INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of G.S. Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of G.S. Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs 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 Act 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.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The Director's Report has not been made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian 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.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. 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 of the aforesaid financial statements.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the financial statements.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

(f) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".

(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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 37 to the financial statements.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026.

iv.

(a) To the best of our knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 48 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) To the best of our knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 48 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, that has not been enabled in the accounting software throughout the year as explained in Note 48 to the financial statements. Accordingly, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail feature has operated throughout the year for all relevant transaction recorded in the software or whether there is any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with or whether the audit trail of prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention prescribed under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us , the remuneration paid or provided by the Company to its directors is within the limits prescribed under Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187

Virendra Kanak
Partner
Membership No.:110811
UDIN: 26110811TNWLBI6084
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2026

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF G.S. PHARMACEUTICAL DISTRIBUTORS PRIVATE LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187

Virendra Kanak
Partner
Membership No.: 110811
UDIN: 26110811TNWLBI6084
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2026

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF G.S. PHARMACEUTICAL DISTRIBUTORS PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report

i. (a)

A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) All the Property, Plant and Equipment and right of use assets were physically verified by the management in the current year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii.

(a) The inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification, coverage and procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) During any point of time of the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores rupees, in aggregate from Banks on the basis of security of current assets. Refer note 45 to the financial statements.

Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, quarterly returns / statements filed with such Bank are not in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company. Details of the same are as below.

(Rs. In millions)

Quarter Ended	**Particulars**	**Amount as per books of accounts**	**Amount as per quarterly statement**	**Difference**	**Discrepancy (give details)**
June 2025	Inventory	110.78	110.78	-	Period end closing adjustments and reclassifications
	Creditors	68.04	14.55	53.49	
	Debtors	121.61	121.54	0.07	
September 2025	Inventory	123.60	123.60	-	Period end closing adjustments and reclassifications
	Creditors	40.67	23.74	16.93	
	Debtors	144.49	144.29	0.20	
December 2025	Inventory	107.61	107.61	-	Period end closing adjustments and reclassifications
	Creditors	24.71	2.99	21.72	
	Debtors	100.68	100.39	0.29	
March 2026	Inventory	87.73	87.73	-	Year-end closing adjustments and reclassifications
	Creditors	47.96	15.52	32.44	
	Debtors	119.38	118.57	0.81	

iii. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not made any investments in, or 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. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The provisions of sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii.

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities during the year, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 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 and the records examined by us, dues relating to goods and services tax which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026, on account of any dispute, are as follows:

(₹ in million)

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount Demanded Rs.	Amount Paid Rs.	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Central/ State Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017	Demand Order against excess input tax credit	15.38	-	FY 2021-22	GST Appellate Authority

There are no dues relating to provident fund, employees' state insurance, income- tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transaction which are not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Income-tax Assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the requirement to report as stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix.

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, no money was raised by way of term loans. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture. Accordingly, requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(e) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

x.

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting requirement under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made private placement of optionally convertible debentures during the year and the requirements of Section 42 of the Act, have been complied with. The amount raised has been used for the purposes for which they were raised. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares during the year.

xi.

(a) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year in the course of our audit.

(b) During the year no report under Section 143(12) of the Act, has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Further, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, requirement to report under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi.

(a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any Core Investment Company (as part of its group. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. Based on the overall review of financial statements, the Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year as below:

Particulars	**March 31, 2026 (Current year)**	**March 31, 2025 (Previous Year)**
Cash Losses	Rs. 15.67 million	Rs.16.69 million

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (as disclosed in note 47 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. According to the information and explanations given to us the Company does not have any Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187

Virendra Kanak
Partner
Membership No.: 110811
UDIN: 26110811TNWLBI6084
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2026

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF G.S. PHARMACEUTICAL DISTRIBUTORS PRIVATE LIMITED

Referred to in paragraph 2(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the Members of G.S. Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of G.S. Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, and 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 with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI').

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements 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 authorizations 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.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187

Virendra Kanak
Partner
Membership No.: 110811
UDIN: 26110811TNWLBI6084
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2026

G.S.Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5(A)	11.96	12.76
Right-of-use assets	5(B)	14.01	17.41
Goodwill	6	35.90	35.90
Other Intangible assets	7	0.40	-
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	8	0.26	0.71
Deferred tax asset (net)	9	28.33	-
Non current tax assets (net)	10	-	0.17
Total non-current assets		**90.86**	**66.95**
Current assets			
Inventories	11	87.73	102.45
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	12	109.89	99.14
Cash and cash equivalents	13	3.87	2.73
Other current assets	14	33.90	52.40
Total current assets		**235.39**	**256.72**
TOTAL ASSETS		**326.25**	**323.67**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	36.00	36.00
Instrument entirely equity in nature	16	108.00	-
Other equity	17	(54.86)	(56.42)
Total equity		**89.14**	**(20.42)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	18	12.00	120.00
Lease liabilities	19	11.63	13.61
Provisions	20	1.57	1.29
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	9	-	0.73
Total non-current liabilities		**25.20**	**135.63**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	18	104.37	108.98
Lease liabilities	19	3.31	4.07
Trade payables	21		
i)total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	2.71
ii)total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		51.49	38.94
Other financial liabilities	22	51.62	50.53
Other current liabilities	23	0.49	2.91
Provisions	20	0.39	0.32
Current tax liabilities (net)	24	0.24	-
Total current liabilities		**211.91**	**208.46**
Total liabilities		**237.11**	**344.09**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**326.25**	**323.67**

Material accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements	2-3
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	1-50

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:105047W/W101187

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
G.S.Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited
CIN: U74999MH2017PTC300189

Virendra Kanak
Partner
Membership No: 110811
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2026

Gaurav Kumar
Director
DIN: 09693244
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2026

Abhitesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 08722542
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2026

G.S.Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	25	1,158.04	1,029.53
Other income	26	1.11	2.20
Total income		**1,159.15**	**1,031.73**
Expenses			
Purchase of stock-in-trade	27	1,054.13	907.57
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	28	14.73	39.53
Employee benefits expense	29	45.92	41.33
Finance costs	30	23.97	29.24
Depreciation and amortization expense	31	6.24	6.83
Other expenses	32	41.58	27.89
Total expenses		**1,186.57**	**1,052.39**
Loss before exceptional items and tax		**(27.42)**	**(20.66)**
Exceptional items	33	0.12	-
Loss before tax		**(27.54)**	**(20.66)**
Tax expense	34		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax (credit)		(29.07)	(1.02)
Total income tax credit		**(29.07)**	**(1.02)**
Profit/(loss) for the year		**1.53**	**(19.64)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan		0.04	0.23
Income tax effect on above		(0.01)	(0.06)
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**0.03**	**0.17**
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		**1.56**	**(19.47)**
Earning/(Loss) per share (Face value of ₹ 10 each)	35		
Basic (INR)		0.41	(5.46)
Diluted (INR)		0.41	(5.46)
Material accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements	2-3		
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	1-50		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

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G.S.Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited

