V P DHAMIJA & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
D-11, Greater Kailash Enclave - I
NEW DELHI - 110 048 (India)
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Bioaide Technologies Private Limited
New Delhi

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Bioaide Technologies 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 information 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/loss (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 Company's annual report including the annexures to Director's Report and shareholders information, 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 financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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.

(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) 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".

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

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

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

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

b. The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, 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.

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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 and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instances of audit trail feature being tempered with. Additionally, the audit trail of previous years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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

For V P Dhamija & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 006905N

Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2026

(V P Dhamija)
Partner
Membership No.: 082348
UDIN: 26082348XIEHGK6670

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES 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.

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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 V P Dhamija & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 006905N

(V P Dhamija)
Membership No.: 082348
UDIN: 26082348XIEHGK6670

Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2026

V P DHAMIJA & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES 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.
	(a) B	The Company did not own any intangible assets during the year.
i.	(b)	The fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of company and nature of its business.
i.	(c)	According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable property as at March 31, 2026 and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
i.	(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.
i.	(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.
ii.	(b)	The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in view of no drawdown availed by the Company during the year, quarterly returns or statements comprising (book progress report, and other stipulated financial information etc.) are not required to be filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions. Further working capital facility was surrendered during the year and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
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.		The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
vi.		The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(vi) of the Order are 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 been regularly deposited by the Company with appropriate authorities in all cases during the year. 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.
vii.	(b)	According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, there are no dues relating to 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 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)	The Company does not have any loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lenders during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
ix.	(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.
ix.	(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.
ix.	(d)	According to the information and explanations provided to us, there are no funds raised on short term basis during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
ix.	(e)	The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(e) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
ix.	(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.
x.	(b)	According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partly, or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
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 on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year in the course of our audit.
xi.	(b)	No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
xi.	(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, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.	
xiv.	(a)	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 on 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.
xvi.	(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.
xvi.	(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.
xvi.	(d)	The Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions,

		2016) does not have more than one Core Investment Company as a part of its group. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
xvii.	The Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and immediately preceding financial year.	
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.	On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.	
xx	According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, there was no amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 to the Company.	

For V P Dhamija & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 006905N

Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2026

(V P Dhamija)
Partner
Membership No.: 082348
UDIN: 26082348XIEHGK6670

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph "2(f)" under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the Members OF **BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES 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 **BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED** 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 V P Dhamija & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 006905N

Place: New Delhi
Date: 22 May 2026

(V P Dhamija)
Partner
Membership No.: 082348
UDIN: 26082348XIEHGK6670

BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	5(A)	0.51	4.84	4.98
Right-to-use asset	5(B)	18.44	-	-
Financial assets				
Other financial asset	6	32.98	0.20	0.20
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	4.94	2.76	1.72
Total non-current assets		**56.87**	**7.80**	**6.90**
Current assets				
Inventories	8	173.95	106.86	131.40
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	9	156.83	142.31	137.99
Cash and cash equivalents	10	13.33	50.98	19.02
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	6.25	-	-
Other financial assets	6	2.47	2.29	0.87
Other current assets	12	3.80	1.14	11.82
Total current assets		**356.63**	**303.58**	**301.10**
TOTAL ASSETS		**413.50**	**311.38**	**308.00**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	13	0.95	0.95	0.95
Other equity	14	182.14	130.80	96.21
Total equity		**183.09**	**131.75**	**97.16**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	15	17.60	-	-
Provisions	16	3.24	2.94	3.65
Total non-current liabilities		**20.84**	**2.94**	**3.65**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	15	1.28	-	-
Trade payables	17			
i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		195.83	146.12	176.15
Other financial liabilities	18	5.31	16.62	18.63
Other current liabilities	19	0.40	10.72	3.65
Provisions	16	1.42	0.98	-
Current tax liabilities (net)	20	5.33	2.25	8.75
Total current liabilities		**209.57**	**176.69**	**207.19**
Total liabilities		**230.41**	**179.63**	**210.84**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**413.50**	**311.38**	**308.00**

Material accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements 2-4

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-45

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

As per our report of even date
For V P Dhamija & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 006905N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U51397DL1996PTC081135

