Lokesh R Agrawal & Associates
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of **SVPD HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED**
Agra

Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of SVPD HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED which comprises the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31st March 2026.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2026, its profit/loss and cash flow statement for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibility of Management for Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Lokesh R Agarwal & Associates Chartered Accountants AGRA

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the 'Annexure A', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, 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.

c) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss including Cash flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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

Lokesh R. Agarwal & Associates
AGRA
Chartered Accountants

f) Based on our examination which included test checks, company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

g) 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 B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

h) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

   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 by the Company.

For Lokesh R. Agarwal & Associates.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN:012954C)

Date: 11/05/2026
Place: Agra
UDIN: 26402390MJEYWW3131

Lokesh R. Agarwal & Associates Chartered Accountants AGRA

(Gaurav Bansal)
Partner, FCA
M. No. 402390

ANNEXURE(A) REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE TO THE MEMBERS OF SVPD PRIVATE LIMITED ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026.

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the 'Annexure A', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

Annexure-A

We report that:

(i) (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) As explained to us, Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification;

(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) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company, except the following: -

Description of Property	Gross carrying value	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held - indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in name of company
NIL					

(d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) As explained to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) As explained to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. No

Lokesh R. Agarwal & Associates Chartered Accountants AGRA

discrepancy of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on physical verification of stocks by the management as compared to book records.

(b) The company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during any point of time of the year. The quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

(iii) (a) During the year the company has not made investments in, nor provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are not prima facie prejudicial to the company's interest;

(c) There is no stipulation of schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest and therefore we are unable to comment on the regularity of repayment of principal & payment of interest.

(d) Since the term of arrangement do not stipulate any repayment schedule we are unable to comment whether the amount is overdue or not.

(e) No loan or advance in the nature of loan granted 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 except following:

Name of Party	Amount renewed or extended	% of total loan	Remark, if any
	Nil		

(f) The company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with except non-charging of interest on the loan.

(v) The company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits covered under sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) As per information & explanation given by the management, maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act.

(vii) (a) According to the records made available to us, company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax,

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duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us there were no outstanding statutory dues as on 31st of March, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) that have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, no transactions not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained,

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

(b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.

(xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year;

Lokesh R. Agarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
AGRA

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints had been received by the company

(xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, clause (xii) is not applicable on the company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements,

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business;

(b) the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by the statutory auditor;

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

(xvi) (a) In our Opinion and based on our examination, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) In our Opinion and based on our examination, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934,

(c) In our Opinion and based on our examination, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Group does not have any CIC as part of the Group.

(xvii) Based on our examination, the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

(xix) On the information obtained from the management and audit procedures performed and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other

Lokesh R. Agarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
AGRA

information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is 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;

(xx) Based on our examination, the provision of section 135 are not applicable on the company. Hence this clause is not applicable on the company.

(xxi) The company is not required to prepare Consolidate financial statement hence this clause is not applicable.

For Lokesh R. Agarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(FRN:012954C)

Date: 11/05/2026

Place: Agra

UDIN: 26402390MJEYWW3131

Lokesh R. Agarwal & Associates Chartered Accountants AGRA

(Gaurav Bansal)

Partner, FCA

M. No. 402390

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' 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 **SVPD HEALTHCARE PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 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 unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Lokesh R. Agarwal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
AGRA

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 31 March, 2026, 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.

For Lokesh R. Agarwal & Associates.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 12954C)

Lokesh R. Agarwal & Associates • Chartered Accountants • AGRA

(Gaurav Bansal)
Partner, FCA
M. No. 402390

Date: 11/05/2026
Place: Agra
UDIN: 26402390MJEYWW3131

SVPD Healthcare Private Limited
CIN- U85100UP2022PTC160293
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in Million, unless stated otherwise)

	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at 1st April, 2024
ASSETS				
I. Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant & equipment	3	205.90	247.60	261.57
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Other financial assets	4	1.03	1.07	1.01
(c) Non-current tax assets (net)	5	7.75	3.89	3.73
Total Non-Current Assets		**214.68**	**252.56**	**266.31**
II. Current assets				
(a) Inventories	6	-	6.88	6.47
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	7	-	9.16	5.62
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	3.33	17.61	8.40
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9	-	0.06	0.01
(c) Other current assets	10	0.12	4.18	2.78
Total Current Assets		**3.45**	**37.89**	**23.28**
TOTAL ASSETS (I+II)		**218.13**	**290.45**	**289.59**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
I. Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	11	0.80	0.80	0.80
(b) Other equity	12	76.41	64.16	25.77
Total Equity		**77.21**	**64.96**	**26.57**
LIABILITIES				
II. Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		-	-	-
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	13	6.56	7.95	5.73
Total Non-current Liabilities		**6.56**	**7.95**	**5.73**
III. Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	131.16	191.00	231.57
(ii) Trade payables				
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	-	20.65	19.45
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	2.97	2.11	1.95
(b) Other current liabilities	17	0.23	3.78	4.32
Total Current Liabilities		**134.36**	**217.54**	**257.29**
Total Liabilities (II+III)		**140.92**	**225.49**	**263.02**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (I+II+III)		**218.13**	**290.45**	**289.59**

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

For Lokesh R Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 012954C

Lokesh R Agarwal & Associates Chartered Accountants AGRA

CA Gaurav Bansal
Partner
Membership Number: 402390
UDIN: 26402390MJEYWW3131

Place: Agra
Date: May 11, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SVPD Healthcare Private Limited

Sudesh Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN: 03592723

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

Rajeev Vasandani
Director
DIN: 11401802

SVPD HEALTHCARE PVT. LTD.