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G.S.Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Loss before tax	(27.54)	(20.66)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	6.24	6.83
Finance costs	23.97	29.24
Interest income on fixed deposit	(0.05)	(1.35)
Interest on unwinding of security deposit	(0.12)	(0.12)
Exceptional items	0.12	-
Net Impairment losses on trade receivables/financial assets	1.16	1.85
Provision for claim receivable	-	1.54
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.05	0.04
Gain on termination of lease	(0.23)	(0.73)
	3.60	16.64
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	14.72	39.53
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(11.91)	10.73
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	0.54	(0.26)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	18.50	(33.88)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	9.81	0.62
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(6.61)	(1.16)
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	(2.42)	18.17
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions and employee benefits	0.16	0.38
Cash generated from operations	26.39	50.77
Income tax paid (net)	0.41	(0.04)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	26.80	50.73
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2.21)	(7.73)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.62	0.20
Decrease in fixed deposits with bank having maturity more than three months	-	28.00
Interest received	0.05	1.35
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	(1.54)	21.82
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds of borrowings from related party	15.00	15.00
Repayment of borrowings to related party	(137.00)	(75.00)
(Repayment of)/ proceeds from borrowings	9.39	6.57
Proceeds of issuance of optionally convertible debentures	108.00	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(4.97)	(6.21)
Finance costs paid	(14.54)	(12.76)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(24.12)	(72.40)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1.14	0.15
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2.73	2.58
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3.87	2.73
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of year consist of (Refer note 13)		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	0.49	0.04
Cash on hand	3.38	2.69
Total Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	3.87	2.73

G.S.Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of the movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance		
Cash credit facility	76.48	69.92
Loan from related parties	152.50	212.50
Interest accrued	41.80	27.13
Total	**270.78**	**309.55**
Movement		
Cash flows-cash credit facility	9.39	6.56
Cash flows-related party loan	(122.00)	(60.00)
Interest paid	(14.54)	(11.14)
Interest expenses	22.27	25.82
Closing Balance		
Cash credit facility	85.87	76.48
Loan from related Parties	30.50	152.50
Interest accrued	49.53	41.80
Total	**165.90**	**270.78**

1. The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7, Statement of Cash Flows as specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), Rules, 2015 (as amended).

2. Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, current accounts and deposits with banks with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Material accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements 2-3

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-50

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:105047W/W101187

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
G.S.Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited
CIN: U74999MH2017PTC300189

Virendra Kanak
Partner
Membership No: 110811
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2026

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Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2026

Abhitesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 08722542
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2026

G.S.Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital (Refer Note 15)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Balance as at 1 April 2024	36.00
Add: Issued during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**36.00**
Balance as at 1 April 2025	36.00
Add: Issued during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**36.00**

(B) Optionally Convertible Debenture (Refer Note 16]

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Balance as at 1 April 2024	-
Add: Issued during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**-**
Balance as at 1 April 2025	-
Add: Issued during the year	108.00
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**108.00**

(C) Other equity (Refer Note 17)

Particulars	Reserve and surplus	Total equity attributable to owners
	Retained earnings	
As at 1 April 2024	**(36.95)**	**-36.95**
Changes during the year		
Loss for the year	(19.64)	(19.64)
Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	0.17	0.17
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**(56.42)**	**(56.42)**
As at 1 April 2025	**(56.42)**	**(56.42)**
Changes during the year		
Profit for the year	1.53	1.53
Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	0.03	0.03
Total	**(54.86)**	**(54.86)**
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**(54.86)**	**(54.86)**

Material accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements 2-3
See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-50

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
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Virendra Kanak
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Date: 23 May 2026

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Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2026

Abhitesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 08722542
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2026

G.S.Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

1. Company Information:

G.S.Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited (the “Company”) is a private limited company incorporated in India on 27 September 2027, having its registered office at 52-K, 2nd Floor, New Kene Building, Kalyan shill road, Nr. Annapurna hotel, Sonarpada, Dombivali East – 421201, Dombivali, Thane, Kalyan, Maharashtra, India, 421201.

The Company is a subsidiary of Entero Healthcare Solution Limited. The Holding company of Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited is listed on National Stock Exchange (NSE) & Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). The Company is in the business of distributions and marketing of pharmaceutical products, Surgical Products and other allied services.

2. Basis of Preparation, Measurement

Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and on a going concern basis.

Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention, except for the following material items which are measured on an alternative basis, required by relevant Ind AS, on each reporting date:-

- Certain Financial assets are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments);
- Certain Financial Liabilities are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments);
- Employee’s net Defined Benefit (assets/liability) as per actuarial valuation; and
- Liabilities for Share-based payments arrangements.

These financial statements comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of material accounting policy.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors on May 23, 2026.
The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

Functional and presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Use of Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and judgements that affect the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the Balance Sheet date, reported amounts of Revenue and Expenses for the year and disclosure of Contingent liabilities at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and Judgements used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized prospectively in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements, is included in the following notes:

- Determination of estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.
- Determination of discount rate and lease term for the purpose of discounting of lease payments.
- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profits against which deductible temporary differences and carried forward tax losses can be utilized.
- Income taxes: Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions
- Measurement of Defined benefit Obligations: assumptions include salary escalation rate, discount rate, expected rate of return on plan assets and mortality rates.
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: Key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits.
- Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities. When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities cannot be measured on quoted prices in active markets, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques along with assistance from valuation experts.
- Measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) allowance for trade receivable and loans: Key assumptions in determining the weighted average loss rate.

Fair value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet 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 fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability accessible to the Company.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for fair value measurement.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Standalone financial statements are categorized into different levels within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the level of inputs used in the valuation techniques as set out below.

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 —inputs other than quoted prices included in level one and Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is based on unobservable market data.

Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realized in, or intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle, which is defined to be of twelve months.
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realized in, or intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's` normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date; or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

NOTE 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized as an asset if and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises its purchase price, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Any trade discounts, rebates, input tax credit (IGST/ CGST and SGST) or any other tax credit available to the company are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have significant costs and different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with that expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Borrowing costs to the extent related/attributable to the acquisition/construction of the Property, Plant and Equipment that takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized up to the date such asset is ready for use.

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is calculated on the cost of items thereof less there estimated residual values, on straight-line method over their respective estimated useful lives, which is in line with the estimated useful lives as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	**Useful Life as per prescribed in Schedule II of the Act (year)**
Computer and peripherals	3-6
Furniture and fixtures	10
Office equipment	5
Vehicle	8
Plant and Machineries	15
Electrical Installations and Equipment	10

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

3.2 Other Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization.

The cost comprises purchase price, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use which includes any trade discounts, rebates, input tax credit (IGST/ CGST and SGST) or any other tax credit available to the company are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Borrowing costs to the extent related/attributable to the acquisition/construction of intangible asset that takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized from the date it meets capitalization criteria till such asset is ready for use.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful economic lives.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

A summary of amortization period applied to the Company's intangible assets is as below:

Particulars	Useful life (years)
Computer software and Licenses	5-10

3.3 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers, generally on delivery of goods at the agreed point of delivery. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, incentives, price concessions, amounts collected on behalf of third parties, or other similar items, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue is recorded provided the recovery of consideration is probable and determinable. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Invoices are usually payable based on the credit terms agreed with customers which vary up to 90 days.