V P Dhamija
Partner
Membership No :082348
Place : New Delhi
Date : 22 May 2026

Sandip Dey
Director
DIN: 11537388
Place: Mumbai
Date : 22 May 2026

Keyur Gandhi
Director
DIN: 11501380
Place: Mumbai
Date : 22 May 2026

BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	485.00	557.82
Other income	22	8.59	29.91
Total income		**493.59**	**587.73**
Expenses			
Purchase of stock-in-trade	23	432.15	453.87
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	24	(67.09)	24.55
Employee benefits expense	25	17.65	33.74
Finance costs	26	1.66	0.92
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	1.22	0.31
Other expenses	28	36.62	26.35
Total expenses		**422.21**	**539.75**
Profit before tax		**71.38**	**47.98**
Tax expense	29		
Current tax		22.54	14.72
Deferred tax/(credit)		(2.26)	(1.12)
Total income tax expense		**20.28**	**13.60**
Profit after tax		**51.10**	**34.38**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit & loss			
- Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plan		0.32	0.29
- Income tax effect on above		(0.08)	(0.08)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**0.24**	**0.21**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**51.34**	**34.59**
Earning per share (face value of Rs. 10 each)	30		
Basic (Rs.)		537.63	361.83
Diluted (Rs.)		537.63	361.83
Material accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements	2-4		
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	1-45		

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

As per our report of even date
For V P Dhamija & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 006905N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U51397DL1996PTC081135

V P Dhamija
Partner
Membership No :082348
Place : New Delhi
Date : 22 May 2026

Sandip Dey
Director
DIN: 11537388
Place: Mumbai
Date : 22 May 2026

Keyur Gandhi
Director
DIN: 11501380
Place: Mumbai
Date : 22 May 2026

BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	71.38	47.98
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	1.22	0.31
Interest income	(1.93)	(0.83)
Finance cost	1.66	-
Credit balance written back	-	(2.05)
Bad debt written off	0.03	0.02
Allowance for expected credit loss	6.87	3.61
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(6.66)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**72.57**	**49.05**
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(67.09)	24.55
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(21.41)	(7.95)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	(32.95)	(1.42)
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	(2.65)	10.68
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables	49.67	(27.99)
(Decrease)/ Increase in other financial liabilities	(11.30)	(2.02)
(Decrease)/ Increase in other current liabilities	(10.33)	7.07
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	0.81	0.56
Cash generated from operations	**(22.68)**	**52.53**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(19.46)	(21.22)
Net cash flow generated from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**(42.14)**	**31.31**
Cash flow from Investing activities		
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	10.77	(0.18)
Net fixed deposit having maturity more than three months with bank placed	(6.25)	-
Interest received	1.93	0.83
Net cash flow generated from investing activities (B)	**6.45**	**0.65**
Cash flow from Financing activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	(1.34)	-
Finance cost paid	(0.62)	
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(1.96)**	**-**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(37.65)**	**31.96**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	50.98	19.02
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**13.33**	**50.98**
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of year consist of (Refer note 10)		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	12.64	29.89
Fixed deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	0.53	20.77
Cash on hand	0.15	0.33
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**13.33**	**50.98**

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 comprises cash on hand, Current Accounts and deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of deposits).

Material accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements 2-4

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-45

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

As per our report of even date
For V P Dhamija & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 006905N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
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Date : 22 May 2026

Keyur Gandhi
Director
DIN: 11501380
Place: Mumbai
Date : 22 May 2026

BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

(A) Equity share capital (Refer note 13)

Particulars	Amount
As at 01 April 2024	0.95
Add: Issued during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**0.95**
As at 01 April 2025	0.95
Add: Issued during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**0.95**

(B) Other equity (Refer note 14)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
As at 01 April 2023	**65.24**	**65.24**
Changes during the year		
Profit for the year	35.37	**35.37**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	**-**
Impact of Ind AS adjustments on transition (Refer note 41)	(1.67)	**(1.67)**
Impact of prior period error (Refer note 40)	(2.74)	**(2.74)**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**96.20**	**96.20**
As at 01 April 2024	**96.20**	**96.20**
Changes during the year		
Profit for the year	34.38	34.38
Other comprehensive income for the year	0.21	0.21
Total comprehensive income for the year	**34.59**	**34.59**
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**130.80**	**130.80**
As at 01 April 2025	**130.80**	**130.80**
Changes during the year		
Profit for the year	51.10	51.10
Other comprehensive income for the year	0.24	0.24
Total comprehensive income for the year	**51.34**	**51.34**
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**182.13**	**182.13**

Material accounting policies and key accounting estimates and judgements 2-4

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-45

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

As per our report of even date
For V P Dhamija & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 006905N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
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Date : 22 May 2026

1. **Company Information:**

Bioaide Technologies Private Limited (the "Company") is a private limited company incorporated in India on August 13, 1996 having its registered office at 8-8, LGF, Panchsheel Enclave, New Delhi, Delhi – 110017, India.