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

SVPD Healthcare Private Limited
CIN- U85100UP2022PTC160293
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in Million, unless stated otherwise)

		Note	For year ended March 31, 2026	For year ended March 31, 2025
I.	**Income**			
	Revenue from operations	18	340.12	384.64
	Other income	19	1.25	2.90
	Total Income		**341.37**	**387.54**
II.	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials/services purchased	20	82.35	88.48
	Changes in inventories of stock in trade	21	6.88	(0.41)
	Employee benefit expense	22	28.77	20.61
	Professional and consultancy fees	23	148.21	167.34
	Finance costs	24	13.68	19.08
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	19.53	24.21
	Other expenses	26	25.48	16.93
	Total Expenses		**324.90**	**336.24**
III.	**Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-II)**		**16.47**	**51.30**
IV.	**Less:** Exceptional items		-	-
V.	**Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)**		**16.47**	**51.30**
VI.	**Tax expenses**			
	Current tax	31	5.53	10.69
	Income tax for earlier years	31	0.08	-
	Deferred tax charge/(benefit)	31	(1.39)	2.22
			4.22	**12.91**
VII.	**Profit/(Loss) after tax (V-VI)**		**12.25**	**38.39**
VIII.	**Other comprehensive income/(loss)**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
	- Income tax relating to these items		-	-
			-	-
	Total comprehensive income/(loss) (VII+VIII)		**12.25**	**38.39**
	Earnings/(Loss) per equity share (in ₹):			
	-Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share	27	153.13	479.88

Material accounting policies 2

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

For **Lokesh R Agrawal & associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 012954C

CA Gaurav Bansal
Partner
Membership Number: 402390
UDIN: 26402390MJEYWW3131

Place: Agra
Date: May 11, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SVPD Healthcare Private Limited

Sudesh Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN: 03592723

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

Rajeev Vasandani
Director
DIN: 11401802

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

SVPD Healthcare Private Limited
CIN- U85100UP2022PTC160293
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in Million, unless stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	16.47	51.30
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to cash generated from operating activities		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	19.53	24.21
Finance costs	13.68	19.08
Interest income	(0.29)	(0.22)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**49.39**	**94.37**
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets		
Inventories	6.88	(0.41)
Trade receivables	9.16	(3.54)
Other financial assets	0.04	(0.06)
Other non-financial assets	0.20	(1.55)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Trade payables	(20.65)	1.20
Other financial liabilities	0.86	-
Provisions	-	(0.38)
Other non-financial liabilities	(3.55)	-
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**42.33**	**89.63**
Less: Income tax paid (net of refunds)	5.61	10.69
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) operating activities (A)	**36.72**	**78.94**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for purchase of Property, plant and equipment's, CWIP and intangible assets	22.17	(10.24)
Interest income	0.29	0.22
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	**22.46**	**(10.02)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from/(payments for) borrowings	(59.84)	(40.58)
Finance costs	(13.68)	(19.08)
Net cash inflow from/(used in) financing activities (C)	**(73.52)**	**(59.66)**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(14.34)**	**9.26**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17.67	8.41
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3.33**	**17.67**

Notes to Statement of cash flows:

(i) **Components of cash and bank balances (refer note 8)**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	3.33	15.71
Cash on hand	-	1.96
Cash and bank balances at end of the year	**3.33**	**17.67**

(ii) The above Cash Flow Statement 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 53.

For Lokesh R Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 012954C

CA Gaurav Bansal
Partner
Membership Number: 402390
UDIN: 26402390MJEYWW3131

Place: Agra
Date: May 11, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SVPD Healthcare Private Limited

Sudesh Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN: 03592723

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SVPD HEALTHCARE PVT. LTD.

SVPD Healthcare Private Limited
CIN- U85100UP2022PTC160293
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in Million, unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity share capital

Balance as at April 01, 2024	**0.80**
Change in equity share capital during 2024-25	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**0.80**
Change in equity share capital during 2025-26	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**0.80**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	25.77	25.77
Profit for the year	38.39	38.39
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Tax impact on above	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	64.16	64.16
Profit for the year	12.25	12.25
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Tax impact on above	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	76.41	76.41

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjuction with the accompanying notes 1 to 53

For Lokesh R Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 012954C

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CA Gaurav Bansal
Partner
Membership Number: 402390
UDIN: 26402390MJEYWW3131

Place: Agra
Date: May 11, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SVPD Healthcare Private Limited

Sudesh Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN: 03592723

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

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Rajeev Vasandani
Director
DIN: 11401802

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

1. Corporate Information

SVPD Healthcare Private Limited ("the Company") (CIN: U85100UP2022PTC160293) is a private limited company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at Property no. 11/60 A Khatik Pada Mauja Sarjepur, Agra, AGRA, Uttar Pradesh, India, 282002 and principal place of business is 11/60 A Khasra No. 536, Raghunath Medical Complex , ST John Crossing, ST John College, Mauja Sarejpur, Agra , Uttar Pradesh 282002. The Company was incorporated on March, 02, 2022. 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.

Application of new and revised Ind ASs

The company has applied all the Ind AS standards notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) to the extent applicable to the Company

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

As these are Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), Ind AS 101, First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company

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.

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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.

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).

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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.

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, corporate 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

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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.

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

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v. payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

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.

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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.

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:

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- 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

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.

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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.

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

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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.

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
Buildings (Leasehold)	15 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.

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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 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

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

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that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

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.

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

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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 receivable's 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.

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.

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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 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.

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

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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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3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Building	Vehicles	Electrical Item	Plant and equipment's	Office equipment's	Furniture & fixtures	Computers	Total
GROSS CARRYING VALUE								
Deemed cost as at April 01, 2024	209.56	-	13.62	27.88	2.75	6.54	1.22	261.57
Reclassification during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	6.15	1.22	2.76	-	0.09	0.02	10.24
Disposals/ Deletions -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	209.56	6.15	14.84	30.64	2.75	6.63	1.24	271.81
Reclassification during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.37	0.42
Disposals/ Deletions	-	6.15	0.02	27.46	-	-	0.28	33.91
Balance as at March 31, 2026	209.56	-	14.87	3.18	2.75	6.63	1.33	238.32
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION								
Balance as at April 01, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	10.21	1.22	3.37	6.11	0.25	2.00	1.05	24.21
Disposals/ Deletions -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	10.21	1.22	3.37	6.11	0.25	2.00	1.05	24.21
Reclassification during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	9.71	1.24	2.71	4.13	0.22	1.40	0.12	19.53
Disposals/ Deletions	-	2.46	0.01	8.60	-	-	0.25	11.32
Balance as at March 31, 2026	19.92	-	6.07	1.64	0.47	3.40	0.92	32.42
NET CARRYING VALUE:								
Balance as at April 01, 2024	209.56	-	13.62	27.88	2.75	6.54	1.22	261.57
Balance as at March 31, 2025	199.35	4.93	11.47	24.53	2.50	4.63	0.19	247.60
Balance as at March 31, 2026	189.64	-	8.80	1.54	2.28	3.23	0.41	205.90

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has elected Ind AS 101 exemption to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as its deemed cost at the date of transition. Refer note 46 for a reconciliation of deemed cost as considered by the
(ii) The Company has not carried out any revaluation of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
(iii) There is no capital commitments as at year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
(iv) There are no impairment losses recognised for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
(v) There are no exchange differences adjusted in Property, plant & equipment.