Revenue is recognized at a point in time when the goods are delivered at the agreed point of delivery.

Other Income

Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest Income is recognized on a basis of effective interest method as set out in Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, and where no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.

3.4 Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current Income Tax:

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of the previous years. Current tax Assets and liabilities represents the best estimates of the amounts expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The Tax Laws and Tax rates used to compute the amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized balances and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred Tax:
Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in Standalone financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when probability of future taxable profit improve.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

3.5 Leases

The Company as a lessee
The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At commencement or on modification of the contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone prices. However, for the leases of property the company has elected not to separate non lease component and account for the lease and non lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset whichever is earlier. The estimated useful lives of right-of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole.

The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and in the statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the statement of profit and loss.

For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liability for leases of properties that are having non-cancellable lease term of less than 12 months. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.6 Inventories

The inventory comprises traded goods which are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventory of traded goods is arrived at based on actual cost of the "batch" which comprises cost of purchase and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Provision is made for the cost of obsolescence and other anticipated losses, whenever considered necessary.

3.7 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a Company of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use, are tested for impairment annually at each balance sheet date, or earlier, if there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 the purpose of impairment testing, assets are accompanied together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or group of assets (the "Cash-Generating Unit" - CGU).

3.8 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The Company creates a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A disclosure for contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are neither recorded nor disclosed in the Standalone financial statements.

3.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash on hand, cash at banks and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash on hand and cash at banks and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months.

3.10 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(A) Financial assets

(i) Recognition and Initial measurement

At initial recognition, financial asset is measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset not “at fair value through profit or loss” are measured at transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:
a) at amortized cost; or
b) at fair value through other comprehensive income; or
c) at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification depends on the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the related cash flows.

Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amounts are taken through Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI'), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss and recognized in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Other income" using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss. Interest and dividend income from these financial assets is included in "Other income". Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

The Company enters into business combination arrangements which may include terms where the Group has purchased call option over the equity of a subsidiary held by the non-controlling interest which permit the Group to purchase the shares held by the non-controlling interest at the exercise price specified in the arrangement. The Group analyses the terms of such arrangements to assess whether they provide the Group or the non-controlling interest with access to the risks and rewards associated with the actual ownership of the shares.

The non-controlling interest is recognized in the consolidated Standalone financial statements only if risks and rewards associated with ownership have been retained by the non-controlling interest. In such case, the Company accounts for the call option as derivative asset with corresponding credit to investments / Loans. Subsequent changes in the fair value of derivative asset is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI.

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent years, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL.

Life time ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payment is more than 90 days past due.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. In balance sheet ECL for financial assets measured at amortized cost is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when

a) the right to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred or

b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the financial asset is transferred then in that case financial asset is derecognized only if substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

(B) Financial liabilities

(i) Recognition and Initial measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and at amortized cost, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company enters into business combination arrangements which may include terms where the Company has written put options or a purchased call option along with the written put, over the equity of a subsidiary which permit the holder to put their shares in the subsidiary back to the Company at the exercise price specified in the arrangement. The Company analyses the terms of such arrangements to assess whether they provide the Company or the non-controlling interest with access to the risks and rewards associated with the actual ownership of the shares.

The non-controlling interest is recognized in the consolidated Standalone financial statements only if risks and rewards associated with ownership have been retained by the non-controlling interest. In such cases, the Company accounts for the put option as derivative liability with corresponding debit to investments. Subsequent changes in the fair value of derivative liability is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iv) Derecognition of Financial liability

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs.

(C) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

3.11 Employee Benefits

(a) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the year in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the year and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(b) Post employment benefit plans

(i) Defined contribution plan

Provident Fund: Contribution towards provident fund is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Employee's State Insurance Scheme: Contribution towards employees' state insurance scheme is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

The Company has no further obligations under these plans beyond its monthly contributions.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

Costs comprising service cost (including current and past service cost and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements) and net interest expense or income is recognized in profit or loss.

The obligation recognized 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.

3.12 Foreign Currency Transactions

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Gains/Losses arising out of fluctuation in foreign exchange rate between the transaction date and settlement date are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are restated at the year end at the exchange rate prevailing at the year end and the exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

3.13 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

The weighted average numbers of equity shares are adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in the rights issue, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all potential dilutive equity shares.

3.14 Share capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary equity shares are recognized as deduction from equity.

4. Recent Indian accounting standards (Ind as) and pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact on its Standalone financial statements. In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

a. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Standalone financial statements, applicable w.e.f. 1st April 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

b. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. 1st April, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of Standalone financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and ensured appropriate disclosures which are disclosed in the Standalone financial statements.

c. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact on its Standalone financial statements.

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

5(A) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2025	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 1 April 2025	For the year	Deductions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026
Electrical Installations	3.22	0.34	(0.34)	3.23	1.23	0.31	(0.12)	1.42	1.81
Furniture and fixtures	13.27	1.04	(0.81)	13.50	3.45	1.30	(0.36)	4.39	9.11
Office equipment	0.77	0.09	-	0.86	0.08	0.15	-	0.23	0.63
Computer and peripherals	1.96	0.25	-	2.21	1.70	0.10	-	1.80	0.41
Total	**19.22**	**1.72**	**(1.15)**	**19.80**	**6.46**	**1.86**	**(0.48)**	**7.84**	**11.96**

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	For the year	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Electrical Installations	3.16	0.06	-	3.22	0.92	0.31	-	1.23	1.99
Furniture and fixtures	6.75	6.81	(0.29)	13.27	2.55	0.95	(0.05)	3.45	9.82
Office equipment	0.03	0.74	-	0.77	0.01	0.07	-	0.08	0.69
Computer and peripherals	1.84	0.12	-	1.96	1.52	0.18	-	1.70	0.26
Total	**11.78**	**7.73**	**(0.29)**	**19.22**	**5.00**	**1.51**	**(0.05)**	**6.46**	**12.76**

Note: There is no capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

5(B) Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2025	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 1 April 2025	For the year	Deductions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026
Leased assets									
Right-of-use assets (Refer note 45)	23.39	1.83	5.76	19.46	5.98	4.30	4.83	5.45	14.01
Total	**23.39**	**1.83**	**5.76**	**19.46**	**5.98**	**4.30**	**4.83**	**5.45**	**14.01**

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	For the year	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Leased assets									
Right-of-use assets (Refer note 45)	25.21	28.09	(29.91)	23.39	10.04	5.33	(9.38)	5.98	17.41
Total	**25.21**	**28.09**	**(29.91)**	**23.39**	**10.04**	**5.33**	**(9.38)**	**5.98**	**17.41**

6 Goodwill

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	35.90	35.90
Impairment of Goodwill (Refe Note No 37)	-	-
Closing Balance	**35.90**	**35.90**

7 Other intangible assets

Particulars	Gross block				Amortization				Net block
	As at 1 April 2025	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March 2026	As at 1 April 2024	For the year	Deductions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Computer Software	-	0.48	-	0.48	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.40
Total	**-**	**0.48**	**-**	**0.48**	**-**	**0.08**	**-**	**0.08**	**0.40**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

