402.03**	**260.32**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	42	1.17	(0.24)
- Income tax relating to these items	48	(0.29)	0.06
		0.87	**(0.18)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		**402.90**	**260.14**
Earnings/(Loss) per equity share (in ₹):			
-Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share	38	271.21	175.61

Material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For Mehrotra & Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 000226C

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA FRN: 000226C New Delhi Chartered Accountants

CA Sandeep Bhalotia
Partner
Membership No: 060480

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BLUE HEAVENS HEALTH CARE PRIVATE LIMITED

Dr. Ajit Gupta
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Chief Executive Officer

Blue Heavens Health Care Pvt. Ltd.

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

BLUE HEAVENS HEALTH CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN: U55101HR1986PTC025671)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(All amounts are ₹ in millions, unless stated otherwise)

	For the period ended March 31, 2026	For the period ended March 31, 2025
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	543.77	355.96
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to cash generated from operating activities		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	37.66	33.36
Interest income	(35.06)	(20.17)
Rental Income	(0.09)	(0.18)
Finance costs	63.18	52.70
Balances written off	-	1.75
Provision for gratuity	3.87	3.19
Allowance for expected credit loss	35.37	(10.28)
(Profit)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.04
Operating profit before working capital changes	**648.70**	**416.37**
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets		
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	0.20	(0.33)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	318.32	187.98
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(350.84)	258.31
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	59.46	(39.12)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(36.67)	13.25
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(5.39)	10.68
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	(50.94)	(91.46)
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	(0.97)	(0.54)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**581.87**	**755.14**
Less: Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(91.66)	(93.39)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities (A)	**490.21**	**661.75**
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including CWIP)	(15.83)	(132.86)
Investment in subsidiary	(1.00)	-
Loan to Subsidiary	(503.00)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	1.53
Loans and advances received/(given) to related party	316.61	(399.93)
(Increase)/decrease in bank deposit	405.10	(3.70)
Rental Income	0.09	0.18
Interest received	6.72	18.86
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)	**208.69**	**(515.92)**
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of long term borrowings	(369.65)	(93.72)
(Repayment) /Proceeds from short term borrowings	(93.73)	21.70
Finance costs paid	(58.47)	(52.50)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities (C)	**(521.85)**	**(124.52)**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**177.05**	**21.31**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	113.05	91.74
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**290.10**	**113.05**

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
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New Delhi
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Blue Heavens Health Care Pvt. Ltd.

BLUE HEAVENS HEALTH CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN: U55101HR1986PTC025671)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in millions, unless stated otherwise)

Notes to Statement of cash flows:

(i) Components of cash and cash equivalent (refer note 13)	As at March 31, 2026	For the period ended March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	289.51	112.55
Cash in hand	0.59	0.50
Components of cash and cash equivalent at the end of year	**290.10**	**113.05**

(ii) The above Statement of cash flow has been prepared in accordance with the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind AS - 7 on "Cash Flow Statements" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iii) The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjuction with the accompanying notes 1 to 66

For Mehrotra & Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 000226C

CA Sandeep Bhalotia
Partner
Membership No: 060480

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA
FRN: 000226C
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BLUE HEAVENS HEALTH CARE PRIVATE LIMITED

Dr. Ajit Gupta
Director
DIN: 02865369

Rajesh Sharma
Director
DIN: 02726305

Navneet Bhatnagar
Chief Executive Officer

Blue Heavens Health Care Pvt. Ltd.

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

BLUE HEAVENS HEALTH CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN: U55101HR1986PTC025671)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in millions, unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity share capital

Balance as at April 01, 2024	**14.82**
Change in equity share capital during 2024-25	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**14.82**
Change in equity share capital during 2025-26	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**14.82**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Securities premium	Deemed equity	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
				Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**1,322.83**	**72.43**	**5.44**	**2.65**	**1,403.35**
Profit for the year	260.32	-	-	-	**260.32**
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(0.24)	**(0.24)**
Tax impact on above	-	-	-	0.06	**0.06**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**1,583.15**	**72.43**	**5.44**	**2.47**	**1,663.49**
Profit for the period	402.03			-	**402.03**
Additions during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to retained earnings	5.44	-	(5.44)	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	1.17	**1.17**
Tax impact on above	-	-	-	(0.29)	**(0.29)**
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**1,990.62**	**72.43**	-	**3.35**	**2,066.40**

For Mehrotra & Mehrotra
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 000226C

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA * Chartered Accountants * FRN: 000226C New Delhi

CA Sandeep Bhalotia
Partner
Membership No: 060480

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BLUE HEAVENS HEALTH CARE PRIVATE LIMITED

Dr. Ajit Gupta
Director
DIN: 02865369

Rajesh Sharma
Director
DIN: 02726305

Navneet Bhatnagar
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

1. Corporate Information

Blue Heavens Health Care Private Limited. ("the Company") (CIN: U55101HR1986PTC025671) is a private limited company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at Inside Healing Touch Hospital Sultanpur Chowk, Amb-Chd Highway, Ambala, Ambala City, Haryana, India, 134003 and principal place of business is Sultanpur Chowk, Nr. Dhulkot Barrier, Ambala Chandigarh Expy, Ambala, Haryana 134003. The Company was incorporated on October 10, 1986. The main business of the company is to own, manage and run medical facilities in order to provide comprehensive services and to undertake research including clinical research and development work required to promote, assist or engage in the establishment of hospitals.

2. Material Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, as amended from time to time, and the presentation and disclosure requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded to the nearest million and two decimals thereof, unless otherwise stated. The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the indirect method.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year 2025-26 were approved by the Board of Directors on May 11, 2026.

The material accounting policies are set out below.

2.2 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. The valuation technique selected is applied consistently unless a change results in a measurement that is equally or more representative of fair value.

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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Chartered Accountants

Blue Heavens Health Care Pvt. Ltd.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation at each reporting date. External valuers may be used for significant valuations where appropriate, and valuation results are reviewed by management before being included in the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenue primarily from rendering healthcare services to patients. Revenue is recognised when control of the promised services is transferred to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. Revenue is measured net of discounts, rebates, contractual adjustments, and taxes collected on behalf of statutory authorities.

2.3.1 Healthcare Services

Healthcare service income includes revenue from inpatient and outpatient services such as consultations, diagnostics, procedures, surgeries, room charges, nursing care and other related hospital services, including clinical examinations and treatments, accommodation, medical and clinical professional services, investigations and supply of related consumables, where applicable.

The patient or other payer is obligated to pay for healthcare services at amounts estimated to be receivable based on the Company's standard rates, package rates or rates determined under reimbursement arrangements. Reimbursement arrangements are generally with third party administrators, insurers, corporates and national or local government programmes, with reimbursement rates established by contract, statute, regulation or memorandum of understanding.

Revenue is recognised when the relevant performance obligation is satisfied. For outpatient services, revenue is generally recognised at the point in time when the consultation, diagnostic test, procedure or other service is completed. For inpatient services, revenue is recognised over the period during which the patient receives treatment, as the Company performs and transfers the promised services.

Revenue from patients, third party payers and other customers is billed at the Company's standard rates, package rates or contractually agreed rates, net of contractual or discretionary allowances, discounts, rebates and other amounts expected not to be realised.

In recognising revenue, the Company deducts pre-determined discounts agreed with government agencies and other customers from the billed amount. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers and deposited with the respective statutory authorities, if any.

2.3.2 Dividend and Interest Income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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Blue Heavens Health Care Pvt. Ltd.

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2.3.3 Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

A contract asset is recognised when the Company has transferred services to a customer before the right to consideration becomes unconditional. Contract assets primarily represent unbilled revenue for services rendered up to the reporting date. A receivable is recognised when the right to consideration becomes unconditional and only the passage of time is required before payment is due. Contract liabilities represent consideration received in advance from patients or other customers for which the related services are yet to be rendered.

2.3.4 Transaction Price

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised services to a customer. It includes fixed consideration and estimates of variable consideration, where applicable, and is adjusted for discounts, rebates, contractual allowances and other amounts expected to be adjusted or not realised. The Company reassesses estimates of variable consideration and related constraints at each reporting date.

2.3.5 Principal versus Agent Considerations

The Company is a principal and records revenue on a gross basis when the Company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the service, has discretion in establish pricing and controls the promised service before transferring that service to customers.

2.3.6 Trade Receivables and Expected Credit Losses

Trade receivables from healthcare services are recognised when the Company's right to consideration becomes unconditional. Trade receivables are measured initially at transaction price and subsequently carried at amortised cost less allowance for expected credit losses, where applicable. Receivables include amounts collectible under government reimbursement programmes, reimbursement arrangements with third party administrators, insurers and contractual arrangements with corporates, including public sector undertakings.

Write-offs are made on a claim-by-claim basis when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, after completion of internal recovery procedures and appropriate management review. A significant change in collection experience, deterioration in the ageing of receivables, payer disputes or collection difficulties may require the Company to revise its estimate of expected credit losses.