The Company is a subsidiary of Entero Healthcare Solution Limited. The Holding company of Entero Healthcare 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, 31st March 2025 & 1st April 2024, 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 22, 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.

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 millions, except stated otherwise)

5(A) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2025	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2026	As at 1 April 2025	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026
Building	4.55	-	4.55	-	0.22	0.14	0.36	-	-
Plant and Machinery	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00
Office Equipments	0.25	0.01	-	0.26	0.06	0.04	-	0.10	0.17
Computers	0.20	0.07	-	0.27	0.02	0.04	-	0.06	0.21
Vehicles	0.12	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.12
Furniture and Fittings	0.03	-	-	0.03	0.01	0.00	-	0.01	0.02
Total	**5.16**	**0.08**	**4.55**	**0.68**	**0.31**	**0.22**	**0.36**	**0.17**	**0.51**

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2024 (Deemed cost)	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Building	4.55	-	-	4.55	-	0.22	-	0.22	4.33
Plant and Machinery	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00
Office Equipments	0.22	0.04	-	0.25	-	0.06	-	0.06	0.19
Computers	0.06	0.14	-	0.20	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.18
Vehicles	0.12	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.12
Furniture and Fittings	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.02
Total	**4.98**	**0.18**	-	**5.16**	-	**0.31**	-	**0.31**	**4.84**

Reconciliation of deemed cost to values under previous GAAP:

Particulars	Building	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Computers
Gross block as at april 1, 2024	7.09	0.05	0.21	2.31	1.96	0.87
Accumulated depreciation as at april 1, 2024	2.53	0.05	0.18	2.20	1.75	0.82
Deemed cost as at april 1, 2024	**4.55**	**0.00**	**0.03**	**0.12**	**0.22**	**0.06**
Adjustments pursuant to implementation of Ind AS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4.55**	**0.00**	**0.03**	**0.12**	**0.22**	**0.06**

a) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment during the year.

b) Details of benami property held:
No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

c) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the Company:
The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee), are held in the name of the Company.

d) There is no capital work in progress as at 31 March 2026, 31 March 2025 and 01 April 2024.

e) On review of the pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the assets, it was noted that there has been change in expected pattern of consumption of these benefits. Accordingly, with effect from 01 April 2025, the Company has changed its depreciation/amortization method to Straight Line method from Written down value method for all class of assets to reflect this change. Such a change has been accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with Ind AS 8 “Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors”.

5(B) Right-of-use Assets

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2025	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2026	As at 1 April 2025	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026
Leased assets									
Right-to-use Asset - Building (Refer Note 39)	-	19.45	-	19.45	-	1.01	-	1.01	18.44
Total	-	**19.45**	-	**19.45**	-	**1.01**	-	**1.01**	**18.44**

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
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6 Other financial asset

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at31 March 2025		As at 01 April 2024	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
(Unsecured, considered good)						
Security deposits (at amortised cost)	0.21	2.20	0.20	2.29	0.20	0.87
In Fixed deposit with maturity for more than 12 months from balance sheet date	32.77	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued Interest on FD	-	0.26	-	-	-	-
Total	**32.98**	**2.47**	**0.20**	**2.29**	**0.20**	**0.87**

7 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024
(a) Deferred tax asset on account of:			
Property, plant and equipment	0.08	-	-
Expenses disallowed under Sec 40(a)(ia) of Income tax act		-	-
Impairment allowance	3.57	2.04	1.04
Provision for defined benefit obligations	1.18	1.09	1.01
(b) Deferred tax liability on account of:			
Right-of-use asset and lease liability adjustment	0.11	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	(0.37)	(0.33)
Net deferred tax assets (a-b)	**4.94**	**2.76**	**1.72**
Deferred tax assets (net) recognized	**4.94**	**2.76**	**1.72**

7.1 Note: Summary of deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2025	(Charged)/ Credited to the Statement of Profit & Loss	(Charged)/ Credited to OCI	As at 31 March 2026
Property, plant and equipment	(0.37)	0.45	-	0.08
Expenses disallowed under Sec 40(a)(ia) of Income tax act	-	-	-	-
Right-of-use asset and lease liability adjustment	-	0.11	-	0.11
Provision for defined benefit obligations	1.09	0.17	(0.08)	1.18
Impairment allowance	2.04	1.53	-	3.57
Total	**2.76**	**2.27**	**(0.08)**	**4.94**

Particulars	As at 1 April 2024	(Charged)/ Credited to the Statement of Profit & Loss	(Charged)/ Credited to OCI	As at 31 March 2025
Property, plant and equipment	(0.33)	(0.04)	-	(0.37)
Provision for defined benefit obligations	1.01	0.16	(0.08)	1.09
Impairment allowance	1.04	1.00	-	2.04
Total	**1.72**	**1.12**	**(0.08)**	**2.76**