8 Other financial assets (non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecure, considered good)		
Security Deposits (at amortised cost)	0.26	0.71
Total	**0.26**	**0.71**

9 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Deferred tax assets on account of:		
Right-of-use asset and lease liability adjustment	0.24	0.07
Gratuity	0.51	0.41
Unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward losses	12.84	-
Unabsorbed loss	6.23	-
Timing difference between tax depreciation and depreciation charged in the books	5.57	(3.93)
Fair Value of deposits	0.46	0.33
Provision for claim receivables	-	0.39
Allowance for expected credit loss	2.48	2.11
(b) Deferred tax liability on account of:		
Expenses provided but allowable in Income Tax on payment basis	-	0.11
Net deferred tax assets (a)-(b)	**28.33**	**(0.73)**
Total	**28.33**	**(0.73)**

9.1 (i) Summary of deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2025	(Charged)/ Credited to P&L	(Charged)/ Credited to OCI	As at 31 March 2026
(a) Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)				
Right of use asset and lease liability adjustment	0.07	0.18	-	0.24
Gratuity	0.41	0.11	(0.01)	0.51
Provision for claim receivables	0.39	(0.39)	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	12.84	-	12.84
Unabsorbed loss	-	6.23	-	6.23
Property, plant and equipment	(3.93)	9.49	-	5.57
Fair Value of deposits	0.33	0.13	-	0.46
Allowance for expected credit loss	2.11	0.37	-	2.48
Expenses provided but allowable in Income Tax on payment basis	(0.11)	0.11	-	-
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**(0.73)**	**29.07**	**(0.01)**	**28.33**

(ii) Summary of deferred tax liabilities

Particulars	As at 1 April 2024	(Charged)/ Credited to P&L	(Charged)/ Credited to OCI	As at 31 March 2025
(a) Deferred tax liabilities				
Right of use asset and lease liability adjustment	0.36	0.30	-	0.07
Gratuity & Leave Encashment	0.38	(0.08)	0.06	0.41
Property, plant and equipment	(4.14)	(0.21)	-	(3.93)
Fair Value of deposits	-	(0.33)	-	0.33
Provision for claim receivables	-	(0.39)	-	0.39
Allowance for expected credit loss	1.69	(0.42)	-	2.11
Expenses provided but allowable in Income Tax on payment basis	0.02	0.12	-	(0.11)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**-1.69**	**(1.02)**	**0.06**	**-0.73**

The Company has recognised deferred tax assets on carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation during the year ended March 31, 2026. During the current year, the Company has reported loss before taxes 27.54 of millions. Also, based on the estimates of future taxable profits as at March 31, 2026, there exists reasonable certainty that the future taxable profits would be available against which such losses can be used. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets on such losses and depreciation in absence of management estimate of future taxable profits be available against which such assets can be recognised.

10 Non current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance income tax (net of provisions)	-	0.17
Total	**-**	**0.17**

11 Inventories (at lower of cost and net realizable value)

Particulars		
Stock-in-trade (Refer Note 28)	87.73	102.45
Total	**87.73**	**102.45**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

12 Trade receivable (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
- Considered good	109.89	99.14
- Considered doubtful	9.52	8.36
	119.41	**107.50**
Less:- Provision for Impairment allowance	(9.52)	(8.36)
Total	**109.89**	**99.14**

Footnotes:
(i) Further classified as:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
- Receivable from related parties (Refer note 44)	0.62	0.14
- Receivable from others	118.79	107.36
Total	**119.41**	**107.50**

(ii) The movement in impairment allowance is as follows:-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	**8.36**	**6.51**
Change in allowance for expected credit loss during the year	1.16	1.85
Write off during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	**9.52**	**8.36**

(iii) Ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2026*

Particulars/ year	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months to 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	96.98	1.86	5.57	5.48	-	109.89
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable -Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	0.18	1.13	3.07	5.14	9.52
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivable -Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivable - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	(0.18)	(1.13)	(3.07)	(5.14)	(9.52)
Total	**96.98**	**1.86**	**5.57**	**5.48**	**-**	**109.89**

As at March 31, 2025*

Particulars/ year	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months to 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	83.58	4.89	9.30	0.05	1.31	99.13
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable -Which have significant increase in credit risk	0.08	0.03	0.36	3.79	4.09	8.35
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivable -Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivable - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(0.08)	(0.03)	(0.36)	(3.79)	(4.09)	(8.35)
Total	**83.58**	**4.89**	**9.30**	**0.05**	**1.31**	**99.13**

* There are no unbilled and not due receivables 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.
There are no outstanding trade receivables from any directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	0.49	0.04
Cash on hand	3.38	2.69
Total	**3.87**	**2.73**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

14 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance to suppliers	2.91	2.08
Claim and other receivables	37.69	50.48
Less: Provision for Claim Receivables*	(9.63)	(1.54)
Balance with government authorities	1.07	-
Prepaid expenses	1.23	1.12
Advance to employees	0.63	0.26
Total	**33.90**	**52.40**

*** The movement in provision for claim receivable is as follow:**

Opening Balance	**1.54**	**-**
Change in provision of claim receivable	8.09	1.54
Write off during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	**9.63**	**1.54**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

15 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a. Authorised Share Capital		
40,00,000 (31 March 2025: 40,00,000) Equity Shares of INR 10 each	40.00	40.00
Total	**40.00**	**40.00**
b. Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:		
36,00,000 (31 March 2025: 36,00,000) Equity Shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	36.00	36.00
Total	**36.00**	**36.00**

c. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding as at the beginning of the year	36,00,000	36.00	36,00,000	36.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as at the end of the year	**36,00,000**	**36.00**	**36,00,000**	**36.00**

d. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

e. Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Entero Healthcare Solution Limited (including share held by nominee)	36,00,000	100.00%	36,00,000	100.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

f. Shareholding of promoters at the end of the year

Name of the Promoter	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change During the year	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change During the year
Entero Healthcare Solution Limited*	36,00,000	100.00%	0.00%	36,00,000	100.00%	0.00%

"Out of total 36,00,000 equity shares, Mr Prabhat Agrawal holds 1 equity share i.e. 0.01% of total shares, as a nominee of Entero Healthcare Solution Limited.

h. No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company during the year of five year immediately preceding the current year end.

i. No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the year of five year immediately preceding the current year end

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

16 Optionally Convertible Debenture

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Optionally Convertible Debenture (OCDs)	108.00	-
Less: Transaction Cost directly attributable to issue of OCDs	-	-
Total	**108.00**	-

During the FY 2025-26, the Company issued No. 4,000,000 Optionally Convertible Debenture (OCDs) of Rs. 27 /- each, which shall be converted to 1 equity share of INR 10/- each at par on or before 5 years, at the discretion of the Company, unless earlier converted or redeemed at the discretion of the Company.

The Debentures shall carry simple interest @ 0.1 % p.a., non-cumulative, payable annually at the discretion of the Company.
The Company shall have the sole right to convert its outstanding Optionally Convertible Debentures into Equity Shares as per the terms of issue, at a ratio of one equity share for each debenture.