Expected credit losses are reviewed at each reporting date and are based on ageing, historical collection trends, contractual disputes, settlement patterns, payer mix and other relevant information specific to the receivable's portfolio. Receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery after completion of internal recovery procedures and appropriate management review.

2.3.7 Revenue from Third Party Administrators (TPAs), Insurers, Corporates and Government Schemes

Revenue from TPAs, insurers, corporates and government schemes is recognised on accrual basis as healthcare services are rendered, based on the applicable agreed tariff, package or reimbursement arrangement. The Company determines the transaction price on the TPA contracts based on established billing rates reduced by contractual adjustments provided to TPAs. Contractual adjustments and discounts are based on contractual agreements, discount policies and historical experience. Such arrangements may contain variable consideration in the form of contractual deductions, claim rejections, disallowances or settlement adjustments. The Company estimates such variable consideration using historical experience, the terms of the arrangement and expected settlement patterns.

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Blue Heavens Health Care Pvt. Ltd.

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Revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur on final settlement of the claim. Subsequent differences between estimates and actual settlements are recognised in the period in which they become known.

2.4 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of the Company's activities and the normal time between the acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classifying its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

2.5 Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

2.5.1 The Company as Lessee

The Company enters into arrangements for the lease of land, buildings, plant and machinery and office equipment. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may include extension or termination options. The Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to:

(a) control the use of an identified asset,

(b) obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and

(c) direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. This expense is presented within 'other expenses' in statement of profit and loss.

Lease Liabilities:

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

i. fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
ii. variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
iii. the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
iv. lease payments in optional renewal periods, where exercise of extension options is reasonably certain, and
v. payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

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The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Balance Sheet. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

The Company remeasures the lease liability and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset whenever:

i) the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
ii) the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used)
iii) a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

Right-of-Use Assets:

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the respective lease. Right-of-use assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Upon initial recognition, cost comprises:

- the initial lease liability amount,
- initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease,
- (lease) payments before commencement date of the respective lease, and
- an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset,
- less any lease incentives received.

Prepaid lease payments, including the difference between the nominal amount of the deposit and its fair value, are also included in the initial carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. They are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. Depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

Right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item in the Balance Sheet. The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the accounting policy on impairment of non-financial assets.

The Company incurs obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company has assessed that such restoration costs are negligible and hence no provision under Ind-AS 37 has been recognised.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in "other expenses" in the statement of profit and loss.

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Blue Heavens Health Care Pvt. Ltd.

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2.6 Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency, if any, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise, except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to qualifying assets, which are included in the cost of those assets to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs in accordance with the Company's accounting policy on borrowing costs.

2.7 Borrowings and Borrowing Costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.8 Employee Benefits

2.8.1 Retirement Benefit Costs and Termination Benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. Past service cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

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The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in the statement of profit and loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Other Short-Term Employee Benefits

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

2.9 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.9.1 Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the current and prior periods. Current tax is measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented at net in the Balance Sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision.

2.9.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. Deferred tax measurement reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities that intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.9.3 Current and Deferred Tax for the Year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.10 Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes the purchase price, including non-refundable taxes and duties, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and the initial estimate of dismantling, removal and site restoration costs, where applicable. Freehold land is carried at cost and is not depreciated.

Subsequent expenditure is added to the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Day-to-day servicing, repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Major inspections, replacements and overhauls are capitalised when the recognition criteria are met and are depreciated over their respective useful lives or the period to the next replacement, as appropriate. Significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment with different useful lives are depreciated separately.

Buildings, plant and equipment, medical equipment, furniture and fixtures, vehicles, office equipment and other tangible assets held for use in the production or supply of services or for administrative purposes are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a written down value basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The depreciation charge is determined based on the estimated useful life of the asset and its expected residual value at the end of its useful life. Useful lives are based on historical experience with similar assets and anticipated future events, including changes in technology. The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at each reporting date.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated in accordance with the Company's accounting policy on leases.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at least at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, where appropriate. Useful lives are generally based on Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except where a different useful life is supported by technical assessment or management's estimate of the period over which the asset is expected to be used.

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Estimated useful lives of the principal classes of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Category of assets	Useful life (in years)
Buildings (Freehold)	60 years
Electrical Installation and Generators	10 years
Medical Equipment	10 years
Surgical Instruments	3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Servers	3 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.10.1 Capital Work in Progress

Capital work in progress comprises the cost of property, plant and equipment that is not yet ready for its intended use at the reporting date. Such cost includes the purchase price, directly attributable expenditure and, where applicable, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy on borrowing costs. Advances paid for the acquisition or construction of property, plant and equipment are presented separately as capital advances.

Capital work in progress is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when the asset is completed and is available for use in the manner intended by management. Depreciation on such assets commences from the date the asset is available for use. The assessment of when an asset is available for use requires judgement and is based on the facts and circumstances of each project, including completion of installation, testing and other activities necessary to enable the asset to operate as intended.

2.11 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price, including non-refundable taxes and duties, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, and any directly attributable expenditure required to prepare the asset for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on

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research, training, advertising and promotional activities, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. Internally generated goodwill is not recognised as an intangible asset.

After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, where appropriate.

2.11.1 Amortisation and Useful Lives of Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use, that is, when they are in the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Software licences are considered to have finite useful lives and are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life specified below.

2.11.2 Derecognition of Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Category of assets	**Useful life (in years)**
Software licence	3 years

5 years

2.12 Review of Useful Life and Method of Depreciation

The estimated useful lives, residual values and method of depreciation or amortisation are reviewed at least at each reporting date and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

2.13 Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets Other Than Goodwill

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

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2.14 Inventories

Inventories of medical consumables, drugs and stores and spares are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, where applicable.

Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.

The Company's pharmacy operations are outsourced to a third party. Accordingly, the Company does not carry any inventory of medicines relating to such outsourced pharmacy operations.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows required to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows when the effect of the time value of money is material.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.16 Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. At the end of subsequent reporting periods, such contingent liabilities are measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with Ind AS 37 and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers.

2.17 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of exceptional items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year is the number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year, adjusted by the number of ordinary shares issued during the year multiplied by a time-weighting factor.

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2.18 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets or financial liabilities, other than those classified at fair value through profit or loss, are added to or deducted from the fair value on initial recognition, as appropriate. Transaction costs directly attributable to financial assets or financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.18.1 Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, which are initially measured at their transaction price. Financial assets are subsequently measured based on their classification as amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss.

Unbilled revenue represents the value of services rendered to customers in accordance with service arrangements for which billing is pending. It is presented as a contract asset or under other current financial assets, as applicable.

Investments in equity instruments are recognized and subsequently measured at fair value. The Company's equity investments are not held for trading. In general, changes in the fair value of equity investments are recognized in the income statement. However, at initial recognition the Company elected, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, to represent subsequent changes in the fair value of individual strategic equity investments in other comprehensive income (loss) ("OCI").

Debt instruments are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss based on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, balances with banks and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank balances subject to restrictions on withdrawal or use are presented separately as other bank balances.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or cash payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of the financial liability on initial recognition.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method for financial assets measured subsequently at amortised cost and for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, except for credit-impaired financial assets where applicable.

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Equity Instruments Designated at FVTOCI

For equity instruments designated at FVTOCI, gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss on disposal. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established, provided it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount can be measured reliably, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Impairment of Financial Assets / Expected Credit Losses

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, lease receivables, contract assets and other financial assets within the scope of Ind AS 109, as applicable. Expected credit losses are measured in a manner that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

For trade receivables and contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 115 that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company applies the simplified approach and recognises lifetime expected credit losses from initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix or other appropriate assessment techniques based on ageing, historical credit loss experience, settlement trends, payer category, contractual disputes, recoveries, current conditions and forward-looking factors relevant to the receivables portfolio.

The impairment provisions for trade receivables are based on reasonable and supportable information including historic loss rates, present developments such as liquidity issues and information about future economic conditions, to ensure foreseeable changes in the customer-specific or macroeconomic environment are considered.

For financial assets other than those to which the simplified approach is applied, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case the allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of significant increase in credit risk considers quantitative and qualitative information and reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of default occurring at the reporting date with the risk of default at initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment, including forward-looking information.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

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2.18.2 Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortised cost or at fair value through profit or loss, as appropriate. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities Subsequently Measured at Amortised Cost

The carrying amount of financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost is determined using the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset is recognised in finance costs.

The effective interest method allocates interest expense over the relevant period by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial liability. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial Guarantee Contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at fair value and, if not designated as at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount initially recognised less cumulative income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115, where applicable.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new

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financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.19 Events After the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period are events, favourable or unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date on which the financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors.

Adjusting events are those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date. The Company adjusts the amounts recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting period.