8 Inventories (at lower of cost or net realizable value)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024
Stock-in-trade	173.95	106.86	131.40
	173.95	**106.86**	**131.40**

9 Trade receivable (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024
Unsecured			
- Considered good	156.83	142.31	137.99
- Considered doubtful	14.19	7.33	3.72
	171.02	**149.64**	**141.71**
Less: Provision for impairment allowance	14.19	7.33	3.72
Total	**156.83**	**142.31**	**137.99**

Footnotes:
(i) The movement in allowance for impairment allowance is as follows:-

Balance at the beginning of the year	7.33	3.72	3.72
Add/(less): Addition/ (write-back) during the year	6.87	3.61	-
Less: Write off during the year	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**14.20**	**7.33**	**3.72**

(ii) Ageing schedule
As at 31 March 2026

Particulars/ Period	Not due	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	102.94	33.74	13.38	17.31	3.48	0.17	171.02
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Considered Doubtful		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

(iv) Disputed Trade Receivable - Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**102.94**	**33.74**	**13.38**	**17.31**	**3.48**	**0.17**	**171.02**
Less: Provision for impairment allowance							14.19
Total (net)							**156.83**

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars/ Period	Not due	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	57.38	76.83	8.10	7.07	0.26	-	149.64
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivable - Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**57.38**	**76.83**	**8.10**	**7.07**	**0.26**	**-**	**149.64**
Less: Provision for impairment allowance							7.33
Total (net)							**142.31**

As at 01 April 2024

Particulars/ Period	Not due	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	64.11	68.80	5.08	3.49	0.18	0.05	141.71
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable - Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivable - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivable - Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**64.11**	**68.80**	**5.08**	**3.49**	**0.18**	**0.05**	**141.71**
Less: Provision for impairment allowance							3.72
Total (net)							**137.99**

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 01 April 2024**
Balances with banks			
- In current account	12.64	29.89	7.69
- In fixed deposit with original maturity for less than 3 months	0.53	20.77	11.05
Cash on hand	0.15	0.33	0.28
Total	**13.33**	**50.98**	**19.02**

11 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 01 April 2024**
In fixed deposit with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months from balance sheet date	6.25	-	-
Total	**6.25**	**-**	**-**

12 Other current assets

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 01 April 2024**
Balance with government authorities	2.83	0.35	3.85
Prepaid expenses	0.57	0.53	0.55
Advance to suppliers	-	0.13	7.11
Advance to staff	0.40	0.09	0.29
Other receivables	-	0.04	0.02
Total	**3.80**	**1.14**	**11.82**

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13 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024
a. Authorised Share Capital			
1,00,000 equity shares (as at 31 March 2025: 1,00,000 and as at 01 April 2024: 1,00,000) of Rs. 10/- each	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**
b. Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:			
95,040 equity shares (as at 31 March 2025: 95,040 and as at 01 April 2024: 95,040) of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	0.95	0.95	0.95
Total	**0.95**	**0.95**	**0.95**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025		As at 01 April 2024	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	95,040	0.95	95,040	0.95	95,040	0.95
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**95,040**	**0.95**	**95,040**	**0.95**	**95,040**	**0.95**

d. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 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 shareholder.

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

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025		As at 01 April 2024	
	No of shares	%	No of shares	%	No of shares	%
Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	76,032	80.00%	-	-	-	-
Pawan Kapur	9,504	10.00%	19,480	20.50%	19,480	20.50%
Roopam Kapur	-	-	23,840	25.08%	23,840	25.08%
Vijay Kumar Goel	9,504	10.00%	44,860	47.20%	44,860	47.20%

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 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025			As at 01 April 2024		
	No. of Share	% of Total Shares	% Change During the Period	No. of Share	% of Total Shares	% Change During the Period	No. of Share	% of Total Shares	% Change During the Period
Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited	76,032	80.00%	80.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pawan Kapur	9,504	10.00%	-10.50%	19,480	20.50%	-	19,480	20.50%	-
Roopam Kapur	-	-	-25.08%	23,840	25.08%	-	23,840	25.08%	-
Vijay Kumar Goel	9,504	10.00%	-37.20%	44,860	47.20%	-	44,860	47.20%	-
Renuka Goel	-	-	-2.80%	2,660	2.80%	-	2,660	2.80%	-
Darshna Kapur	-	-	-4.42%	4,200	4.42%	-	4,200	4.42%	-

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

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

14 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024
Retained Earnings			
Opening balance	130.80	96.20	65.24
Add: Profit for the year	51.10	34.38	35.37
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	0.24	0.21	-
Impact of Ind AS adjustments on transition (Refer note 41)	-	-	(1.67)
Impact of prior period error (Refer note 40)			(2.74)
Closing balance	**182.14**	**130.80**	**96.20**

Footnote:
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 reclassied to the statement of profit and loss.