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

17 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(56.42)	(36.95)
Add: profit for the year	1.53	(19.64)
Less: Re-measurement (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	0.03	0.17
Closing balance	**(54.86)**	**(56.42)**

Nature and purpose of reserve

Retained earnings:

Retained earnings represents the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes. Retained earnings include remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit obligations, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

18 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term
Working capital loan from banks (secured)				
Cash credit/ working capital demand loan*	-	85.87	-	76.48
Other loans (unsecured)				
Loans from related party** (Refer Note 44)	12.00	18.50	120.00	32.50
Total Borrowings	**12.00**	**104.37**	**120.00**	**108.98**

Cash credit/ working capital demand loan

* Cash Credit Facility has been obtained from IndusInd Bank Limited at an interest rate of Repo rate + 3.30% p.a. (31 march 2025 : Repo rate + 3.30% p.a.). Secured by exclusive charge on the entire Current assets and movable fixed assets of the Company , being Present and Future. The total amount of facility is Rs 140 million (31 March 2025 Rs. 140 Million).

**The company has availed unsecured short term/long term loan from Holding Company to be repayable on demand and over a period of 5 years, respectively. These loans carry a interest rate of 9.00% p.a. (31 March 2025: 9.00% p.a.).

19 Lease Liability (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 45)	11.63	3.31	13.61	4.07
Total	**11.63**	**3.31**	**13.61**	**4.07**

20 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term
a) **Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 36)**				
Provision for gratuity (unfunded)	1.57	0.39	1.29	0.32
Total	**1.57**	**0.39**	**1.29**	**0.32**

21 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	2.71
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	51.49	38.94
Total	**51.49**	**41.65**

Footnotes:

(i) Refer note 44 for trade payables to related parties

(ii) Trade payables are non-interest bearing

(iii) Disclosure relating to suppliers registered under MSMED Act based on the information available with the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal	-	2.71
Total	**-**	**2.71**
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	-	-

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Payables not due	Outstanding for Following years from the due date of payment				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	43.16	4.52	2.34	1.46	51.48
Disputed - other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**43.16**	**4.52**	**2.34**	**1.46**	**51.48**

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Payables not due	Outstanding for Following years from the due date of payment				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - micro and small enterprises	-	-	0.04	2.37	-	0.29	2.70
Disputed - micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	34.73	0.55	2.86	0.79	38.93
Disputed - other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**34.78**	**2.92**	**2.86**	**1.08**	**41.63**

22 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Employee liabilities	0.93	1.00
Other payables	1.16	7.72
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.02	-
Interest accrued but due on borrowings (Refer Note 44)	49.51	41.81
Total	**51.62**	**50.53**

23 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory due payable	0.49	2.91
Total	**0.49**	**2.91**

24 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	0.24	-
Total	0.24	-

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

25 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of traded goods	1,158.04	1,029.53
Total	**1,158.04**	**1,029.53**
Analysis of revenues by segments:		
Trading of pharmaceutical and surgical products.	1,158.04	1,029.53
	1,158.04	**1,029.53**
Revenue based on geography		
Domestic	1,158.04	1,029.53
Total	**1,158.04**	**1,029.53**
Revenue based on timing of recognition		
Revenue recognition at a point in time	1,158.04	1,029.53
Total	**1,158.04**	**1,029.53**

26 Other income

Interest on fixed deposit	-	1.07
- other interest income	0.05	0.28
Interest on unwinding of security deposits	0.12	0.12
Gain on modification / termination of lease	0.23	0.73
Miscellaneous income	0.71	-
Total	**1.11**	**2.20**

27 Purchase of stock-in-trade

Purchases of stock-in-trade	1,054.13	907.57
Total	**1,054.13**	**907.57**

*The Group does not have any significant adjustments between the contracted price and revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
The contract balance (trade receivables) as at March 31, 2026 : Rs. 87.73 million (March 31, 2025 : Rs. 102.45 million) (Refer note 11).

28 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

Inventories at the beginning of the year		
-Stock-in-trade	102.45	141.98
	102.45	**141.98**
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
Stock-in-Trade (Refer Note No 11)	(87.73)	(102.45)
	(87.73)	**(102.45)**
Net decrease/ (increase)	**14.73**	**39.53**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

29 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	44.67	39.74
Contribution to provident fund and other funds (Refer Note 36)	0.97	1.12
Gratuity expenses (Refer Note 36)	0.27	0.38
Staff welfare expenses	0.01	0.09
Total	**45.92**	**41.33**

30 Finance costs

(i) Interest on borrowings		
On Bank loan	8.42	9.51
Interest on Loan from related party (Refer Note 44)	11.56	16.31
(ii) Others		
Interest on lease liabilities (Refer Note 45)	1.59	1.83
Processing fees	-	0.78
Bank charges	0.89	-
Corporate guarantee commission	1.40	0.81
Interest on defined benefit obligation (Refer Note 36)	0.11	-
Total	**23.97**	**29.24**

31 Depreciation and amortization expense

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 5(A))	1.86	1.50
Amortization on Intangibles Assets (Refer note 7)	0.08	-
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets (Refer note 5(B))	4.30	5.33
Total	**6.24**	**6.83**

32 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Rent	0.64	0.03
Rates and taxes	-	0.53
Legal and professional charges	1.15	0.98
Commission & Brokerage	2.36	-
Power and fuel	2.58	2.15
Repairs and maintenance	0.25	0.33
Distribution cost	19.52	16.54
Printing and stationery	1.68	0.99
Communication expenses	0.09	0.12
IT expenses	0.53	0.40
Net Impairment losses on trade receivables/financial assets	1.16	1.85
Auditor's remuneration (refer note below)	0.39	0.31
Insurance	0.19	0.21
Office expenses	0.70	-
Business Support charges	1.21	1.40
Loss on sale of asset	0.05	-
Provision for claim receivable	8.09	1.54
Security expenses	0.90	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.09	0.51
Total	**41.58**	**27.89**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

***Note : The following is the break-up of Auditors remuneration (exclusive of taxes)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Statutory Audit fees (Including others)	0.39	0.31
Total	**0.39**	**0.31**

33 Exceptional Items

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Gratuity - past service cost	0.12	-
Total	**0.12**	**-**

33.1 Pursuant to the notification issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, multiple existing labour legislations have been consolidated into a unified framework comprising four Labour Codes collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes' which became effective from November 21, 2025. The Company has reassessed its employee benefit obligations in accordance with the revised definition of wages. Accordingly, an incremental liability of Rs. 0.12 million has been recognised as an 'Exceptional Item' for the year ended March 31 , 2026. The Management will continue to evaluate the impact of the rules notified by the central government/ state government post 31 March 2026.