Non-adjusting events are those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date. Such events are not adjusted in the financial statements but are disclosed where material, including the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.

If the Company declares dividends after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue, such dividends are not recognised as a liability at the reporting date and are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable.

2.20 Segment Reporting

In accordance with Ind AS 108, Segment Reporting, the Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") has been identified as the board of directors.

The company is engaged only in healthcare business and therefore the Company's CODM (Chief Operating Decision Maker; which is the Board of Directors of the company) decided to have only one reportable segment as at the March 31, 2026 in accordance with IND AS 108 "Operating Segments".

2.21 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Use of Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures. These judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and revisions are recognised prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

2.21.1 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below.

2.21.2 Expected Credit Losses on Trade Receivables and Contract Assets

The allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables and contract assets is based on assumptions regarding risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in selecting inputs and making assumptions based on historical credit loss experience, ageing, settlement patterns, contractual disputes, recoveries, current conditions and forward-looking information. Changes in these assumptions could affect the level of impairment recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the carrying amount of receivables and contract assets.

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2.21.3 Realisation of Deferred Tax Assets

Recognition of deferred tax assets requires management to assess whether it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised. This assessment involves judgement regarding the timing and level of future taxable profits and the reversal of taxable temporary differences. Changes in these assumptions may affect the amount of deferred tax assets recognised.

2.21.4 Employee Benefits - Defined Benefit Plans

The cost of defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves the use of assumptions such as discount rates, future salary increases, attrition rates and mortality rates. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All significant assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

2.21.5 Provisions and Litigations

The Company exercises judgement in measuring provisions and evaluating contingent liabilities related to litigations, claims and other obligations. These assessments require management to estimate the probability of outflow of economic resources and the amount of such outflow based on available facts, legal advice, past experience and the stage of the proceedings. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates.

2.21.6 Revenue Recognition

The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to render multiple services to a customer. The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

Judgement is applied in the assessment of principal versus agent considerations with respect to contracts with customers and doctors which is determined based on the substance of the arrangement.

Judgement is also applied in determining the transaction price of contracts. The transaction price includes fixed consideration and variable consideration, including discounts, rebates, contractual adjustments, claim disallowances, settlement adjustments and other amounts expected not to be realised. Variable consideration is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at each reporting date.

2.21.7 Useful Lives and Residual Values of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method for property, plant and equipment at least at each reporting date. These estimates are based on historical experience, expected usage, physical wear and tear, technological developments and management's assessment of the period over which the assets are expected to be used. Changes in these estimates may affect future depreciation expense and the carrying amount of the related assets.

2.21.8 Capitalisation of Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work in Progress

Judgement is required in determining whether expenditure qualifies for capitalisation as property, plant and equipment or should be recognised as an expense. Judgement is also involved in determining when an asset under construction or installation is available for use and should be transferred from capital work in progress to the appropriate asset category. This assessment is based on the facts and circumstances of each project, including completion of installation, testing and other activities necessary for the asset to operate in the manner intended by management.

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2.21.9 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is estimated. Determining the recoverable amount involves estimates of future cash flows, growth assumptions and discount rates, as applicable. Changes in these assumptions may result in impairment losses or reversals of impairment in future periods.

2.21.10 Leases

Ind AS 116 defines the lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use an underlying asset, together with optional periods when the entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease. Judgement is required in determining whether a contract contains a lease, the lease term, including whether extension or termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised, and the discount rate used to measure lease liabilities when the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. These judgements affect the recognition and measurement of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise or not exercise such options and reassesses them when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the Company.

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(CIN: U55101HR1986PTC025671)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in millions, unless stated otherwise)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Land	Building	Vehicles	Plant and equipments	Office equipments	Furniture & fixtures	Computers	Medical Equipments	Total
Gross carrying amount									
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**126.96**	**283.91**	**6.63**	**22.03**	**4.10**	**4.23**	**2.19**	**96.72**	**546.77**
Reclassification during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	112.18	2.96	5.08	0.68	4.50	0.39	5.48	**131.27**
Disposals/ Deletions -	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	1.32	**1.62**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**126.96**	**396.09**	**9.59**	**26.82**	**4.78**	**8.74**	**2.58**	**100.88**	**676.44**
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	3.02	0.03	0.86	0.35	11.59	**15.85**
Disposals/ Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**126.96**	**396.09**	**9.59**	**29.83**	**4.80**	**9.59**	**2.93**	**112.47**	**692.29**
Accumulated depreciation									-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	**26.98**	**2.39**	**7.83**	**1.83**	**1.92**	**1.22**	**29.72**	**71.89**
Reclassification during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	12.66	1.72	3.55	0.63	0.81	0.53	11.79	**31.69**
Disposals/ Deletions -	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	**0.05**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	**39.64**	**4.12**	**11.33**	**2.46**	**2.73**	**1.74**	**41.51**	**103.53**
Reclassification									
Additions	-	17.36	1.71	3.58	0.52	1.62	0.53	12.29	**37.61**
Disposals/ Deletions									
Balance as at March 31, 2026	-	**57.00**	**5.83**	**14.91**	**2.98**	**4.36**	**2.28**	**53.80**	**141.14**
Net Carrying Value:									-
As at March 31, 2025	**126.96**	**356.45**	**5.47**	**15.49**	**2.32**	**6.00**	**0.84**	**59.37**	**572.90**
As at March 31, 2026	**126.96**	**339.09**	**3.76**	**14.92**	**1.82**	**5.24**	**0.66**	**58.67**	**551.12**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has not carried out any revaluation of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(ii) There are no capital commitment for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(iii) There are no impairment losses recognised for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(iv) There are no exchange differences adjusted in Property, plant & equipment.

(v) All property, plant and equipment, are subject to charge against secured borrowings of the company referred in notes as secured term loans from others and secured term loans from banks and bank overdrafts (refer note 43).

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4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Computers software	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.44	0.44
Reclassification during the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals/ Deletions -	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	0.44	0.44
Reclassification during the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals/ Deletions -	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	0.44	0.44
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.25	0.25
Reclassification during the year	-	-
Additions	0.09	0.09
Disposals/ Deletions -	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	0.33	0.33
Reclassification during the year	-	-
Additions	0.05	0.05
Disposals/ Deletions -	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	0.38	0.38
Net Carrying Value:		-
As at March 31, 2025	0.11	0.11
As at March 31, 2026	0.06	0.06

Footnotes:

(i) There are no internally generated intangible assets.
(ii) The Company has not carried out any revaluation of intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
(iii) There are no other restriction on title of intangible assets.
(iv) No exchange differences have been adjusted in intangible assets.
(v) The Company has not acquired intangible assets free of charge, or for nominal consideration, by way of a government grant.

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5 Investments (non-current)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investment in Durha Vitrak Private Limited	1.00	-
	1.00	**-**

Footnote:

(i) Carrying value and market value of quoted and unquoted investments are as below:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Book value of quoted investments	-	-
Market value of quoted investments	-	-
Book value of unquoted investments	1.00	-

(ii) For explanation on the Company's credit risk management process (refer note 46).

(iii) There are no significant restrictions on the right of ownership, realisability of investments or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal.

(iv) On December 23, 2025, the company has acquired Durha Vitrak Private Limited for INR 506.8 millions which owns and operates Febris Multispeciality Hospital. The acquisition has been completed pursuant to the approval of the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, New Delhi, under the corporate insolvency resolution process in accordance with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

6 Loans (non-current)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loans to Subsidiary (Durha Vitrak Private Limited)	503.00	
	503.00	**-**

Footnote:

Pursuant to the approved resolution plan, the company provided funds to Febris / Durha Vitrak Private Limited for settlement of financial creditors, operational creditors and other obligations in accordance with the implementation terms of the National Company Law Tribunal order. The company has recognised the said funding as subordinated Loan @ 8.5% pursuant to Loan agreement entered into between the parties.

7 Other financial assets (non-current)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good - at amortised cost		
Security deposits	2.00	1.80
Margin money deposit	8.47	11.84
Fixed Deposit with remaining maturity of more than 12 months	414.14	-
	424.61	**13.64**

Footnote:

For explanation on the Company's credit risk management process (refer note 46).

8 Deferred tax assets (net)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.18	
	2.18	**-**

9 Non-current tax assets (net)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
TDS receivable (Net of provision for income tax)	1.43	50.05
	1.43	**50.05**

10 Other non-current assets	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid financial guarantee commission	-	4.71
	-	**4.71**

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11 Inventories	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value		
Consumables & Stores	1.44	1.64
	1.44	**1.64**

Footnotes:
Inventories are pledged as security for borrowings taken from banks and others (refer note 43).