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15 Lease liabilities

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**		**As at 31 March 2025**		**As at 01 April 2024**	
	Non Current	**Current**	**Non Current**	**Current**	**Non Current**	**Current**
At amortised cost						
Lease liabilities (refer note 39)	17.60	1.28	-	-	-	-
Total	**17.60**	**1.28**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

16 Provisions

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**		**As at 31 March 2025**		**As at 01 April 2024**	
	Non Current	**Current**	**Non Current**	**Current**	**Non Current**	**Current**
Provision for gratuity	3.24	1.42	2.94	0.98	3.65	-
Total	**3.24**	**1.42**	**2.94**	**0.98**	**3.65**	**-**

17 Trade payables

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 01 April 2024**
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	195.83	146.12	176.15
Total	**195.83**	**146.12**	**176.15**

Footnotes:
(i) Refer note 38 for trade payables to related parties
(ii) Trade payables are non-interest bearing
(iii) Ageing schedule
As at 31 March 2026:

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	Outstanding for Following periods from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Undisputed Dues - Others	7.66	127.15	61.02	-	-	-	**195.83**
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

As at 31 March 2025:

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	Outstanding for Following periods from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Undisputed Dues - Others	-	117.87	28.22	0.03	-	0.00	**146.12**
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	

As at 01 April 2024:

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	Outstanding for Following periods from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Undisputed Dues - Others	-	163.43	12.72	-	-	0.00	**176.15**
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	

18 Other financial liabilities (current)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 01 April 2024**
Employee related liabilities	5.20	16.55	18.63
Other payables	0.11	0.07	-
Total	**5.31**	**16.62**	**18.63**

19 Other current liabilities

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 01 April 2024**
Statutory dues payable	0.40	9.30	2.98
Advance from customers	-	1.42	0.68
Total	**0.40**	**10.72**	**3.65**

20 Current tax liabilities

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 01 April 2024**
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	5.33	2.25	8.75
Total	**5.33**	**2.25**	**8.75**

(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

21 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Sale of traded goods	485.00	557.82
Total	**485.00**	**557.82**

Footnotes:

(i) Analysis of revenues by segments:

Trading of medical goods and equipments	485.00	557.82
	485.00	**557.82**

(ii) Revenue based on Geography

Domestic	485.00	557.82
Total	**485.00**	**557.82**

(iii) The Company generates its entire revenue from contracts with customers for the goods transferred at a point in time. The Company is engaged in the business trading of medical goods and equipments and supply of annual maintenance services etc.

22 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest on fixed deposit	1.93	0.83
Gain on sale property , plant and equipment	6.66	-
SDR Income	-	27.03
Credit Balance written back	-	2.05
Total	**8.59**	**29.91**

23 Purchase of stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Purchases of Stock-in-trade (Net of Returns)	432.15	453.87
Total	**432.15**	**453.87**

24 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
- Stock-in-trade	106.86	131.41
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
- Stock-in-trade	173.95	106.86
Net decrease/ (increase)	**(67.09)**	**24.55**

25 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries, bonus and other allowances	14.21	29.25
Staff welfare expenses (others)	2.54	3.69
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	0.05	0.02
Gratuity (Refer note 31)	0.85	0.78
Total	**17.65**	**33.74**

26 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	0.77	-
Bank charges	0.16	0.24
Bank guarantee charges	0.48	0.68
Interest on defined benefit obligations (Refer note 31)	0.25	-
Total	**1.66**	**0.92**

27 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 5(A))	0.22	0.31
Amortisation on Right-of-use assets (Refer note 5(B))	1.01	-
Total	**1.22**	**0.31**

28 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Rent expense	1.53	2.82
Rates and taxes	0.05	0.05
Commission & liaisoning charges	5.87	10.27
Insurance expenses	0.08	0.09