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4 Other financial assets (non-current)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at 1st April, 2024
Security deposits	1.03	1.07	1.01
	1.03	**1.07**	**1.01**

Footnote:
(i) For explanation on the Company's credit risk management process, refer note 34.

5 Non-current tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at 1st April, 2024
Advance income tax (Net of provision for Income Tax)	7.75	3.89	3.73
	7.75	**3.89**	**3.73**

6 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at 1st April, 2024
Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value			
Consumables & Medicines	-	6.88	6.47
	-	**6.88**	**6.47**

7 Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at 1st April, 2024
Unsecured - at amortised cost			
(i) Undisputed trade receivables — considered good	-	9.16	5.62
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables — which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables — credit impaired	-	-	-
(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	-	-	-
	-	**9.16**	**5.62**

Footnotes:
(i) For explanation on the Company's credit risk management process, refer note 34.
(ii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are normally received in the Company's operating cycle.

(iii) Trade receivables ageing

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at 1st April, 2024
Unsecured - at amortised cost			
Undisputed trade receivables — considered good			
0-6 months	-	9.16	5.62
6-12 months	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables — considered doubtful	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-
	-	**9.16**	**5.62**

Trade receivables represent the amount outstanding on medical healthcare 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.

The trade receivables comprise mainly of receivables from Corporate customers.

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Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at 1st April, 2024
Balance at the beginning	-	-	-
Impairment loss recognised	-	-	-
Impairment loss reversed	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	-

8 Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at 1st April, 2024
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts	3.33	15.65	-
Cash on hand	-	1.96	8.40
	3.33	17.61	8.40

9 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at 1st April, 2024
Other bank balances	-	0.06	0.01
	-	0.06	0.01

10 Other current assets	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at 1st April, 2024
Unsecured, considered good			
Advances for services and goods	-	2.83	2.60
Balance with government authorities	0.02	-	-
Prepaid expenses	0.10	1.35	0.18
	0.12	4.18	2.78

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11 Equity share capital

(i). The Company has only one class of share capital having a par value of ₹ 10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Authorised shares			
1,00,000 (March 31, 2025 1,00,000, April 01, 2024 1,00,000) Equity Shares (no's) of Rs. 10 each	1.00	1.00	1.00
	1.00	**1.00**	**1.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares			
80,000 (March 31, 2025 80,000, April 01, 2024 80,000) Equity Shares (no's) of Rs. 10 each	0.80	0.80	0.80
	0.80	**0.80**	**0.80**

(ii). **Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year**

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		As at April 01, 2024	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	80,000	0.80	80,000	0.80	80,000	0.80
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**80,000**	**0.80**	**80,000**	**0.80**	**80,000.00**	**0.80**

(iii). **Terms/rights attached to equity shares**

Voting
"The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 each. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share."

Dividends
"The Board of Directors may propose dividends which are subject to approval by the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, unless declared as interim dividends." The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the current and previous financial year. The Company follows a Board-approved dividend policy, which governs the conditions and quantum of dividend declaration, subject to financial performance, future capital requirements, and applicable laws.

Liquidation
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.

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(iv). Details of shares held by the Holding Company, its Subsidiaries and Associates:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		As at April 01, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding
Equity shares with Holding Company						
Park Medi world Limited (No. of shares includes shares held by nominee on behalf of Park Medi World Limited)	80,000	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Dinesh Kumar	-	-	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Kunchit Taneja	-	-	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Nupur Kaushik	-	-	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Pankaj Kaushik	-	-	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Ritu Garg	-	-	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Sameer Taneja	-	-	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Sujata Chauhan	-	-	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Vineet Chauhan	-	-	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
	80,000	**100.00%**	**80,000**	**100.00%**	**80,000**	**100.00%**

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

Name of shareholders	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		As at April 01, 2024	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid-up held by-						
Dinesh Kumar	-	0.00%	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Kunchit Taneja	-	0.00%	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Sehej Taneja*		0.00%	-		-	
Nupur Kaushik	-	0.00%	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Pankaj Kaushik	-	0.00%	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Ritu Garg	-	0.00%	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Sameer Taneja	-	0.00%	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Sujata Chauhan	-	0.00%	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Vineet Chauhan	-	0.00%	10,000	12.50%	10,000	12.50%
Park Medi World Limited	80,000	100.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
(No. of shares includes shares held by nominee on behalf of Park Medi World Limited)						
	80,000	**100%**	**80,000**	**100%**	**80,000**	**100.00%**

*10,000 shares of Kunchit Taneja were gifted to Mr. Sehej Taneja on December 12, 2025 which were subsequently sold to M/s Park Medi World Limited.

(vi). 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.

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(vii). Details of share held by Promoters at the end of year

Name of promoters	As at March 31, 2026		% change	As at March 31, 2025		% change	As at April 01, 2024	
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
Dinesh Kumar	-	-	-12.50%	10,000.00	12.50%	-	10,000.00	12.50%
Kunchit Taneja	-	-	-12.50%	10,000.00	12.50%	-	10,000.00	12.50%
Sehej Taneja*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nupur Kaushik	-	-	-12.50%	10,000.00	12.50%	-	10,000.00	12.50%
Pankaj Kaushik	-	-	-12.50%	10,000.00	12.50%	-	10,000.00	12.50%
Ritu Garg	-	-	-12.50%	10,000.00	12.50%	-	10,000.00	12.50%
Sameer Taneja	-	-	-12.50%	10,000.00	12.50%	-	10,000.00	12.50%
Sujata Chauhan	-	-	-12.50%	10,000.00	12.50%	-	10,000.00	12.50%
Vineet Chauhan	-	-	-12.50%	10,000.00	12.50%	-	10,000.00	12.50%
Park Medi World Limited (No. of shares includes shares held by nominee on behalf of Park Medi World Limited)	80,000.00	100.00%	100.00%	-	-	-	-	-
	80,000	**100%**		**80,000**	**100%**	-	**80,000**	**100.00%**

*10,000 shares of Kunchit Taneja were gifted to Mr. Sehej Taneja on December 12, 2025 which were subsequently sold to M/s Park Medi World Limited.