12 Trade receivables	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Unsecured - at amortised cost		
(i) Undisputed trade receivables — considered good	318.65	488.58
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables — credit impaired	-	148.39
(iv) Disputed trade receivables — considered good	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables — credit impaired	-	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(70.42)	(35.06)
	248.22	**601.91**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has measured expected credit loss of trade receivable as per Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' (refer note 46).
(ii) Trade receivables are pledged as securities for borrowings taken from banks and others (refer note 43).
(iii) For explanation on the Company's credit risk management process (refer note 46).
(iv) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are normally received in the Company's operating cycle.
(vi) **Trade receivables ageing**

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Unsecured - at amortised cost		
Undisputed trade receivables — considered good		
0-6 months	36.41	385.63
6-12 months	96.55	70.46
1-2 years	116.84	32.49
2-3 years	68.85	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables — Credit impaired		
1-2 years	-	32.92
2-3 years	-	115.48
More than 3 years	-	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(70.42)	(35.06)
	248.22	**601.91**

Trade receivables represent the amount outstanding on rendering of healthcare medical services which are considered as good by the management. The Company believes that the carrying amount of allowance for expected credit loss with respect to trade receivables is adequate.

Majority of the Company's transactions are earned in cash or cash equivalents. The trade receivables comprise mainly of receivables from Insurance Companies, Corporate customers and Government Undertakings.

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(vi) Impairment Methodology

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. This is further reduced by claim disallowed provision which is made against future disallowances from empanelled debtors based on past experiences.

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Balance at the beginning	35.06	45.34
Impairment loss recognised	35.37	-
Impairment loss reversed	-	(10.28)
Balance at the end	**70.42**	**35.06**

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026	**As at March 31, 2025**
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	289.51	112.55
Cash in hand	0.59	0.50
	290.10	**113.05**

14 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026	**As at March 31, 2025**
Deposits with original maturity more than three months but less than twelve months	-	405.10
	-	**405.10**

15 Loans (current)

	As at March 31, 2026	**As at March 31, 2025**
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to		
- Related parties	213.40	530.01
	213.40	**530.01**

Footnotes:

(i) For explanation on the Company's credit risk management process (refer note 46).

(ii) Unsecured Loan to Park Medicity (World) Private Limited of Rs.184.49 millions and Park Elite Mediworld Pvt Ltd Rs.28.91 millions is receivable on demand and carries interest rate of 9.50% till September 30, 2025 and 8.50% wef October 1, 2025.

16 Other financial assets (current)

	As at March 31, 2026	**As at March 31, 2025**
Unsecured, considered good		
Accrued interest on fixed deposits	0.62	-
Unbilled Revenue	15.74	22.37
Receivable from related parties	2.55	-
Interest receivable from related party	14.47	42.80
	33.38	**65.17**

Footnote:

For explanation on the Company's credit risk management process, refer note 46.

17 Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026	**As at March 31, 2025**
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to suppliers	10.04	6.57
Prepaid expenses	1.23	0.99
Capital advances*	0.54	59.61
Balance with government authorities	0.65	0.67
Pre-spent CSR Account	3.84	8.02
Other Advances	1.67	1.57
	17.97	**77.43**

*Capital Advances include ₹ 50 million paid to M/s Durha Vitrak Private Limtied in previous year in relation to acquisition of the company was in the nature of Performance Bank Guarantee. This is now reclassified to Loan to the company. Refer note 6 for Loan amount as on March 31, 2026

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18 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised shares		
Equity Shares 25,00,000 (Previous Year - 25,00,000) of ₹ 10 each	25.00	25.00
	25.00	**25.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up shares	14.82	14.82
Equity Shares 14,82,355 (Previous Year - 14,82,355) of ₹ 10 each	**14.82**	**14.82**

(i). Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of Equity share capital having a par value of ₹ 10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held and carry a right to dividend.

The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting except in the case where interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the shareholders shall be entitled to receive all of the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. Such distribution amounts will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(ii). Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year	Number of shares issued	Amount
Shares outstanding as at April 01, 2024	**1,482,355**	**14.82**
Equity shares bought back/issued during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding as at March 31, 2025	**1,482,355**	**14.82**
Equity shares bought back/issued during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding ass at March 31, 2026	**1,482,355**	**14.82**

(iii) Details of shares held by the Holding Company:

Equity Shares

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Holding Company	**Number of shares**	**% of total shares**	**Number of shares**	**% of total shares**
Park medi world Limited	1,482,355	100%	1,482,355	100%

(iv). Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% of equity share of the Company

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Name of shareholders	**Number of shares**	**% of total shares**	**Number of shares**	**% of total shares**
Park Medi World Limited	1,482,355	100%	1,482,355	100%

(v). No class of shares have been allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash, allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or bought back during the period of 5 years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet date.

(vi). Details of share held by Promoters at the end of period

	As at March 31, 2026		% change during the year	As at March 31, 2025		% change during the year
Name of promoters	**Number of shares**	**% of total shares**		**Number of shares**	**% of total shares**	
Park Medi World Limited	1,482,355	100%	-	1,482,355	100%	-

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19 OTHER EQUITY	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
(i). Retained earnings		
Opening balance	1,583.15	1,322.83
Add: Profit for the year	402.03	260.32
Add: Transferred from deemed equity	5.44	-
Closing balance	**1,990.62**	**1,583.15**
(ii). Securities premium		
Opening balance	72.43	72.43
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**72.43**	**72.43**
(iii). Deemed equity		
Opening balance	5.44	5.44
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Transferred to retained earnings	5.44	-
Closing balance	-	**5.44**
(iv). Items of other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	2.47	2.65
Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	0.87	(0.18)
Closing balance	**3.35**	**2.47**
	2,066.40	**1,663.49**

Nature and purpose of other equity:

(i). Retained earnings

"Retained earnings represent the cumulative profits or losses of the Company that have been retained for reinvestment in the business, after accounting for dividend distributions and other appropriations. This reserve is available for distribution to shareholders, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013."

(ii). Securities premium

"Securities premium represents the amount received in excess of the face value of equity shares. This reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes as prescribed under Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013, including issuance of bonus shares, writing off preliminary expenses, and buy-back of shares."

(iii). Deemed Equity

"The financial guarantee previously received from the Holding Company was released during the year. Consequently, the deemed equity arising from the fair value adjustment of such guarantee has been derecognised and transferred to retained earnings."

(iv). Items of other comprehensive income

Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation

The Company recognises change on account of remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability as part of other comprehensive income with separate disclosure, which comprises of:

- actuarial gains and losses;
- any change in the effect of the asset ceiling excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability.

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20 Borrowings (non-current)	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Secured - at amortised cost		
Term loans:		
- from banks	-	27.93
- from financial institutions	-	435.45
Less: Current maturities of long term debts	-	(93.73)
	-	**369.65**

Footnotes:

(i) For explanation on the Company's liquidity risk management process (refer note 46).

21 Provisions (non-current)	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 42)	11.20	8.86
	11.20	**8.86**

22 Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Deferred tax liabilities (net) (refer note 48)	-	3.59
	-	**3.59**

23 Borrowings (current)	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Secured - at amortised cost		
Cash Credit (Secured)	-	
Current maturities of non-current borrowings (refer note 20)	-	93.73
	-	**93.73**

24 Trade payables	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	12.29	10.41
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	65.96	104.52
(iii) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises — Disputed Dues	-	-
(iv) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises — Disputed Dues	-	-
	78.25	**114.93**

Footnotes:

(i) For disclosures relating to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (refer note 41).

(ii) For explanation on the Company's liquidity risk management process (refer note 46).

(iii) Trade payables ageing

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Less than 1 year	12.29	10.41
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Less than 1 year	60.27	65.32
1-2 years	3.70	39.20
2-3 years	1.99	-
More than 3 years	-	-
	78.25	**114.93**

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25 Other financial liabilities (current)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
At amortised cost - Considered good		
Security deposits	11.14	10.43
Employees related payable	26.49	33.94
Expenses payable	23.04	18.47
Capital creditors	3.78	3.65
Payable to related parties	1.36	4.71
	65.81	**71.20**

Footnote:

For explanation on the Company's liquidity risk management process (refer note 46).

26 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance from customers	0.42	0.35
Statutory dues payable	10.64	11.68
	11.06	**12.03**

27 Provisions (current)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 42)	0.74	0.39
Provision for deductions/disallowances on hospital receipts	32.10	83.03
	32.84	**83.42**

28 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for income tax (Net of TDS receivable)	7.53	-
	7.53	**-**

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29 Revenue from operations	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Hospital Receipts		
In-Patient	1,674.31	1,379.07
Out-Patient	47.39	36.72
	1,721.70	**1,415.79**

Refer note 2.3 of Significant accounting policies section which explain the revenue recognition criteria in respect of revenue from rendering Healthcare and allied services as prescribed by Ind AS 115, Revenue from contracts with customers.

During the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 the company has recognised revenue of ₹15.74 millions and ₹ 22.37 millions which is unbilled as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively.