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Donation	0.76	-
Net impairment losses on trade receivables/financial assets	6.87	3.61
Repairs & maintenance		
- Machinery	0.65	0.58
- Others	0.59	0.27
Travelling and conveyance	1.70	2.04
Sales promotion expenses	1.53	1.21
Power and water expenses	0.31	0.30
Payment to auditor's		
- Statutory audit fees	0.40	0.37
Foreign Exchange Loss		-
- Realised	0.41	0.25
- Unrealised	0.87	
AMC Charges	7.10	-
Freight outward expenses	0.73	1.81
Interest on statutory and legal dues	0.60	0.90
Legal and professional Fees	4.57	0.16
Medical Consultancy	0.59	0.31
Bad debts written off	0.03	0.02
Packing material	0.01	0.01
Postage & courier	0.21	0.22
Printing and stationery	0.19	0.37
Office Expenses	0.06	-
Communication expenses	0.19	0.16
Rebate & Discount	-	
Miscellaneous expenses	0.73	0.53
Total	**36.62**	**26.35**

29 Income Tax

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2026**	**For the year ended 31 March 2025**
(a) Current tax		
- Current tax	22.54	14.72
(b) Deferred tax		
Deferred tax income	(2.26)	(1.12)
OCI - Non Reclass - Income tax effect	0.08	0.08
Total tax expense (a+b)	**20.36**	**13.68**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2026**	**For the year ended 31 March 2025**
Profit before tax	71.38	47.98
Enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the Company 25.168% (31 March 2025 : 25.168%)(Section 115BAA)	17.97	12.08
Tax effect of:		
Effect of item that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(0.19)	-
Others	2.59	1.60
Total tax expense	**20.36**	**13.68**

30 Earnings per share

Basic earnings/(loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings/(loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss attributable to equity holders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) 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 31 March 2026**	**For the year ended 31 March 2025**
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company (A)	51.10	34.39
Weighted average number of equity shares issued for Basic EPS (B)	95,040	95,040
Adjustment for calculation of Diluted EPS (C)	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares issued for Diluted EPS (D= B+C)	95,040	95,040
Basic EPS in Rs.	**537.63**	**361.83**
Diluted EPS in Rs.	**537.63**	**361.83**

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31 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 period towards defined contribution plan -

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Contribution to provident fund	0.05	0.02

II. Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company has an unfunded Gratuity Scheme for its employees and gratuity liability has been provided based on the actuarial valuation done at the year end. 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.

The actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation was carried out as at the balance sheet date.
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 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
		Gratuity (Unfunded)	Gratuity (Unfunded)
I	**Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss during the year:**		
	Current service cost	0.85	0.32
	Net interest cost / (income) on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0.25	0.24
	Total expenses	**1.10**	**0.56**
II	**Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income**		
	Amount recognised in OCI, Beginning of year	(0.29)	-
	Actuarial (gains) / losses due to demographic assumption changes in defined benefit obligations	-	-
	Actuarial (gains) / losses due to financial assumption changes in defined benefit obligations	0.01	0.08
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses due to experience on defined benefit obligations	(0.33)	(0.36)
	Remeasurement arising from assumption change and experience variance	-	-
	(Gain)/loss recognized in OCI, End of Period	**(0.61)**	**(0.29)**

Sr No	Defined benefit plans	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
III	**Net asset /(liability) recognised as at balance sheet date:**		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	4.66	3.92
	Unfunded status (surplus)	**4.66**	**3.92**
IV	**Movements in present value of defined benefit obligation**		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	3.92	3.65
	Current service cost	0.85	0.32
	Interest cost	0.25	0.24
	Actuarial (gains) / losses	(0.32)	(0.29)
	Benefit paid	(0.04)	-
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**4.66**	**3.92**
V	**Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation**		
	Expected cash flows for future years (valued on undiscounted basis):		
	1st Following Year	1.47	
	2nd Following Year	0.62	
	3rd Following Year	0.51	
	4th Following Year	1.22	
	5th Following Year	0.20	
	Sum of Years 6 To 10	0.69	
	Sum of Years 11 and above	0.44	
VI	**Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:**		
1	Increase/ (decrease) on present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year		
	(i) +1% increase in discount rate	(0.10)	
	(ii) -1% decrease in discount rate	0.11	
	(iii) +1% increase in rate of salary increase	0.08	
	(iv) -1% decrease in rate of salary increase	(0.08)	

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.

VII	Actuarial assumptions:	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Expected Return on Plan Assets		
1	Discount rate	6.61%	6.45%
2	Expected rate of salary increase	8.00%	8.00%
3	Rate of Employee Turnover	20.00%	20.00%
4	Mortality Rate During Employment	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate
5	Retirement Age	58 years	58 years

(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

32 Contingent liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024
Bank Guarantee*	56.63	63.70	58.93

The Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit of Rs. 80.00 millions (31 March 2025: Rs 80.00 millions and 01 April 2024: Rs. 67.5 millions) by Yes Bank Limited for meeting its working capital requirements, including issuance of bank guarantees. The facilities are secured by hypothecation of current assets and movable fixed assets, both present and future; equitable mortgage of immovable properties of the Company and its directors; personal guarantees of the directors; and lien on fixed deposits of the Company.