12 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
(i). Retained earnings			
Opening balance	64.16	25.77	1.28
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	12.25	38.39	24.49
Closing balance	**76.41**	**64.16**	**25.77**
(ii). Items of other comprehensive income			
Opening balance	-	-	-
Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-
	76.41	**64.16**	**25.77**

Nature and purpose of other equity:

(i). Retained earnings
Retained earnings represents the surplus/ (deficit) in profit and loss account and appropriations.

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

13 Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 01, 2024**
Deferred tax liabilities (net) (refer note 31)	6.56	7.95	5.73
	6.56	**7.95**	**5.73**

14 Borrowings (current)	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 01, 2024**
Secured - at amortised cost			
Cash Credit	-	-	2.51
Unsecured - at amortised cost			
Loan from related party	131.16	191.00	229.06
	131.16	**191.00**	**231.57**

Footnotes:

(i) For explanation on the Company's liquidity risk management process, refer note 34.

15 Trade payables	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 01, 2024**
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	20.63	19.45
(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	-	-	-
	-	**20.63**	**19.45**

Footnotes:

(i) For disclosures relating to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 refer note 3

(ii) For explanation on the Company's liquidity risk management process, refer note 34.

(iii) **Trade payables ageing**

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 01, 2024**
Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
Less than 1 year	-	-	-
1-2 years	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-
Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises			
Less than 1 year	-	20.63	19.45
1-2 years	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-
	-	**20.63**	**19.45**

16 Other financial liabilities (current)	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 01, 2024**
Audit fees Payable	0.14	-	0.01
Expenses payable	0.71	2.11	1.84
Interest payable to related party	2.12	-	-
Interest payable on OD	-	-	0.10
	2.97	**2.11**	**1.95**

Footnote:

For explanation on the Company's liquidity risk management process, refer note 34.

17 Other current liabilities	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 01, 2024**
Statutory dues payable	0.23	3.78	4.32
	0.23	**3.78**	**4.32**

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SVPD Healthcare Private Limited
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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in Million, unless stated otherwise)

18 Revenue from operations	**For year ended March 31, 2026**	**For year ended March 31, 2025**
Sale of service		
Hospital Receipts		
-Out patient	202.91	244.49
Other operating revenue		
-Pharmacy sale	137.21	140.15
	340.12	**384.64**
Geographical information		
In India	340.12	384.64
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**340.12**	**384.64**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	-	-
Services transferred over the time	340.12	384.64
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**340.12**	**384.64**

Category of Customer	**For year ended March 31, 2026**	**For year ended March 31, 2025**
Cash (With card/Cash/Wallet/RTGS)	339.97	380.57
Credit	0.15	4.07
	340.12	**384.64**

19 Other income	**For year ended March 31, 2026**	**For year ended March 31, 2025**
Interest income		
- on Income tax refund	0.22	0.15
- on security deposits	0.07	0.07
Miscellaneous income	0.96	2.68
	1.25	**2.90**

20 Cost of Material consumed /Services rendered	**For year ended March 31, 2026**	**For year ended March 31, 2025**
Purchase of consumables and medicines	82.35	88.48
	82.35	**88.48**

Footnote:

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

21 Changes in inventory of stores and consumables	**For year ended March 31, 2026**	**For year ended March 31, 2025**
Opening stock	6.88	6.47
Closing stock	-	6.88
	6.88	**(0.41)**

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

22 Employee benefit expenses	**For year ended March 31, 2026**	**For year ended March 31, 2025**
Salary, wages, bonus and allowances*	27.16	18.95
Employers' contribution to provident and other funds	1.49	0.72
Staff welfare expenses	0.12	0.94
	28.77	**20.61**

*** Footnote:**
This includes salary paid to directors for the year ended March 31, 2026 an amount of ₹ 8.00 millions and March 31, 2025: Nil.

23 Professional and consultancy fees	**For year ended March 31, 2026**	**For year ended March 31, 2025**
Professional and consultancy fees*	148.21	167.34
	148.21	**167.34**

*** Footnote:**
This includes professional fees paid to directors for the year ended March 31, 2026 an amount of ₹ 74.72 millions and March 31, 2025: ₹ 85.56 millions.

24 Finance costs	**For year ended March 31, 2026**	**For year ended March 31, 2025**
Interest expenses		
- Borrowing measured at amortised cost	-	0.01
- Other financial liabilities (measured at amortised cost)	13.68	19.07
	13.68	**19.08**

25 Depreciation and amortisation expense	**For year ended March 31, 2026**	**For year ended March 31, 2025**
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	19.53	24.21
	19.53	**24.21**

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

26 Other expenses	**For year ended March 31, 2026**	**For year ended March 31, 2025**
Power & Fuel	6.38	6.47
Legal and professional expenses	0.05	0.02
Advertisement Expenses	1.86	2.52
Printing & Stationery	0.95	0.80
Security charges	0.15	0.97
Insurance Expense	0.22	0.08
Bank Charges	0.34	0.47
Fine and Penalties	-	-
Software license & subscriptions	0.02	-
Travelling and conveyance	0.20	0.20
Remuneration to auditors (refer footnote i)	0.15	0.12
Cleaning and sanitation	1.05	1.24
Loss on sale of assets	7.88	-
Rates and taxes	1.01	0.26
Telephone & communication expense	0.07	0.09
Repairs and maintenance of :		
-Plant and Machinery	0.16	0.25
-Building	-	0.34
-Others	2.91	1.91
Miscellaneous Expense	2.08	1.19
	25.48	**16.93**

Footnote:

(i) Payment of remuneration to auditors	**For year ended March 31, 2026**	**For year ended March 31, 2025**
- as auditor		
• for statutory audit	0.15	0.15
	0.15	**0.15**

27 Earning per share	**For year ended March 31, 2026**	**For year ended March 31, 2025**
(a). Basic and diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the Company	153.13	479.88
(b). Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share		
Profit from continuing operation attributable to the equity share holders	12.25	38.39
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	**12.25**	**38.39**
(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	80,000	80,000

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

28 Contingent liabilities and commitments

There are no contingent liabilities as on 31st March 2026, 31st March 2025 and 01st April 2024.

29 Expenditure on CSR activities

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to spend, in every financial year, at least two per cent of average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years in accordance with its CSR Policy in respect of activities specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The company has not crossed the threshold limit required for expenditure on CSR activities as per applicable laws.