Category of Customer	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Cash (With card/Cash/Wallet/RTGS)	76.69	65.00
Credit	1,645.01	1,350.79
	1,721.70	1,415.79

Set out below is the disaggregation of the company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Segment **Type of goods/services**	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Pharmaceutical and healthcare products	-	-
Services income	1,721.70	1,415.79
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**1,721.70**	**1,415.79**
Geographical information		
In India	1,721.70	1,415.79
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**1,721.70**	**1,415.79**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	-	-
Services transferred over the time	1,721.70	1,415.79
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**1,721.70**	**1,415.79**

30 Other income	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Rental income	0.09	0.18
Interest income		
- on Income tax refund	2.77	0.05
- on loans given to related parties	67.38	47.56
- on fixed deposits	29.56	27.34
Reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables	-	10.28
Miscellaneous income	0.41	0.31
	100.21	**85.72**

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31 Cost of Material consumed /Services rendered	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cost of Material consumed /Services rendered*	309.00	363.85
	309.00	**363.85**

Footnote:
The above amount represents the total of all direct expenses incurred in patient care including medical consumables, drugs, implants, patient diet, and outsourced healthcare and diagnostic services.

The above amount includes Medical services received from Holding Company (Park Medi world Limited)

32 Changes in inventories of stores and consumables	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening stock	1.64	1.31
Closing stock	(1.44)	(1.64)
	0.20	**(0.33)**

33 Employee benefit expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salary, bonus and allowances	241.69	208.19
Director Remuneration	40.00	96.00
Employers' contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 42)	1.41	2.30
Expenses related to post employment defined benefit plans (Refer note 42)	3.87	3.19
Staff welfare expenses	1.35	1.60
	288.32	**311.28**

34 Professional & Consultancy Fee	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Professional & Consultancy Fee	221.45	182.83
	221.45	**182.83**

35 Finance costs	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expenses		
- to Banks	47.64	50.50
- to related party	10.80	0.21
Finance cost on financial guarantees	4.71	0.66
Other borrowing costs	0.03	1.33
	63.18	**52.70**

36 Depreciation and amortisation expense	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	37.61	33.27
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	0.05	0.09
	37.66	**33.36**

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37 Other expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Legal Expenses	0.77	10.79
Remuneration to auditors (refer footnote)	0.94	0.94
Outsourced Expenses		
-Security charges	10.74	9.25
-Housekeeping Charges	35.52	33.06
Cleaning & Sanitation	1.94	1.67
Power and fuel	22.76	21.91
Rent and hire charges	1.97	1.64
Insurance	0.54	0.56
Advertisement, Publicity & Marketing	8.46	4.70
Rates and taxes	2.09	0.97
Travelling and conveyance	1.57	1.31
Misc Expenses	1.32	0.87
Telephone & communication expense	1.02	1.17
CSR expenses (refer note 40)	8.18	8.38
Repairs and maintenance		
-Plant and machinery	9.28	7.30
-Buildings	2.15	2.20
-Others	2.22	1.52
Bank charges	0.68	0.59
Claim Disapproved	204.60	84.97
Printing & Stationery	6.21	6.29
Loss on Sale of PPE	-	0.04
Allowance for expented credit loss	35.37	-
Sundry balances written off	-	1.75
	358.33	**201.86**

Footnote:

Payment of remuneration to auditors	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
- as auditor		
• for statutory audit	0.94	0.94
• for Initial Public Offerings (IPO)	0.27	-
	1.21	**0.94**

38 Earning per share	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(a). Basic and diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the Company	271.21	175.61
(b). Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share		
Profit from continuing operation attributable to the equity share holders	402.03	260.31
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	**402.03**	**260.31**
(c). Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	1,482,355	1,482,355

The Company has not issued any instrument that is potentially dilutive in the future. Hence, the weighted average number of shares outstanding at the end of the year for calculation of basic as well as diluted EPS is the same.

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Blue Heavens Health Care Pvt. Ltd. ★

(All amounts are ₹ in millions, unless stated otherwise)

39 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Contingent Liabilities

"During the financial year ended March 31, 2024, the Company received a show-cause notice under Section 74(1) read with Section 50 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, demanding payment of tax liability aggregating to ₹ 1,119 millions (including interest and penalty). The Company has challenged the said notice by filing a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana, and the matter is currently sub-judice. As at March 31, 2026, the demand remains pending before the Hon'ble High Court. Based on legal advice and management's assessment, the Company believes it has a strong case on merits and does not expect any material liability to arise from this matter. Accordingly, no provision has been recognised in the financial statements."

b) Capital Commitments:

As at March 31, 2026 the Company does not have any commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment (March 31, 2025: NIL)

40 Expenditure on CSR activities

As per section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 read with guidelines issued by Department of Public enterprises, the company is required to spend, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profit of the company for the three immediate preceding financial years in accordance with its Corporate social Responsibility (CSR) policy. The details of CSR expenses for the year are as below:-

(a) Amount spent during the year on corporate social responsibility activities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Construction/ acquisition of an asset		
Opening balance of Deficit/(Surplus) in the CSR expenditure	-	-
Amount required to pay during the period	-	-
Amount paid during the period	-	-
Closing balance of Deficit/(Surplus) in the CSR expenditure	**-**	**-**
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above		
Opening balance of Deficit/(Surplus) in the CSR expenditure	(8.02)	(6.40)
Amount required to pay during the period	8.18	8.38
Amount paid during the period	(4.00)	(10.00)
Closing balance of Deficit/(Surplus) in the CSR expenditure	**(3.84)**	**(8.02)**

(b) Nature of CSR activities

"During the current year, the Company's CSR expenditure was directed towards "Promoting education, including special education and employment-enhancing vocation skills, especially among children" as specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013. In the previous year, CSR funds were utilised for "Healthcare facilities for the underprivileged", including preventive healthcare and sanitation."

41 In terms of Section 22 of Chapter V of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006), the disclosures of payments due to any supplier are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any MSME supplier as at the end of each accounting period included in:		
- Trade payables	12.29	10.41
- Other financial liabilities	-	-
- Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting period.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointment day during the year) but without adding the Interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

42 Employee benefits

I. Defined contribution plans:

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund and labour welfare fund which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as they accrue.

The Company has recognised, in the Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 an amount of ₹ 1.41 millions and for the year ended March 31, 2025: ₹ 2.30 millions under defined contribution plans.

Expense under defined contribution plans include:	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Employer's contribution to provident fund	1.41	2.30
	1.41	**2.30**

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in millions, unless stated otherwise)

II. Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity (unfunded)
The Company operates a post-employment defined benefit plan for Gratuity. This plan entitles an employee to receive half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit.

The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognise each period of service as giving rise to additional employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at March 31, 2026. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

A. Net defined benefit liability/(asset)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of obligations	11.94	9.24
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Total employee benefit liabilities/(assets)	**11.94**	**9.24**
Non-current	11.20	8.86
Current	0.74	0.39

B. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability

	As at March 31, 2026			
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance at the beginning of the year	9.24	-	9.24	9.24
Included in profit or loss				
Current service cost	3.16	-	3.16	3.16
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Interest cost/(income)	0.70	-	0.70	0.70
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-	-
	3.87	-	**3.87**	**3.87**
Included in OCI				
Remeasurements loss (gain)				
– Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:				
- financial assumptions	(1.37)	-	(1.37)	(1.37)
- demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
- experience adjustment	0.21	-	0.21	0.21
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-	-	-
	(1.17)	-	**(1.17)**	**(1.17)**
Balance at the end of the year	**11.94**	-	**11.94**	**11.94**

	As at March 31, 2025			
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance at the beginning of the year	5.82	-	5.82	5.82
Included in profit or loss			-	
Current service cost	2.78	-	2.78	2.78
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Interest cost/(income)	0.42	-	0.42	0.42
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-	-
	3.19	-	**3.19**	**3.19**
Included in OCI				
Remeasurements loss (gain)				
– Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:				
- financial assumptions	0.42	-	0.42	0.42
- demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
- experience adjustment	(0.19)	-	(0.19)	(0.19)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-	-	-
	0.24	-	**0.24**	**0.24**
Balance at the end of the year	**9.24**	-	**9.24**	**9.24**

Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current service cost	3.16	2.78
Past service cost	-	-
Net interest cost	0.70	0.42
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**3.87**	**3.19**

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(All amounts are ₹ in millions, unless stated otherwise)

C. Actuarial assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation assumptions are as follows which have been selected by the Company.

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.50%	7.15%
Salary escalation rate	5.00%	5.00%
Expected rate of attrition	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14

D. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1.00% movement)	(1.15)	1.39	(1.00)	1.22
Future salary growth (1.00% movement)	1.41	(1.19)	1.23	(1.03)
Attrition rate (50.00% movement)	0.24	(0.30)	0.22	(0.43)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Sensitivities due to mortality is not material and hence impact of change is not calculated.

Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such the Company is exposed to various risks as follows:

a). Salary increase: Actual salary increases will increase plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

b). Investment risk: If plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

c). Discount rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

d). Mortality & disability: Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

e). Withdrawals: Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact the plan's liability.

E. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

Duration of defined benefit obligation	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than 1 year	0.74	0.39
Between 1-5 years	2.91	2.21
More than 5 years	8.29	6.64
Total	**11.94**	**9.24**

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at March 31, 2026 is 25 years.

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(All amount are in ₹, unless otherwise stated)

43 Terms & conditions, repayment and nature of security of non-current and current borrowings

Lender Name	Loan	Amount of Loan/ Sanction Limit	Interest Rate	Tenure (in months)	EMI Start date	Security details	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2026	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2025
Non-current								
Secured term loans from banks (refer footnote i)								
Axis bank	Term Loan	43.70	Repo +3.5%	60 monthly installments	Mar-24	refer note (i)	-	27.93
Total term loans from banks							-	**27.93**
Secured Term loans from financial institutions								
Axis Finance Limited	Term Loan	500.00	AFL reference rate minus 6.65%	84 monthly instalments	Oct-23	refer note (ii)	-	435.45
Total Term loans from financial institutions							-	**435.45**
Current								
Cash Credit								
Axis Bank	Cash credit	450.00	Repo rate + 2.75%	On demand	NA	refer note (iii)	-	-
Total Working capital demand loans from banks								-
Total Borrowings							-	**463.38**

Footnotes:

(i) Security given for loans to Axis Bank Limited is as follows (Loan 1):

1. Entire land & building of healing touch hospital located at Sultanpur chowk, near Dhulkot barrier, Ambala Chandigarh expressway, Ambala.
2. Present & future fixed assets of Blue Heaven health care Limited w.r.t property stated in point No. 1.
3. Present & future movable fixed assets and current assets of Park Mediworld private Limited.
4. All existing Primary & Collateral security available with axis bank for working capital facility

(ii) Security given for loans to Axis Finance Limited is as follows (Loan 2):

1. First pari-passu charge on the entire land & building, along with all fixed and movable assets thereon of Healing Touch Hospital located at Ambala, Haryana;
2. First pari-passu charge on the entire movable fixed assets of the borrower;
3. Second pari-passu charge on all the current assets of Blue Heavens Healthcare Private Limited.

Corporate Guarantee:-
Park Medi World Limited

(iii) Security given for Cash credit facility to Axis Bank Limited is as follows (Loan 3):

1. First charge by way of hypothecation of entire current assets of the company (Present & Future)
2. Collateral - Second charge by way of hypothecation of entire movable assets of the company (Present & Future)
3. Second charge by way of EM on the Property situated at Sultan pur chowk Ambala, First charge with Axis Finance Limited

Corporate Guarantee:-
Park Medi World Limited

44 Related party disclosures

As per Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are disclosed below:

A. List of related parties where control exists and/or with whom transactions have taken place

Ultimate Holding Company
Park Mediworld Limited (formerly known as Park Mediworld Private Limited)
Subsidiaries
Durha Vitrak Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries
Aggarwal Hospital & Research Services Private Limited
Park Medicity India Private Limited
Park Medical Centre Private Limited
Park Medicity (North) Private Limited
Mahip Hospitals Private Limited
KPS Wellness Private Limited
SVPD Healthcare Private Limited
Park Medicity (World) Private Limited
Park Medicity (NCR) Private Limited
Park Imperial Medi World Private Limited
Park Elite Medi World Private Limited
Umkal Healthcare Private Limited
Kailash Super-Speciality Hospital Private Limited
Park Medicenters And Institutions Private Limited
RGS Healthcare Limited
Park Medicity Haryana Private Limited
Devina Derma Private Limited
DMR Hospitals Private Limited
Ratnagiri Innovations Private Limited
Narsingh Hospital & Heart Institute Private Limited
Significant Influence
Healcare Health Infra Private Limited
Healplus Health Service Private Limited
Healplus Labs Private Limited
Sunil Hospital & Nursing Home
Ajit Gupta HUF
Girdharilal Saini Memorial Health Society
Shri Amar Charitable Trust
Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Dr. Ajit Gupta (Director)
Dr. Ankit Gupta (Director till 13 November 2024)
Rajesh Sharma (Director w.e.f 10 July 2024)
Sudesh Kumar Sharma (Director w.e.f 29 Sep 2025)
Ashok Bedwal (Director till 29 Sep 2025)
Navneet Bhatnagar (CEO)

B. **Transactions with related parties during the year are as following: -**

Name of Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Trade collection on behalf of related party		
Park Medicity (World) Private Limited	-	2.05
Statutory taxes paid on our behalf		
Park Medi world Limited	3.55	5.17
Vender payment on our behalf		
Umkal Healthcare Private Limited	0.58	0.20
Aggarwal Hospital & Research Services Private Limited	1.43	-
Park Mediworld Private Limited	0.48	-
Kailash Super-Speciality Hospital Private Limited	0.02	0.35
Krishna Super Speciality Hospital	0.05	-
Narsingh Hospital & Heart Institute Private Limited	0.17	
Park Medicity (World) Private Limited	-	0.04
Salaries Paid on our behalf		
DMR Hospitals Private Limited	-	0.01
RGS Healthcare Limited	4.91	4.86
Park Medicenters And Institutions Private Limited	-	0.34
Interest Expense		
Park Medi world Limited	6.94	0.21
Narsingh Hospital & Heart Institute Private Limited	1.68	-
DMR Hospitals Private Limited	0.21	-
Umkal Healthcare Private Limited	1.98	-
Loan taken		
Umkal Healthcare Private Limited	470.00	-
Aggarwal Hospital & Research Services Private Limited		
DMR Hospitals Private Limited	10.00	
Narsingh Hospital & Heart Institute Private Limited	220.00	
Park Medi world Limited	393.00	
Loan given		
Aggarwal Hospital & Research Services Private Limited	30.00	330.00
Kailash Super-Speciality Hospital Private Limited	20.00	-
Park Elite Medi World Private Limited (Includes capitalised amount)	2.28	0.03
RGS Healthcare Ltd.	85.00	-
Park Medicity (World) Private Limited (Includes capitalised amount)	131.70	35.00
Durha Vitrak Private Limited	453.00	-
Loan repayment		
Umkal Healthcare Private Limited	470.00	-
Park Medi world Limited	393.00	5.39
Narsingh Hospital & Heart Institute Private Limited	220.00	-
DMR Hospitals Private Limited	10.00	-
Availing of Service		
Healplus Labs Private Limited	-	26.31
Park Medi world Limited	42.00	42.00
Loan received back		
Aggarwal Hospital & Research Services Private Limited	360.00	-
Kailash Super-Speciality Hospital Private Limited	144.99	-
RGS Healthcare	85.00	-
Sale of PPE		
Park Medicity (World) Private Limited	-	0.21
Purchase of PPE		
Park Medicity (World) Private Limited	-	1.92
Rental Income		
Healplus Labs Private Limited	-	0.03
Interest Income		
Kailash Super-Speciality Hospital Private Limited	10.27	10.94
Aggarwal Hospital & Research Services Private Limited	30.43	29.98
Park Medicity (World) Private Limited	9.07	4.11
Park Elite Medi World Private Limited	2.60	2.53
RGS Healthcare Limited	1.55	-
Durha Vitrak Private Limited	13.47	-

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C. Balance outstanding with or from related parties as at:

Name of Related Party	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Remuneration payable		
Dr. Ajit Gupta	0.12	0.12
Dr. Ankit Gupta	1.24	1.24
Navneet Bhatnagar	0.49	0.40
Current Account payables		
Kailash Super-Speciality Hospital Private Limited	-	0.47
Park Medicity (World) Private Limited	-	2.05
Park Mediworld Limited	-	0.83
Current Account receivables		
RGS Healthcare Limited	-	5.44
Loan receivable		
Kailash Super-Speciality Hospital Private Limited	-	115.14
Park Medicity (World) Private Limited	184.49	52.79
Umkal Healthcare Private Limited	-	-
Park Elite Medi World Private Limited	28.91	26.63
Aggarwal Hospital & Research Services Private Limited	-	330.00
Durha Vitrak Private Limited (refer to point F (ii) below)	503.00	-
Interest receivable		
Aggarwal Hospital & Research Services Private Limited	-	26.98
Park Elite Medi World Private Limited	-	2.28
Park Medicity World Private Limited	-	3.70
Kailash Super-Speciality Hospital Private Limited	-	9.84
Durha Vitrak Private Limited	12.12	-

D. Compensation of Key Managerial Personnel

The compensation of directors and other member of Key Managerial Personnel during the year was as follows:

Name of KMP	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Navneet Bhatnagar	8.18	6.72
Dr. Ajit Gupta	20.00	48.00
Dr. Ankit Gupta	20.00	48.00
	48.18	**102.72**
Category wise breakup of compensation to KMP's		
Short-term employee benefits	**48.18**	**102.72**
Post-employee benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
	48.18	**102.72**

** Short-term employee benefits include salaries, allowances and other benefits.*

***Amounts for gratuity and leave benefits are not disclosed as these are determined on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.*

E. Terms and Conditions

The transactions entered into with related parties defined under the Companies Act, 2013 during the financial year, are on arm's length pricing basis.
There are no loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors or key managerial personnel
No provision has been recognised against amounts due from related party.