The bank guarantees are issued in the nature of financial guarantees in favour of suppliers and performance guarantees in favour of customers. As at the end of the year, bank guarantees amounting to Rs. 56.63 millions (31 March 2025: Rs 63.69 millions and 01 April 2024: Rs. Rs. 58.93 millions) were outstanding. The cash credit account had a credit balance of Rs. 20.85 millions (31 March 2025: Rs.29.89 millions and 01 April 2024: Rs. 7.68 millions).

33 Commitments

There are no capital commitments as at 31 March 2026 ; March 31, 2025 and April 1, 2024.

34 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 Chief Executive Office and Chief Operating Officer of the Company acts as the (CODM). The Company operates only in one business segment i.e. trading of medical goods and equipments and hence, the Company has only one separate reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

35 Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximizes 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 or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended 31 March 2026, 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2024. The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises all components of equity including share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity share holders.

The Company's net debt to equity ratio is as follows.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024
Borrowings	-	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(13.33)	(50.98)	(19.02)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(6.25)	-	-
Adjusted net debt	**(19.58)**	**(50.98)**	**(19.02)**
Total equity	183.09	131.75	97.16
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	-	-	-

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

(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

36 Fair value measurements

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Particulars	Carrying Amount			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total
Financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2026				
Non-current financial assets				
Other financial assets	-	-	32.98	32.98
Current financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	156.83	156.83
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	13.33	13.33
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	6.25	6.25
Other financial assets	-	-	2.47	2.47
Total	**-**	**-**	**211.86**	**211.86**
Non-current financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	-	-	17.60	17.60
Current financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	-	-	1.28	1.28
Trade payables	-	-	195.83	195.83
Other financial liabilities	-	-	5.31	5.31
Total	**-**	**-**	**220.02**	**220.02**

Particulars	Carrying Amount			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total
Financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2025				
Non-current financial assets				
Other financial assets	-	-	0.20	0.20
Current financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	142.31	142.31
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	50.98	50.98
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	2.29	2.29
Total	**-**	**-**	**195.78**	**195.78**
Non-current financial liabilities				
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Current financial liabilities				
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	
Trade payables	-	-	146.12	146.12
Other financial liabilities	-	-	16.62	16.62
Total	**-**	**-**	**162.74**	**162.74**

Particulars	Carrying Amount			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total
Financial assets and liabilities as at 01 April 2024				
Non-current financial assets				
Other financial assets	-	-	0.20	0.20
Current financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	137.99	137.99
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	19.02	19.02
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	0.87	0.87
Total	**-**	**-**	**158.08**	**158.08**
Non-current financial liabilities				
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Current financial liabilities				
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	176.15	176.15
Other financial liabilities	-	-	18.63	18.63
Total	**-**	**-**	**194.78**	**194.78**

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 for unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

37 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/committtees 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. 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 busines.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024
Unsecured			
- Considered good	156.83	142.31	137.99
- Considered doubtful	14.19	7.33	3.72
Gross Trade Receivables	**171.03**	**149.64**	**141.71**
Less: Provision for impairment allowance	(14.19)	(7.33)	(3.72)
Net Trade Receivables	**156.83**	**142.31**	**137.99**

On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, 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 bank balances

The Company held cash and cash equivalent and other bank balance of Rs 19.58 milliions at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025 : Rs 50.98 millions; 01 April 2024: Rs 19.02 millions). The same are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating.

iii) Others

Apart from trade receivables and 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 As at 31 March 2026	1 year or less	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	1.28	12.40	6.39	20.07
Trade payables	195.83	-	-	195.83
Other financial liabilities	5.31	-	-	5.31
Total	**202.43**	**12.40**	**6.39**	**221.22**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities As at 31 March 2025	1 year or less	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	146.12	-	-	146.12
Other financial liabilities	16.62	-	-	16.62
Total	**162.73**	**-**	**-**	**162.73**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities As at 01 April 2024	1 year or less	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	176.15	-	-	176.15
Other financial liabilities	18.63	-	-	18.63
Total	**194.79**	**-**	**-**	**194.78**

The outflows disclosed in above table represents the total contracted undisclosed cash flows and total interest payable on borrowings

(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 fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees and its revenue is generated from operations in India. The Company does not enter into any derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

(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 company have the cash credit limit as borrowings with variable interest rate. However company has not utilised the limit during the reporting period hence not exposed to interest rate risk.