34 Income Tax

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(b) Deferred tax		
Deferred tax Expenses (Income)	(29.07)	(1.02)
OCI - Non Reclass - Income tax effect	0.01	-
Total tax expense (a+b)	**(29.06)**	**(1.02)**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	(27.54)	(20.66)
Enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the Company 26% (31 March 2025 : 26%)(Section 115BAA)	(7.16)	(5.37)
Tax effect of:		
Utilisation of carried forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	(19.07)	-
Others	(2.83)	-
Total tax expense	**(29.06)**	**(5.37)**

35 Earnings per share

Earning per share amounts are calculated by dividing the earning for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earning per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company (A)	1.53	(19.64)
Weighted Average number of equity shares issued for Basic EPS (B)	36,97,534	36,00,000
Adjustment for calculation of Diluted number of equity shares) (C)	-	-
Weighted Average number of equity shares issued for Diluted EPS (D= B+C)	36,97,534	36,00,000
Basic EPS in INR	**0.41**	**(5.46)**
Diluted EPS in INR	**0.41**	**(5.46)**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

36 Employee benefits

I. Defined contribution plans

The Company has classified the various benefits provided to employees as under:

a. Provident fund
b. Employee state insurance fund
c. Labour welfare fund

The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plan -

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Contribution to provident fund	0.71	0.83
Employers contribution to employee state insurance	0.26	0.28
Employers contribution to labour welfare fund	0.01	-

II. Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of periods of service, subject to a payment celling of INR 20,00,000.

The actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation was carried out as the balance sheet date. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the details of the employee benefit obligation as at balance sheet date:

Sr No	Defined benefit plans	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
		Gratuity (Unfunded)	Gratuity (Unfunded)
I	**Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss during the year:**		
	Current service cost	0.27	0.28
	Past service cost (Refer Note 33)	0.12	-
	Net interest cost	0.11	0.11
	Total expenses	**0.50**	**0.39**
II	**Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income**		
	Amount recognised in OCI, Beginning of year	(0.18)	0.05
	Actuarial (gains) / losses due to demographic assumption changes in defined benefit obligations	-	-
	Actuarial (gains) / losses due to financial assumption changes in defined benefit obligations	-	0.03
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses due to experience on defined benefit obligations	(0.04)	(0.26)
	Remeasurement arising from assumption change and experience variance	-	-
	Total remeasurement recognized in OCI	**(0.04)**	**(0.23)**
	Total recognized in OCI, end of year	**(0.22)**	**(0.18)**
III	**Net liability recognised as at balance sheet date:**		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	1.97	1.61
	Deficit	**1.97**	**1.61**
IV	**Movements in present value of defined benefit obligation**		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	1.61	1.45
	Current service cost	0.27	0.28
	Past service cost (Refer Note 33)	0.12	-
	Interest cost	0.11	0.11
	Actuarial loss	(0.04)	(0.23)
	Benefits paid	(0.10)	-
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**1.97**	**1.61**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

V	**Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation**		
a	Expected cash flows over the next years (valued on undiscounted basis):		
	1st Following year	0.40	0.33
	2nd Following year	0.32	0.25
	3rd Following year	0.29	0.24
	4th Following year	0.29	0.21
	5th Following year	0.26	0.21
	Sum of years 6 To 10	0.64	0.59
	Sum of years 11 and above	0.48	0.41
VI	Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:		
	(i) +1% increase in discount rate	(0.08)	(0.06)
	(ii) -1% decrease in discount rate	0.08	0.07
	(iii) +1% increase in rate of salary increase	0.09	0.07
	(iv) -1% decrease in rate of salary increase	(0.08)	(0.07)

2 **Sensitivity analysis method**

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year, while holding all other assumptions constant.

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual charge in the projected benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the projected benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year, which is the same method as applied in calculating the projected benefit obligation as recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

VI	**Actuarial assumptions:**	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
1	Discount rate	6.61%	6.66%
2	Expected rate of salary increase	8.00%	8.00%
3	Expected Return on plan assets	N.A	N.A
4	Rate of Employee Turnover	20.00%	20.00%
5	Mortality Rate During Employment	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate
6	Retirement Age	58 Years	58 Years

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

37 Impairment testing of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and also as and when impairment indicators emerge.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is based on higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 participant at measurement date. Value in use is present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset (CGU). The value in use is estimated using discounted cash flows over a period of 5 years and cash flows beyond 5 years is estimated by capitalising the future maintainable cash flows by an appropriate capitalisation rate and then discounted using appropriate discount rate. This fair value measurement was categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on inputs in the valuation technique used.

Operating margins and growth rates for the five year cash flow projections have been estimated based on past experience and after considering the financial budgets/forecasts provided by the management. Other key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are set out below. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the relevant industry and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	11.13%	13.71%
Terminal value growth rate	5.00%	5.00%
Revenue growth rate	10.00%	20.00%

With regard to assessment of the recoverable amount, no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cost the carrying amounts of the CGUs to exceed their recoverable amount.

The Company has also performed sensitivity analysis calculations on the projections used and discount rate applied. Company has concluded that, given the significant headroom that exists, and the results of the sensitivity analysis performed, there is no significant risk that reasonable changes in any key assumptions would cause the carrying value of CGUs to exceed its values in use.

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

38 Contingent liabilities & Commitments

(i) claims not acknoledged as debts:

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
(a) Indirect Tax	15.38	-

There are no capital commitments as on 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

39 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of Company that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components and for which discrete financial information is available.
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The Company operates only in one business segment i.e. trading of pharmaceutical and surgical products and hence, the Company has only one separate reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

40 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard the Company's ability to remain as a going concern and maximise the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, annual operating plans and long term and other strategic investment plans. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

Particulars	As at March 2026	As at March 2025
Borrowings		
Long term borrowings	12.00	120.00
Short term borrowings	104.37	108.98
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(3.87)	(2.73)
Adjusted net debt	112.50	226.25
Total Equity	89.14	(20.42)
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	1.26	(11.08)

41 Event after reporting date

There has been no event after the reporting date that require disclosure in these financial statements.

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

42 Fair value measurements

A. Accounting classification and fair values

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

Particulars	Carrying Amount			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total
Financial assets and liabilities 31 March 2026				
Non-current financial assets				
Other financial assets	-	-	0.26	**0.26**
	-	**-**	**0.26**	**0.26**
Current financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	109.89	**109.89**
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3.87	**3.87**
Other financial assets	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**-**	**-**	**113.76**	**113.76**
Non-current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	12.00	**12.00**
Lease Liabilities	-	-	11.63	**11.63**
Total	**-**	**-**	**23.63**	**23.63**
Current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	104.37	**104.37**
Lease Liabilities	-	-	3.31	**3.31**
Trade payables	-	-	51.49	**51.49**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	51.62	**51.62**
Total	**-**	**-**	**210.79**	**210.79**

Particulars	Carrying Amount			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total
Financial assets and liabilities 31 March 2025				
Non-current financial assets				
Other financial assets	-	-	0.71	**0.71**
	-	**-**	**0.71**	**0.71**
Current financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	99.14	**99.14**
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2.73	**2.73**
Other financial assets	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**-**	**-**	101.87	**101.87**
Non-current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	120.00	**120.00**
Lease Liabilities	-	-	13.61	**13.61**
Total	**-**	**-**	**133.61**	**133.61**
Current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	108.98	**108.98**
Lease Liabilities	-	-	4.07	**4.07**
Trade payables	-	-	41.65	**41.65**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	50.53	**50.53**
Total	**-**	**-**	**205.23**	**205.23**

B. The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, deposits, other receivables, cash and cash equivalent including other current bank balances and other liabilities including deposits, creditors for capital expenditure, etc. are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to current and short term nature of such balances.

C. Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to above have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting year.

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.This is the case of unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

43 Financial Risk Management

The company has in place comprehensive risk management policy in order to identify measure, monitor and mitigate various risks pertaining to its business. Along with the risk management policy, an adequate internal control system, commensurate to the size and complexity of its business, is maintained to align with the philosophy of the company. Together they help in achieving the business goals and objectives consistent with the company's strategies to prevent inconsistencies and gaps between its policies and practices. The Board of Directors reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management policy and internal control system. The company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies.

The company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

• Credit risk
• Liquidity risk and
• Market risk

(A) Credit Risk

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 trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

i) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers located in India. Credit risk has always been managed by the company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Summary of the compay's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Unsecured		
-Considered good	109.89	99.14
- Considered doubtful	9.52	8.36
Gross Trade Receivables	**119.41**	**107.50**
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	(9.52)	(8.36)
Net Trade Receivables	**109.89**	**99.14**

The company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The company computes the expected credit loss allowance as per simplified approach for trade receivables based on available external and internal credit risk factors such as the ageing of its dues, market information about the customer and the company's historical experience for customers. The company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is based on the ageing of the receivable days and the rates as given in the provision matrix.

ii) Cash and cash equivalents

The company held cash and cash equivalent and other bank balance of INR 3.87 million as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025 : INR 2.73 million). The same are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating. Also, company invests its short term surplus funds in bank fixed deposit which carry no market risks for short duration, therefore does not expose the company to credit risk.

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

iii) Others

Apart from cash and bank balances, the company has no other financial assets which carries any significant credit risk.

(B) 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 due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company’s liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities March 31, 2026	1 year or less	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
1. Lease Liabilities	4.59	13.26	-	17.84
2. Trade Payables	51.49	-	-	51.49
3. Borrowings	104.37	12.00	-	116.37
4. Other financial liabilities	51.62	-	-	51.62
Total	**212.07**	**25.26**	**-**	**237.32**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities March 31, 2025	1 year or less	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
1. Lease Liabilities	5.59	15.38	-	20.96
2. Trade Payables	41.65	-	-	41.65
3. Borrowings	108.98	120.00	-	228.98
4. Other financial liabilities	50.53	-	-	50.53
Total	**206.75**	**135.38**	**-**	**342.12**

The outows disclosed in above table represents the total contracted undiscounted cash flows

(C) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the company’s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.The company’s exposure to, and management of, these risks is explained below.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The company caters mainly to the Indian Market . Most of the transactions are denominated in the company's functional currency i.e. Rupees. Hence the company is not materially exposed to Foreign Currency Risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The exposure of the Company’s borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Variable rate borrowings	85.87	76.48
Fixed rate borrowings	30.50	152.50

Sensitivity:

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates would have following impact on profit before tax and equity -

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest rates – decreases by 100 basis points	0.64	0.58
Interest rates – increases by 100 basis points	(0.64)	(0.58)

*Holding all other variables constant

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

44 Related Party Disclosures

A. Names of related parties and nature of relationship:

Description of relationship	Name of the related party
Holding Compay	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Companies	treja Healthcare Solutions Private Limited Avenir Lifecare Pharma Private Limited Avenues Pharma Distributors Private Limited Barros Enterprises Private Limited Calcutta Medisolutions Private Limited Chethana Healthcare Solutions Private Limited Chethana Pharma Distributors Private Limited Chethana Pharma Private Limited Chhabra Healthcare Solutions Private Limited Chirag Medicare Solutions Private Limited City Pharma Distributors Private Limited (Amalgamated with Rada Medisolutions Private Limited w.e.f. April 15, 2025) CPD Pharma Private Limited (Amalgamated with Rada Medisolutions Private Limited w.e.f. April 15, 2025) Curever Pharma Private Limited Devi Pharma Wellness Private Limited Dhanvanthari Super Speciality Private Limited Entero RS Enterprises Private Limited Getwell Medicare Solution Private Limited Gourav Medical Agencies Private Limited Jaggi Enterprises Private Limited Millennium Medisolutions Private Limited New RRPD Private Limited New Siva Agencies Private Limited Novacare Healthcare Solutions Private Limited Peerless Biotech Private Limited Galaxy Pharma Distributors Private Limited Rada Medisolutions Private Limited S.S. Pharma Traders Private Limited Sai pharma distributors Private Limited Saurashtra Medisolutions Private Limited Sesha Balajee Medisolutions Private Limited Sree Venkateshwara Medisolutions Private Limited Sri Parshva Pharma Distributors Private Limited Sri Rama Pharmaceutical Distributors Private Limited Srinivasa Lifecare Private Limited Sundarlal Pharma Distributors Private Limited Suprabhat Pharmaceuticals Private Limited (ceased to be a subsidiary w.e.f. September 29, 2025) SVMED Solutions Private Limited SVS Lifesciences Private Limited Swami Medisolutions Private Limited Vasavi Medicare Solutions Private Limited Western Healthcare Solutions Private Limited Ujjain Maheshwari Pharma Distributors Private Limited Quromed Lifesciences Private Limited (Struck off w.e.f. June 02, 2025) Rimedio Pharma Private Limited (Struck off w.e.f. June 05, 2025) Zennex Software Solutions Private Limited (Struck off w.e.f. May 01, 2025) Ramson Medical Distributors Private Limited (w.e.f. June 30, 2025) Sai RK Pharma Private Limited (w.e.f. July 19, 2025) Well Wisher Pharma Private Limited (w.e.f. September 05, 2025) Anand Medilink Private Limited (w.e.f. October 1, 2025) Ace Cardiopathy Solutions Private Limited (w.e.f. October 06, 2025) Bioaide Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f. November 26, 2025) Anand Chemiceutics Private Limited (w.e.f. February 7, 2026)
Key Management Personnel and their relative:	Deepesh Gala Abhitesh Kumar Gaurav Kumar
Entities under common control	Pranav Steel

D. Key management personnel compensation:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Director Remuneration:	3.00	2.40

Key managerial personnel who are under the employment of the Company are entitled to post employment benefits recognised as per Ind AS 19 - 'Employee Benefits' in the financial statements. As these employee benefits are amounts provided on the basis of actuarial valuation, the same is not included above. Gratuity has been computed for the Company as a whole and hence excluded.