30 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	As at April 01, 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any MSME supplier as at the end of each accounting year included in:			
- Trade payables	-	-	-
- Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
- Interest due on above	-	-	-
	-	-	-
the amount of interest paid by the buyer under 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 period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006).	-	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting period.	-	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006.	-	-	-

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31 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	5.53	10.69
Prior period	0.08	-
Deferred tax expense		
Change in recognised temporary differences	(1.39)	2.22
	4.22	**12.91**

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			
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	-	-	-
	-	-	-

	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			
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations	-	-	-
	-	-	-

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	For year ended March 31, 2026		For year ended March 31, 2025	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax from continuing operations	25.17%	21.98	25.17%	42.49
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate		5.53		10.69
Tax effect of:				
Temporary differences	25.17%	(1.39)	25.17%	2.22
Other adjustments	25.17%	0.08	25.17%	-
		4.22		**12.91**

D. Movement in deferred tax balances

	As at March 31, 2025	Recognised in P&L	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax assets/liabilities				
Property, plant & equipment	(7.95)	1.39	-	(6.56)
Deferred tax Assets/(Liabilities) (net)	**(7.95)**	**1.39**	-	**(6.56)**

	As at March 31, 2024	Recognised in P&L	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets/liabilities				
Property, plant & equipment	(5.73)	(2.22)	-	(7.95)
Deferred tax Assets/(Liabilities) (net)	**(5.73)**	**(2.22)**	-	**(7.95)**

	As at March 31, 2023	Recognised in P&L	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets/liabilities				
Property, plant & equipment	(0.43)	(5.30)	-	(5.73)
Deferred tax Assets/(Liabilities) (net)	**(0.43)**	**(5.30)**	-	**(5.73)**

E. Tax losses carried forward

Deferred tax assets has not recognised on unused tax losses

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32 Related party disclosures

The related parties as per terms of 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

Holding Company (Group A)	Park Medi World Limited (formerly known as Park Medi World Private Limited)
Fellow Subsidiaries (Group B)	Park Medicenters and Institutions Private Limited
	Aggarwal Hospital and Research Services Private Limited
	Park Medicity India Private Limited
	Park Medical Centre Private Limited
	Park Imperial Medi World Private Limited
	Park Medicity (World) Private Limited
	Park Elite Medi World Private Limited
	Park Medicity (North) Private Limited
	Blue Heavens Healthcare Private Limited
	Umkal Healthcare Private Limited
	Mahip Hospitals Private Limited
	KPS Wellness Private Limited
	Kailash Super Speciality Hospital Private Limited
	Park Medicity (NCR) Private Limited
Subsidiary of Fellow Subsidiaries (Group C)	RGS Healthcare Limited
	DMR Hospitals Private Limited
	Devina Derma Private Limited
	Durha Vitrak Private Limited
	Park Medicity (Haryana) Private Limited
	Ratangiri Innovations Private Limited
	Narsingh Hospital & Heart Institute Private Limited
Significant Influence (Group D)	Healplus Health Infra Services Private Limited
	Healplus Health Services Private Limited
	Girdharilal Saini Memorial Health Society
	Amar Medical and Research Centre
	Sunil Hospital & Nursing Home
	Ajit Gupta HUF
	Healplus Labs Private Limited
	Bharvi Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
	Ritu Garg (Relative of Director)
	Kunchit Taneja (Relative of Director)
	Nupur Kaushik (Relative of Director)
	Sujata Chauhan (Relative of Director)
Key Management Personnel (KMP) (Group E)	Sudesh Kumar Sharma (Director, wef March 20, 2026)
	Rajeev Vasandani (Director, wef March 20, 2026)
	Sameer Taneja (Director, till March 20, 2026)
	Vinit Chauhan (Director, till March 20, 2026)
	Dinesh Kumar (Director, till March 20, 2026)
	Pankaj Kaushik (Director, till March 20, 2026)

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

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expenses			
Park Medi World Limited	Holding Company	2.36	-
Dinesh Kumar	Director	2.03	3.60
Sameer Taneja	Director	2.05	2.80
Pankaj Kaushik	Director	2.30	4.14
Vineet Chauhan	Director	2.30	3.31
Kunchit Taneja	Relative of Director	1.31	2.52
Ritu Garg	Relative of Director	1.35	2.70
Loan taken			
Park Medi World Limited	Holding Company	124.40	-
Pankaj Kaushik	Director	5.00	-
Vineet Chauhan	Director	5.00	-
Repayment of loan taken			
Dinesh Kumar	Director	30.13	16.48
Sameer Taneja	Director	31.15	5.14
Pankaj Kaushik	Director	41.37	17.45
Vineet Chauhan	Director	41.37	6.76
Kunchit Taneja	Relative of Director	29.17	4.54
Ritu Garg	Relative of Director	31.22	4.86

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Professional Consultancy Fees			
Aastha Pathology (Proprietor is Ritu Garg)	Relative of Director	15.78	17.71
Kunchit Taneja	Relative of Director	3.41	2.51
Nupur Kaushik	Relative of Director	26.04	28.83
Purchase			
Bharvi Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	Significant Influence	41.92	42.83
Rent Received			
Bharvi Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	Significant Influence	0.32	0.20
Salary Paid			
Sujata Chauhan	Relative of Director	1.50	1.80

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

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Loan payable			
Dinesh Kumar	Director	1.69	30.00
Sameer Taneja	Director	1.69	31.00
Pankaj Kaushik	Director	1.69	36.00
Vineet Chauhan	Director	1.69	36.00
Kunchit Taneja	Relative of Director	-	28.00
Ritu Garg	Relative of Director	-	30.00
Park Medi World Limited	Holding Company	124.40	-
Interest payable (Net of TDS)			
Park Medi World Limited	Holding Company	2.12	-
Professional fees Payable			
Dinesh Kumar	Director	-	2.05
Sameer Taneja	Director	-	2.12
Pankaj Kaushik	Director	-	1.08
Vineet Chauhan	Director	-	0.90
Kunchit Taneja	Relative of Director	-	0.05
Nupur Kaushik	Relative of Director	-	2.01
Ritu Garg	Relative of Director	-	1.27
Advance Given			
Bharvi Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	Significant Influence	-	2.42
Rent Receivable			
Bharvi Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	Significant Influence	-	0.02
Salary payable			
Sujata Chauhan	Relative of Director	-	0.14

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	Nature of Compensation	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sameer Taneja	Remuneration*	2.00	-
Vinit Chauhan	Remuneration*	2.00	-
Dinesh Kumar	Remuneration*	2.00	-
Pankaj Kaushik	Remuneration*	2.00	-
Sameer Taneja	Professional Fees	24.30	29.56
Vinit Chauhan	Professional Fees	11.20	12.29
Dinesh Kumar	Professional Fees	26.03	30.83
Pankaj Kaushik	Professional Fees	13.20	12.89
		82.73	**85.57**

* Remuneration does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave as they are determined on an 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 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

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

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.