Loans to/from related parties:

- Loans are unsecured and repayable on demand.
- Interest rate: At mutually agreed rates in accordance with arm's length principle.
- No loans or advances in the nature of loans have been granted to promoters, directors or key managerial personnel.

Outstanding balances:

- Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.
- No provision has been recognised against amounts due from related parties.
- There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.
- For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties.

F. Significant Transactions

(i) Inter-company Loans

During the year, the Company engaged in inter-company lending activities with fellow subsidiaries to support working capital requirements across the group. All loans are provided on arm's length terms. Significant loan transactions include:

- Loan taken from Umkal Healthcare Private Limited: ₹47.00 crores (fully repaid during the year)
- Loan given to Park Medicity (World) Private Limited: ₹13.17 crores
- Loan received from Narsingh Hospital & Heart Institute Private Limited: ₹22.00 crores (fully repaid during the year)
- Loan received from Park Mediworld Limited: ₹39.30 crores (fully repaid during the year)

(ii) Loan to Subsidiary (Durha Vitrak)

During the year the company provided funds amounting to ₹ 453 million to Durha Vitrak Private Limited for settlement of financial creditors, operational creditors and other obligations in accordance with the implementation terms of the National Company Law Tribunal order. ₹ 50 million was given as Performance Bank guarantee during the year 2024-25 which is now converted into Loan. Thus total Loan of ₹ 503 million is outstanding as on March 31, 2026

G. Commitments and Guarantees

As at March 31, 2026, the Company has not provided any corporate guarantees or other commitments on behalf of related parties.
There are no outstanding commitments for capital expenditure or other financial arrangements with related parties as at the reporting date.

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45 Leases

A. Leases as a lessee

1. Exempted leases

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases (lease term of twelve months or less) and leases of low-value assets, in accordance with the exemptions provided under Ind AS 116 - Leases. Accordingly, lease payments associated with such leases are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has recognised ₹ 1.97 millions as rent expense pertaining to such exempted leases (previous year: ₹ .49 millions).

46 Disclosure as per Ind AS 108 on 'Operating segments'

A. Basis of Segmentation

Segment information is presented in respect of the Company's key operating segments. The operating segments are based on the Company's management and internal reporting structure.

Identification of Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM)

The Board of Directors has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decisions with respect to the

Reportable Segment

The Company is engaged only in Healthcare business. Accordingly, in accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments', the Company has determined that it has only

B. Entity-wide Disclosures

(i) Information about products and services

The Company deals in one business namely 'Healthcare Services'. Therefore, product-wise revenue disclosure is not applicable.

(ii) Information about geographical areas

The Company operates under a single geographic location (India). Hence, there are no separate reportable geographical segments.

(iii) Information about major customers

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from customers exceeding 10% of total revenue	1,422.72	1,363.89
Number of such customers	3	3

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46 Fair value measurement and financial instruments

a). Financial instruments – by category and fair values hierarchy

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

As at March 31, 2026	Carrying value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Investments			1	1.00
Loans			503	503.00
Other financial assets	-	-	424.61	424.61
Trade receivables	-	-	248.22	248.22
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	290.10	290.10
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	213.40	213.40
Other financial assets	-	-	33.38	33.38
Total	-	-	**1,713.71**	**1,713.71**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	78.24	78.24
Other financial liabilities	-	-	65.81	65.81
Total	-	-	**144.05**	**144.05**

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Other financial assets	-	-	13.64	13.64
Trade receivables	-	-	601.91	601.91
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	113.05	113.05
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	405.10	405.10
Loans	-	-	530.01	530.01
Other financial assets	-	-	65.17	65.17
Total	-	-	**1,728.89**	**1,728.89**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	369.65	369.65
Borrowings	-	-	93.73	93.73
Trade payables	-	-	114.93	114.93
Other financial liabilities	-	-	71.20	71.20
Total	-	-	**649.51**	**649.51**

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Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: It includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities included in Level 3 is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes of similar instruments.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and liabilities, approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is similar to the carrying value as there is no significant differences between carrying value and fair value.

Valuation processes

The Management performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes on a periodic basis, including level 3 fair values.

b). Financial risk management

The Company has a Risk Management Policy which covers risk associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The Risk Management Policy is approved by the Directors. The different types of risk impacting the fair value of financial instruments are as below:

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

(i). Credit risk

Credit risk is a risk of financial loss to the Company arising from counterparty failure to repay according to contractual terms or obligations. Majority of the Company's transactions are earned in cash or cash equivalents. The Trade Receivables comprise mainly of receivables from Insurance Companies, Corporate customers, Public Sector Undertakings, State/Central government. The Insurance Companies are required to maintain minimum reserve levels and the Corporate Customers are enterprises with high credit ratings. Accordingly, the Company's exposure to credit risk in relation to trade receivables is considered low. Before accepting any new credit customer, the Company uses an internal credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed annually. The outstanding with the debtors is reviewed periodically.

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	248.22	601.91
Cash and cash equivalents	290.10	113.05
Loans	716.40	530.01
Other financial assets	457.99	78.81

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company's credit risk is primarily to the amount due from customers and loans. The Company maintains a defined credit policy and monitors the exposures to these credit risks on an ongoing basis.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. The Company does monitor the economic environment in which it operates.

The Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade receivable. The management uses a simplified approach (i.e. based on lifetime ECL) for the purpose of impairment loss allowance, the Company estimates amounts based on the business environment in which the Company operates, and management considers that the trade receivables are in default (credit impaired) when counter party fails to make payments as per terms of sale/service agreements. However the Company based upon historical experience determine an impairment allowance for loss on receivables.

When a trade receivable is credit impaired, it is written off against trade receivables and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the income statement.

The gross carrying amount of trade receivables is ₹ 318.65 millions as at March 31, 2026. Trade receivables are generally realised within the credit period.

The Company believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
0-90 days	-	318.44
90-180 days	36.41	67.19
180-270 days	74.88	34.85
270-360 days	21.67	35.61
361-450 days	22.82	32.49
450-540 days	33.32	32.92
More than 540 days	129.55	115.48
Total	**318.65**	**636.97**

(ii). Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are fallen due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company believes that its liquidity position of ₹ 290.10 millions as at March 31, 2026 and the anticipated future internally generated funds from operations will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and funding from Company companies to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and long term.

The Company's liquidity management process as monitored by management, includes the following:
- Day to Day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.

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(All amounts are ₹ in millions, unless stated otherwise)

Exposure to liquidity risk
The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date:

As at March 31, 2026	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years	Total
Trade payables	78.24	78.24	-	-	78.24
Other financial liabilities	65.81	65.81	-	-	65.81
Total	**144.05**	**144.05**	-	-	**144.05**

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years	Total
Borrowings	463.38	93.73	369.65		463.38
Trade payables	114.93	114.93	-	-	114.93
Other financial liabilities	71.20	71.20			71.20
Total	**649.51**	**279.86**	**369.65**	-	**649.51**

(iii). Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, the Company mainly has exposure to two type of market risk namely: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

a. Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk
The Company's interest rate risk arises majorly from the term loans from banks carrying floating rate of interest. These obligations exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes as reported to the management at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Variable-rate instruments	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Axis bank	-	27.93
B. Axis Finance Limited	-	435.45
Total	-	**463.38**

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments
The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period.

For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease
A				
For the year ended March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-
For the year ended March 31, 2025	(0.14)	0.14	(0.10)	0.10
B				
For the year ended March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-
For the year ended March 31, 2025	(2.18)	2.18	(1.63)	1.63

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b. Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows to the extent of earnings and expenses in foreign currencies. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies from the Company's operating, investing and financing activities.

Exposure to foreign currency risk
As at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the Company had no outstanding foreign currency exposure and, accordingly, there was no foreign exchange exposure requiring disclosure as at the respective dates.

47 Capital management

Objective
The Company's objective for capital management is to maximize shareholder value, safeguard business continuity, and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans, long-term and other strategic investment plans, and manages the capital structure to meet the requirements.

Definition of Capital
For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

Capital Management Strategy

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may:

Return capital to shareholders through dividends or buybacks
Raise new debt financing
issue new equity shares
Reduce or repay existing debt

Monitoring Metric
The Company monitors capital using the gearing ratio, which is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings	-	463.38
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note-13) (B)	290.10	518.15
Adjusted net debt (A)	**-290.10**	**-54.77**
Total equity (B)	**2,081.22**	**1,678.31**
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	**NA**	**NA**

No Changes in Objectives

No changes were made to the objectives, policies, or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

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Blue Heavens Health Care Pvt. Ltd.