B. The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

C. Details of related party transactions:

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of stock in trade (net of sales return)	Galaxystar Pharma Distributors Private Limited	0.18	2.56
	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	-	3.17
	Novacare Healthcare Solutions Private Limited	0.29	0.36
	Chethana Pharma Private Limited	-	(0.07)
	Chirag Medicare Solutions Private Limited	-	(0.07)
	Saurashtra Medisolutions Private Limited	0.07	0.54
	Sri Parshva Pharma Distributors Private Limited	-	4.07
	Barros Enterprises Private Limited	(0.01)	(0.11)

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Purchase of stock in trade (net of purchase return)	Galaxystar Pharma Distributors Private Limited	9.02	50.19
	Peerless Biotech Private Limited	1.42	0.24
	Calcutta Medisolutions Private Limited	0.05	-
	Ramson Medical Distirbutors Private Limited	0.28	-
	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	72.95	88.63
	Novacare Healthcare Solutions Private Limited	4.92	2.24

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Rent expense	Neepa Gala	-	0.64

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cross Charges (Business Support Charges - Expenses)	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	4.48	5.73

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Corporate Guarantee Taken	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	140.00	140.00

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Corporate guarantee commission (Expenses)	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	1.40	0.82

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on Unsecured Loan	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	11.53	16.31

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Remunaration Paid	Dipesh Gala	3.00	2.40
		-	-

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Loans Received from	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	15.00	15.00

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Loans Repaid to	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	137.00	75.00

D. Details of balances outstanding for related party transactions:

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Loans Taken	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	30.50	152.50

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Trade Receivable	Galaxystar Pharma Distributors Private Limited	0.01	0.98
	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	(0.21)	(0.18)
	Barros Enterprises Private Limited	(0.04)	(0.02)
	Novacare Healthcare Solutions Private Limited	0.38	0.14
	Saurashtra Medisolutions Private Limited	(0.02)	0.05
	R S M Pharma Private Limited	-	(0.02)
	Vasavi Medicare Solutions Private Limited	0.50	(0.03)
	Sree Venkateshwara Medisolutions Private Limited	-	-

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Trade Payables	R S M Pharma Private Limited	0.12	0.02
	Galaxystar Pharma Distributors Private Limited	(0.53)	(2.93)
	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	15.47	4.16
	Vasavi Medicare Solutions Private Limited	0.01	0.01
	Novacare Healthcare Solutions Private Limited	2.16	0.10
	Calcutta Medisolutions Private Limited	0.05	-
	Peerless Biotech Private Limited	-	0.21
	Ramson Medical Distirbutors Private Limited	0.05	-
	Healthix Lifesciences	-	-

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest accrued on loan to related parties (Payables)	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	49.51	41.81

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Business Support charges	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	11.86	3.14

Nature of Transaction	Name of the related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Corporate Guarantee Taken	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	140.00	140.00

(Amount in Millions, unless otherwise stated)

45 Disclosure related to Leases

Company as Lessee

(A) Change in Carrying value of right of use assets at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	17.41	15.17
Additions	1.83	28.09
Depreciation charge for the year	(4.30)	(5.33)
Deduction during the year	(0.93)	(20.53)
Balance at the end of the year	**14.01**	**17.41**

(B) Change in Carrying value of lease liabilities at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	17.69	16.24
Additions	1.75	24.82
Payment during the year	(4.97)	(6.21)
Finance cost	1.59	1.83
Deletion	(1.12)	(18.99)
Balance at the end of the year	**14.94**	**17.69**

(C) **Maturity analysis of lease liabilities**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than one year	4.59	5.59
One to five years	13.26	15.38
More than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at reporting year	**17.85**	**20.97**
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position at the year ended	**14.94**	**17.69**

(D) **Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	1.59	1.83
Expenses relating to short-term leases	0.64	0.03
Amortisation of Right to Use Assets	4.30	5.33

(E) **Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Total Cash outflow for leases	4.97	6.21

46 Reconciliation of quarterly returns or statements filed with banks

Quarter	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per Books	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement (in INR million)	Difference (in INR million)	Reason for material discrepancies
30-Jun-25					
IndusInd Bank	inventory	110.78	110.78	-	Period end closing adjustments and reclassification
	Creditors	68.04	14.55	53.49	
	Debtors	121.61	121.54	0.07	
30-Sep-25					
IndusInd Bank	inventory	123.60	123.60	-	Period end closing adjustments and reclassification
	Creditors	40.67	23.74	16.93	
	Debtors	144.49	144.29	0.20	
31-Dec-25					
IndusInd Bank	inventory	107.61	107.61	-	Period end closing adjustments and reclassification
	Creditors	24.71	2.99	21.72	
	Debtors	100.68	100.39	0.29	
31-Mar-26					
IndusInd Bank	inventory	87.73	87.73	-	Year end closing adjustments and reclassification
	Creditors	47.96	15.52	32.44	
	Debtors	119.38	118.57	0.81	

Quarter	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per Books	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement (in INR million)	Difference (in INR million)	Reason for material discrepancies
30-Jun-24					
IndusInd Bank Ltd, RBL Bank Ltd	inventory	152.26	152.19	0.07	Period end closing adjustments and reclassification
	Creditors	16.06	21.11	(5.05)	
	Debtors	134.60	134.59	0.01	
30-Sep-24					
IndusInd Bank Ltd	inventory	146.61	146.61	-	Period end closing adjustments and reclassification
	Creditors	24.44	31.57	(7.13)	
	Debtors	102.89	102.66	0.23	
31-Dec-24					
IndusInd Bank Ltd	inventory	139.55	139.55	-	Period end closing adjustments and reclassification
	Creditors	3.99	3.44	0.55	
	Debtors	85.90	84.27	1.63	
31-Mar-25					
IndusInd Bank Ltd	inventory	102.45	102.45	-	Year end closing adjustments and reclassification
	Creditors	41.65	6.73	34.92	
	Debtors	107.50	107.34	0.16	

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

47 Corporate Social Responsibility

The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable to the Company.

48 Ratio Analysis

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25	Variance (%)	Reason for Variance
a) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.11	1.23	-9.80%	
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Short term and long term borrowings	Total Equity	1.31	(11.21)	-111.64%	Mainly on account of issuance of optionally convertible debenture
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	0.07	0.45	-84.49%	Decrease in Debt service coverage ratio is due to reduction in profit.
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit After Tax	Average Shareholders' Equity	4.45%	NA	NA	
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	11.24	7.75	45.05%	Mainly on account of decreased inventory balance as compared to the comparable period
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales	Average Trade receivables	11.08	9.77	13.41%	
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Credit purchases	Average Trade payable	22.64	28.55	-20.72%	
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Sales	Working Capital (Current Assets-Current Liabilities)	49.32	21.33	131.19%	Increase in sales in current period and reduction in net working capital
(i) Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Net Sales	0.13%	-1.91%	-106.93%	Mainly on account of increased profit after tax as compared to the comparale period
(j) Return on Capital employed	Earning before Interest and Tax	Average Capital employed	0.81%	4.24%	-80.84%	Decrease in profit before tax as compared to last year
(k) Return on investment*			NA			

***Return on investment ratio is not given for the company as it does not have any investment.**

49 Other Statutory Information:

(i) Details of benami property held

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

(ii) Relationships with struck off companies

The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

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

(v) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions

The Company have not advanced or extended loan 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.

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

(vi) Undisclosed Income

The Company does not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year (previous 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).

(vii) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or by any government authorities.

(viii) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(ix) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(x) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the company

There are no immovable properties held by the company (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease arrangements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) .

(xi) Valuation of PPE and intangible assets

The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (Including Right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.