Operating Segments

The board of directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decision w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget, planning, expansion, alliance, joint venture, merger and acquisition, and expansion of any facility. 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". Accordingly, there is only one Reportable Segment for the Company which is "Healthcare Services", hence no specific disclosures have been made.

Entity wide disclosures

Information about products and services

Company deals in one business namely "Healthcare Services". Therefore product wise revenue disclosure is not applicable.

Information about geographical areas

Company operates under single geographic location, there are no separate reportable geographical segments.

Information about major customers (from external customers)

During the year ended March 31, 2026, no single external customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's total revenue (March 31, 2025: Nil). Accordingly, no disclosure relating to major customers is required under Ind AS 108, Operating Segments.

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34 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				
Non-current				
Other financial assets	-	-	1.03	1.03
Current				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3.33	3.33
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	**4.36**	**4.36**
Financial liabilities				
Non-current				
Borrowings	-	-	131.16	131.16
Current				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2.97	2.97
Total	-	-	**134.13**	**134.13**

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying value			
	FVTPL	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Non-current				
Other financial assets	-	-	1.07	1.07
Current				
Trade receivables	-	-	9.16	9.16
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	17.61	17.61
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	0.06	0.06
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	**27.90**	**27.90**
Financial liabilities				
Non-current				
Borrowings	-	-	191.00	191.00
Current				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	20.65	20.65
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2.11	2.11
Total	-	-	**213.76**	**213.76**

As at April 1, 2024	Carrying value			
	FVTPL	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Non-current				
Other financial assets	-	-	1.01	1.01
Current				
Trade receivables	-	-	5.62	5.62
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	8.40	8.40
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	0.01	0.01
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	**15.04**	**15.04**
Financial liabilities				
Non-current				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Current				
Borrowings	-	-	231.57	231.57
Trade payables	-	-	19.45	19.45
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1.95	1.95
Total	-	-	**252.97**	**252.97**

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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 and International Governments . 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. 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	-	9.16
Cash and cash equivalents	3.33	17.61
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	0.06
Other financial assets	1.03	1.07

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.

On adoption of Ind AS 109, 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 ₹ 0.00 millions. Trade receivables are generally realised within the credit period.

The Company believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behavior.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Not due	-	-
0-6 months	-	9.16
6-12 months	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	-	**9.16**

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(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.

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.

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
Borrowings	131.16	131.16	-	-	131.16
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	2.97	2.97	-	-	2.97
Total	**134.13**	**134.13**	-	-	**134.13**

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	191.00	191.00	-	-	191.00
Trade payables	20.65	20.65	-	-	20.65
Other financial liabilities	2.11	2.11	-	-	2.11
Total	**213.76**	**213.76**	-	-	**213.76**

As at April 01, 2024	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years	Total
Borrowings	231.57	231.57	-	-	231.57
Trade payables	19.45	19.45	-	-	19.45
Other financial liabilities	1.95	1.95	-	-	1.95
Total	**252.97**	**252.97**	-	-	**252.97**

(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: Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to risk due to interest rate fluctuation on long term borrowings. Such borrowings are based on fixed as well as floating interest rate. Interest rate risk is determined by current market interest rates, projected debt servicing capability and view on future interest rate. Such interest rate risk is actively evaluated and is managed through portfolio diversification and exercise of prepayment/refinancing options where considered necessary

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
NA	-	-
Total		

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
NA	-	-	-	-

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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 reporting dates.

35 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on equity so as to provide returns to shareholders, benefits to other stakeholders, creditors and to sustain future development and growth of the business. In order to maintain the capital structure, the Company monitors the return on capital as well as debt to total equity ratio. The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to all its shareholders. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt to capital ratio, which is calculated as interest-bearing debts divided by total capital (equity attributable to owners of the Equity shareholder plus interest-bearing debts).

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Debt including lease liability	-	-
Less: Cash and bank balances (Note 8 and 9)	3.33	17.67
Adjusted net debt (C) = (A-B)	**(3.33)**	**(17.67)**
Total equity (D)	**77.21**	**64.96**
Total Capital (E)	**73.88**	**47.29**
Gearing ratio (Net Debt/Total Capital)	**NA**	**NA**

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36 Key Financial Ratios

Key financial ratios along with the details of significant changes (25% or more) as at year ended March 31, 2026 compared to March 31, 2025 is as follows

(A).	Ratios	Formula	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	% Change	Reason for change
a)	Current ratio (in times)	Current assets / Current liabilities	0.03	1.57	-98.37%	The Current Ratio decreased during the year mainly due to both trade payables and trade recievables reducing to zero, leading to a lower Current Ratio compared with the previous year.
b)	Debt equity ratio (in times)	Debt / Shareholders' equity	-	3.06	-100.00%	Repayment of debt obligations (EMIs) during the year, coupled with an increase in shareholders' funds, resulted in a decrease in the Debt-Equity Ratio, indicating an improvement in the Company's capital structure
c)	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earnings available for debt services / (Repayment of borrowings + Interest)	NA	NA	NA	NA
d)	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Profit/(loss) after taxes / Total equity	17.23%	59.10%	-70.84%	The decrease in the ratio was mainly attributable to lower turnover during the year and an increase in total equity.
e)	Return on Capital Employed Ratio (Pre tax) (%)	Earning before interest & tax / Capital employed	35.99%	19.40%	85.52%	Variance is less than 25%
f)	Return on Investments Ratio (Post tax) (%)	Profit after tax / Total assets	5.62%	13.22%	-57.51%	Less profit due to lower turnover during the period resulted decline in ratio
g)	Net profit ratio (%)	Net profit / Revenue from operations	3.60%	9.98%	-63.91%	Less profit due to lower turnover during the period resulted decline in ratio
h)	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	NA
i)	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Credit sales / Average trade receivables	NA	NA	NA	NA
j)	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Credit purchases / Average trade payables	8.64	1.04	727.79%	The Trade Payables Turnover Ratio increased significantly during the year primarily due to the substantial reduction in trade payables, with the trade payables balance reducing to nil at the year-end. This resulted in a lower average trade payable base, thereby impacting the ratio.
k)	Net capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations / Average working capital	-2.19	12.73	-117.21%	The Net Capital Turnover Ratio changed significantly during the year primarily due to both trade receivables and trade payables reducing to zero. The absence of these working capital components materially affected the average capital employed, resulting in a notable impact on the ratio compared with the previous year.