BLUE HEAVENS HEALTH CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in millions, unless stated otherwise)

48 Income taxes

A. Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income tax expense		
Current tax	149.59	92.38
Income tax for earlier years	(1.78)	-
Deferred tax expense		
Change in recognised temporary differences	(6.07)	3.26
	141.74	**95.64**

B. Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	For the year ended March 31, 2026		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ income	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of equity instruments			
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	1.17	(0.29)	0.87
	1.17	**(0.29)**	**0.87**

	For the year ended March 31, 2025		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ income	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of equity instruments			
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	(0.24)	0.06	(0.18)
	(0.24)	**0.06**	**(0.18)**

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax from continuing operations	25.17%	543.77	25.17%	355.96
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate		136.86		89.59
Tax effect of:				
Interest on Statutory Dues		0.00		0.02
Donation/CSR		2.06		2.11
Business Promotion Expenses		1.57		0.83
Visiting Consultants amount		0.04		0.08
Sundry Balance Written Off		-		0.44
Cash expenses exceeding Rs. 10,000/-		-		-
Other adjustments		1.22		2.58
		141.73		**95.64**

D. Movement in deferred tax balances

	As at 31-Mar-25	Recognised in P&L	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax assets/liabilities				
Property, plant & equipment	(19.68)	(1.55)	-	(21.23)
Intangible assets	(0.03)	0.01	-	(0.01)
Other non financial assets	(1.18)	1.18	-	-
Trade receivables	8.82	8.90	-	17.72
Deemed equity	1.37	(1.37)	-	-
Other financial liabilities	4.78	(2.08)	-	2.70
Provision for Employee benefits	2.33	0.97	(0.29)	3.01
Deferred tax Assets/(Liabilities) (net)	**(3.59)**	**6.07**	**(0.29)**	**2.18**

Movement in deferred tax balances

	As at 31-Mar-24	Recognised in P&L	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets/liabilities				
Property, plant & equipment	(17.83)	(1.86)	-	(19.68)
Intangible assets	(0.05)	0.02	-	(0.03)
Other financial assets	4.37	(5.56)	-	(1.18)
Trade receivables	11.41	(2.59)	-	8.82
Other equity	-	1.37	-	1.37
Other financial liabilities	-	4.78	-	4.78
Provision for Employee benefits	1.70	0.57	0.06	2.33
Deferred tax Assets/(Liabilities) (net)	**(0.39)**	**(3.26)**	**0.06**	**(3.59)**

E. Tax losses carried forward

As at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the Company does not have any unused tax losses or unabsorbed depreciation available for set-off against future taxable profits. Accordingly, no deferred tax asset has been recognised in this regard.

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Blue Heavens Health Care Pvt. Ltd.

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(All amounts are ₹ in millions, unless stated otherwise)

49 Key financial ratios

Significant changes (25% or more) as at year ended March 31, 2026 compared to year ended March 31, 2025 is as follows:

(A).	Ratios	Formula	For the year ended March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reasons of variance
a)	Current ratio (in times)	Current assets / Current liabilities	4.12	4.78	-14%	
b)	Debt equity ratio (in times)	Debt / Shareholders' equity	-	0.28	-100%	Complete repayment of all borrowings (both non-current and current) during the year resulted in zero debt, thereby reducing the debt-equity ratio from 0.28 to nil.
c)	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earnings available for debt services / (Repayment of borrowings + Interest)	1.16	2.37	-51%	Significant reduction driven by substantial repayment of debt servicing obligations following full repayment of borrowings.
d)	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Profit/(loss) after taxes / Total Average equity	21.39%	16.81%	27%	Higher profitability with PAT increasing by 54% (₹26.03 Cr to ₹40.20 Cr) due to revenue growth of 22% and improved operating margins, while average equity base grew moderately.
e)	Return on Capital Employed Ratio (Pre tax) (%)	Earning before interest & tax / Capital employed	29.16%	19.95%	46%	Substantial improvement in EBIT by 48% (₹40.87 Cr to ₹60.69 Cr) driven by operational efficiencies and revenue growth, coupled with reduction in capital employed due to debt repayment.
f)	Return on Investments Ratio (Post tax) (%)	Profit after tax / Total assets	17.57%	10.69%	64%	Significant increase in PAT by 54% while total assets reduced by 6% (₹243.57 Cr to ₹228.79 Cr) due to collection of trade receivables and repayment of borrowings.
g)	Net profit ratio (%)	Net profit / Revenue from operations	23.35%	18.39%	27%	Improved net profit margin due to: (i) reduction in finance costs following debt repayment, (ii) better cost management, and (iii) operating leverage benefits from 22% higher revenue base.
h)	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	NA	NA		
i)	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Credit sales / Average trade receivables	3.87	1.96	98%	Significant improvement in collection efficiency with average receivables declining by 38% (₹69.08 Cr to ₹42.51 Cr) while credit sales increased by 22%, indicating better working capital management.
j)	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Credit purchases / Average trade payables	3.20	3.36	-5%	
k)	Net capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations / Average working capital	1.70	1.02	66%	Revenue growth of 22% combined with efficient working capital management resulted in 27% reduction in average working capital (₹135.86 Cr to ₹98.90 Cr), primarily due to improved receivables collection.

(B). Explanation on items included in numerator and denominator for computation of above ratios:

(i) Total debt includes non-current borrowings and current borrowings (including current maturities of long-term debt).

(ii) Earnings available for debt services: Profit/(loss) after tax + Depreciation and amortisation expenses + Finance costs.

(iii) Cost of goods sold: Cost of material consumed + Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress.

(iv) Repayment of borrowings includes interest paid during the year and repayment of principal portion of borrowings (including current maturities of non-current borrowings).

(v) Capital employed: Total equity + Total debt (or equivalently, Total assets - Current liabilities excluding current maturities of long-term debt).

(vi) Average trade receivables/payables/inventory/working capital: Average is computed as the arithmetic mean of opening and closing balances for the respective year.

(vii) Working capital: Current assets less current liabilities.

(viii) EBIT (Earnings before interest and tax): Profit before tax + Finance costs.

(ix) Credit sales: Revenue from operations excluding cash sales. In absence of separate bifurcation, total revenue from operations is considered as credit sales.

(x) Credit purchases: Purchases of materials excluding cash purchases. In absence of separate bifurcation, total purchases (Cost of materials consumed ± Change in inventories) is considered as credit purchases.

(xi) Inventory Turnover Ratio is shown as "NA" since the Company is primarily a service provider (healthcare services) and inventory is not a significant component of

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(All amounts are ₹ in millions, unless stated otherwise)

50 The Parliament of India had approved new Labour Codes which impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance and Gratuity. The Four Labour Codes viz. Code on Wages, 2019; Industrial Relations Code, 2020; Code on Social Security, 2020; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 along with the rules thereunder have been notified and made effective. The Company has evaluated the impact of these Codes and the related rules, and there is no adjustments required in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

51 During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR 50 millions, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. Statement of Current Assets are submitted to Banks / Financial Institutions. The quarterly Returns and Statements of Current Assets submitted to Banks / Financial Institutions are primarily in agreement with the books of accounts however, these are subject to some financial year closing adjustments.

52 The Company is in the process of identifying Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Therefore, it is not possible for the Company to ascertain whether payment to such enterprises has been done within 45 days from the date of acceptance of supply of goods or services rendered by such enterprises and to make requisite disclosure.

53 The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck-off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

54 The Company does not have any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is a lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in the favour of the lessee) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company.

55 The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

56 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

57 The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

58 The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

59 The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies ("ROC") beyond the statutory period.

60 The Company has not done any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

61 The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

62 The Company has not used any borrowings from banks and financial institutions for purpose other than for which it was taken.

63 These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 11, 2026.

64 Pursuant to the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated March 24, 2021, in respect of changes incorporated in Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, the figures for the corresponding previous periods/year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable.

65 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified as per the current year's presentation for the purpose of comparability.

66 The Company has given loans/advances in the nature of loans to specified persons viz. related parties (Group Companies); which are repayable on demand as specified in the Loan agreement and the period of repayment specifies the upper limit.

For Mehrotra & Mehrotra	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chartered Accountants	**BLUE HEAVENS HEALTH CARE PRIVATE LIMITED**
ICAI FRN: 000226C	

MEHROTRA & MEHROTRA FRN: 000226C New Delhi Chartered Accountants

CA Sandeep Bhalotia
Partner
Membership No: 060480

Dr. Ajit Gupta
Director
DIN: 02865369

Rajesh Sharma
Director
DIN: 02726305

Blue Heavens Health Care Pvt. Ltd.

Navneet Bhatnagar
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026