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

(i). Total debt includes non-current borrowings and current borrowings.
(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 + Change in inventories
(iv). Repayment of borrowings includes interest paid during the period and 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 operations.

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37 First time adoption of Ind AS

The Company has prepared its first Financial Statements in accordance with Ind AS for the year ended March 31, 2026. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indian GAAP, including accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) ("previous GAAP"). The effective date for Company's Ind AS Opening Balance Sheet is April 1, 2024 (the date of transition to Ind AS).

The accounting policies set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS Balance Sheet at April 1, 2024 (the Company's date of transition). According to Ind AS 101, the first Ind AS Financial Statements must use recognition and measurement principles that are based on standards and interpretations that are effective at March 31, 2026, the date of first-time preparation of Financial Statements according to Ind AS. These accounting principles and measurement principles must be applied retrospectively to the date of transition to Ind AS and for all periods presented within the first Ind AS Financial Statements.

Any resulting differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities according to Ind AS 101 as of April 1, 2024 compared with those presented in the Indian GAAP Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2024, were recognized in equity under retained earnings (or, if appropriate, another category of equity) within the Ind AS Balance Sheet.

An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes:

A. Exceptions and exemptions availed

In the Ind AS Opening Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2024, the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities from the Indian GAAP as at 31 March 2024 are generally recognized and measured according to Ind AS in effect as on March 31, 2026. For certain individual cases, however, Ind AS 101 provides for mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions to the general principles of retrospective application of Ind AS. The Company has used the following exceptions and exemptions in preparing its Ind AS Opening Balance Sheet:

A.1 Ind AS mandatory exceptions

(i) Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates as at April 1, 2024 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP.

(ii) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires the company to assess classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as at the date of transition. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted on amortised cost basis on fact and circumstances existing as at the date of transition, if retrospective application is impracticable.

Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as at the date of transition. Measurement of financial assets has been done retrospectively except where the same is impracticable.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

As per Ind AS 101 an entity should apply derecognition requirements in Ind AS 109 prospectively for transaction occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied exception related to impairment of financial assets given in Ind AS 101. It has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial assets were initially recognised and compared that to the credit risk at April 1, 2024.

A.2 Ind AS optional exemptions

(i) Deemed cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets and investment property covered by Ind AS 40 Investment Properties.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

(ii) Leases

Para 9 of Ind AS 116 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease at the inception of the contract or arrangement. A first-time adopter may assess whether a contract existing at the date of transition to Ind ASs contains a lease by applying Ind AS 116 to those contracts on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at that date.

(iii) Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to measure investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates at either cost determined in accordance with Ind AS 27 or deemed cost in its Standalone opening Ind AS Balance Sheet. The deemed cost of such an investment shall be its fair value at the entity's date of transition to Ind ASs in its standalone financial statements or previous GAAP carrying amount at that date.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its investments in subsidiaries at their previous GAAP carrying value.

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliation from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

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B. Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

	Notes to first time adoption	As at April 1, 2024		
		Amount as per previous GAAP*	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		261.57	-	261.57
Intangible assets		-	-	-
Right-of-use assets	(b)	-	-	-
Capital work-in-progress		-	-	-
Financial assets		-		-
Investments		-	-	-
Loans		-	-	-
Other financial assets	(c)	1.01	-	1.01
Deferred tax assets (net)		3.73	-	3.73
Non-current tax assets (net)		-	-	-
Other non-current assets	(d)	-	-	-
		266.31	**-**	**266.31**
Current assets				
Inventories		6.47	-	6.47
Financial assets		-		-
Trade receivables	(a)	5.62	-	5.62
Cash and cash equivalents		8.40	-	8.40
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		0.01	-	0.01
Loans		-	-	-
Other financial assets		-	-	-
Other current assets		2.78	-	2.78
		23.28	**-**	**23.28**
		289.59	**-**	**289.59**

	Notes to first time adoption	As at April 1, 2024		
		Amount as per previous GAAP*	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		0.80	-	0.80
Other equity	(h)	25.77	-	25.77
		26.57	**-**	**26.57**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings		-	-	-
Lease liabilities	(b)	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-	-
Provisions		-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(e)	5.73	-	5.73
		5.73	**-**	**5.73**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings		231.57	-	231.57
Lease liabilities	(b)	-	-	-
Trade payables		19.45	-	19.45
Other financial liabilities		1.95	-	1.95
Other current liabilities		4.32	-	4.32
Provisions		-	-	-
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-	-
		257.29	**-**	**257.29**
		289.59	**-**	**289.59**

* *The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.*

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C. Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

	Notes to first time adoption	As at March 31, 2025		
		Amount as per previous GAAP*	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		247.60	-	247.60
Intangible assets		-	-	-
Right-of-use assets		-	-	-
Capital work-in-progress		-	-	-
Financial assets		-		-
Investments		-	-	-
Other financial assets		1.07	-	1.07
Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-	-
Non-current tax assets (net)		3.89	-	3.89
Other non-current assets	(d)	-	-	-
		252.56	-	**252.56**
Current assets				
Inventories		6.88	-	6.88
Financial assets		-		-
Trade receivables	(a)	9.16	-	9.16
Cash and cash equivalents		17.61	-	17.61
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		0.06	-	0.06
Loans		-	-	-
Other financial assets		-	-	-
Other current assets		4.18	-	4.18
		37.89	-	**37.89**
		290.45	-	**290.45**

	Notes to first time adoption	As at March 31, 2025		
		Amount as per previous GAAP*	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		0.80	-	0.80
Other equity	(h)	64.16	-	64.16
		64.96	-	**64.96**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings		-	-	-
Lease liabilities		-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-	-
Provisions		-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(e)	7.95	-	7.95
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-
		7.95	-	**7.95**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings		191.00	-	191.00
Lease liabilities		-	-	-
Trade payables		20.65	-	20.65
Other financial liabilities		2.11	-	2.11
Other current liabilities		3.78	-	3.78
Provisions		-	-	-
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-	-
		217.54	-	**217.54**
		290.45	-	**290.45**

* *The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.*

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D. Reconciliations of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2025

	Notes to first time adoption	Amount as per previous GAAP*	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Income				
Revenue from operations		384.64	-	384.64
Other income	(d)	2.90	-	2.90
Total Income		**387.54**	-	**387.54**
Expenses				
Purchases of stock-in-trade		88.48	-	88.48
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade		(0.41)	-	(0.41)
Employee benefit expense	(f)	20.61	-	20.61
Professional and consultancy fees		167.34		167.34
Finance costs	(d)	19.08	-	19.08
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(b)	24.21	-	24.21
Other expenses		16.93	-	16.93
Total Expenses		**336.24**	-	**336.24**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**51.30**	-	**51.30**
Less: Exceptional items			-	
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**51.30**	-	**51.30**
Tax expenses				
Current tax		10.69	-	10.69
Income tax for earlier years		-	-	-
Deferred tax charge/(benefit)	(e)	2.22	-	2.22
Adjustment related to previous year		-	-	-
		12.91	-	**12.91**
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**38.39**	-	**38.39**

	Notes to first time adoption	Amount as per previous GAAP*	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Other comprehensive income/(loss)				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(f)	-	-	-
- Income tax relating to these items	(e)	-	-	-
		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		**38.39**	-	**38.39**

* *The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.*

E. Reconciliations of total equity as at March 31, 2025 and April 1, 2024

	Notes to first time adoption	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Total equity as per previous GAAP		64.96	26.57
Adjustments:			
Opening adjustments		-	-
Expected credit loss booked/reversed on trade receivables	(a)	-	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(b)	-	-
Interest income on security deposit using EIR method	(c)	-	-
Recognition of Financial guarantees received	(d)	-	-
Finance cost on lease liabilities	(b)	-	-
Reversal of lease rent expenses	(b)	-	-
Deferred Tax	(e)	-	-
Total adjustments		-	-
Total equity as per Ind AS		**64.96**	**26.57**

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F. Reconciliations of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2025

	Notes to first time adoption	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit after tax as per previous GAAP		38.38
Adjustments:		-
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	(a)	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(b)	-
Interest income on security deposit using EIR method	(c)	-
Finance cost of financial guarantees received	(d)	-
Finance cost on lease liabilities	(b)	-
Reversal of lease rent expenses	(b)	-
Deferred Tax	(e)	-
Gratuity Expenses	(f)	-
Total adjustments		-
Profit after tax as per Ind AS		**38.38**
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
- Remeasurement of equity instruments		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-
- Income tax relating to these items		-
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		**38.38**

G. Reconciliations of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Notes to first time adoption	Amount as per previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Cash flows from operating activities	(i)	78.94	-	78.94
Cash flows from investing activities	(i)	(10.02)	-	(10.02)
Cash flows from financing activities	(i)	(59.66)	-	(59.66)

H. Notes to first-time adoption:

(a) Expected credit loss - ECL

Under Previous GAAP, provision for doubtful loans and receivables was calculated using incurred loss model. Under Ind AS, the provision on financial assets and commitments, including trade receivables needs to be calculated using the expected credit loss model.

(b) Leases

Indian GAAP requires accounting of leases as either operating lease or finance lease. Ind AS 116 requires recognition of right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases except short term lease and lease of low value assets. Under Indian GAAP, the Company had accounted for its lease as operating lease and recognised lease rent as expense in Statement of Profit & Loss.

(c) Security deposits

Under previous GAAP, there was no specific guidance on accounting for interest free rental deposits. Whereas in Ind AS, the prepaid rent is measured as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the deposit determined in accordance with Ind AS 109 and the amount of deposit given.

(d) Financial guarantee

Under Ind AS, financial guarantee contracts are accounted as financial liabilities and measured initially at fair value and subsequently at the higher of amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount initially recognised less when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with principles of Ind AS 115. Under previous GAAP, these were not recognised in the balance sheet. As these financial guarantee have been given towards loans taken by its subsidiaries.

(e) Deferred tax

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind-AS 12 "Income Taxes" requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind-AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP.

(f) Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation

Both under Indian GAAP and Ind-AS, the company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to the statement of profit or loss. However, Under Ind-AS, remeasurements [comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability] are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

(g) Other comprehensive income

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss as other comprehensive income' includes remeasurements of defined benefit plans and fair value gains or (losses) on FVOCI equity instruments. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under previous GAAP.

(h) Other equity

Retained earnings have been impacted consequent to the above Ind AS transition adjustments.

(i) Statement of Cash Flows

The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

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38 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.

39 The Company has received intimation from few of its vendors on requests made by the Company, with regard to registration of vendors under the under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Considering the Company has been extended credit period upto 45 days by its vendors and payments being released on a timely basis in case of vendors been identified, there is no liability towards interest on delayed payments under 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006' during the period. There is also no amount of outstanding interest in this regard, brought forward from previous years.

40 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, during the current year and in the previous year.

41 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 favor of the lessee) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company.

42 As per the requirements of rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 the Company uses only such accounting software's for maintaining its books of account that have a feature of recording audit trail; except for some instances where either audit trail feature is not enabled or not operating throughout the year. However, the Company established and maintained an adequate internal control framework over its financial reporting and based on its assessment, has concluded that the internal controls for the year ended March 31, 2026 were operating effectively

43 The company has complied with the layers Prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction of number of layers) Rules, 2017

44 The Company does not have any Benami property under the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and the rules made thereunder, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company.

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

46 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.

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47 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.

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

49 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).

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

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

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

53 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 year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable.

For Lokesh R Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 012954C

CA Gaurav Bansal
Partner
Membership Number: 402390
UDIN: 26402390MJEYWW3131

Place: Agra
Date: May 11, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SVPD Healthcare Private Limited

Sudesh Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN: 03592723

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026

Rajeev Vasandani
Director
DIN: 11401802

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 11, 2026