(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise) -

38 Related Party Disclosures

A. Names of related parties and nature of relationship:

Description of relationship	Name of the related party
Holding Company	Entero Healthcare Solutions Limited
Enterprises significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Bioaide Speech and Hearing Services
	Vidya Advisors LLP
	Ishaa Creation and Event Services LLP
	Ayskanth Medical Services Private Limited
	Bioxus Consultancy LLP
Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Pawan Kapur
	Mrs. Roopam Kapoor
	Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel
Additional Directors	Mr. Keyur Deepak Gandhi
	Mr. Prasanna Radhakrishna Sukhi
	Mr. Sandip Kumar Dey
	Mr. Som Suresh Mirpagar
Subsidiaries of Holding Company	Atreja 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
	+D23G.S.Pharmaceutical Distributors 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)
	Anand Chemiceutics Private Limited (w.e.f. February 7, 2026)

B. Details of related party transactions:

Nature of Transaction	Key Managerial Personnel		Enterprises significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel		Holding Company	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Managerial Remuneration	5.58	17.71	-	-	-	-
Rent	2.80	2.64	-	-	-	-
Sale of Property B-8 to Vijay Kumar Goel	10.85	-	-	-	-	-
Business Support Charges	-	-	-	-	0.12	-
Sale of Goods	-	-	-	16.31	-	16.31

C. Details of balances outstanding for related party transactions:

Nature of Transaction	Key Managerial Personnel		Enterprises significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel		Holding Company	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Salary Payable	1.46	11.75	15.31	-	-	-
Rent Payable	0.94	-	15.31	-	-	-
Business Support Charges Payable	-	-	-	-	0.12	-

(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

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39 Disclosure related to Leases
Company as Lessee

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024
(A) Change in carrying value of Right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting year			
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-
Additions	19.45	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	1.01	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**18.44**	**-**	**-**
(B) Change in carrying value of lease liabilities at the end of the reporting year			
Building			
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-
Additions	19.45	-	-
Less: payment of lease liabilities	1.34	-	-
Add: finance cost during the year	0.77	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**18.88**	**-**	**-**
(C) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities			
Less than one year	1.28	-	-
One to five years	12.40	-	-
more than 5 years	6.39	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at reporting period	**20.07**	**-**	**-**
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position at the year end	**18.88**	**-**	**-**

(D) Amounts recognised in statement of profit & loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	0.77	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases	1.53	2.82
Amotisation of Right-to-use Assets	1.01	-
	3.31	**2.82**

(E) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Total Cash outflow for leases	1.34	-

40 Prior Period Error – Gratuity Obligation

The Company has identified an error in the measurement of its gratuity obligation pertaining to earlier periods. The error arose due to the use of incorrect assumptions/data in the actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation, resulting in an understatement of employee benefit expenses and the corresponding liability in prior periods. In accordance with Ind AS 8, the Company has retrospectively restated its financial statements to correct this error. Accordingly,

(a) The gratuity liability as at 1 April 2024 (date of transition) has been adjusted, with a corresponding impact to opening retained earnings.
(b) The comparative financial information for the year ended 31 March 2025 has been restated to reflect the corrected employee benefit expense and liability.
(c) There is no impact on the statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2026 other than the effect of corrected opening balances.

The impact of the above restatement is summarised below:

(a) Impact on Balance sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024
Decrease in retained earnings	(3.06)	(2.74)
Incrase in provisions for employee benefits	3.06	2.74

(b) Impact on Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025
Increase in employee benefit expense	0.32
Decrease in profit for the year	(0.32)

(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

41 First-time adoption of Ind AS

The Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for the period ended 31 March 2026, with a transition date of 1 April, 2024. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March, 2025, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('Previous GAAP').

The adoption of Ind AS has been carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. Ind AS 101 requires that all Ind AS standards and interpretations that are issued and effective for the first Ind AS financial statements be applied retrospectively and consistently for all financial years presented.

In preparing these Ind AS financial statements, the Company has availed certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101, as explained below. The resulting difference between the carrying values of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements as at the transition date under Ind AS and Previous GAAP have been recognised directly in equity (retained earnings or another appropriate category of equity). This note explains the adjustment made by the Company in restating its financial statements prepared under previous GAAP, including the Balance Sheet as at 1 April, 2024 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025.Additionally The Company has restated its previous GAAP financial statements for correction of prior period errors in accordance with Ind AS 8. These restatements are not part of Ind AS transition adjustments. (Refer note 40).

A Exemptions availed:

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has availed the following material exemptions:

a. Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. The Company has adopted the carrying value determined in accordance with previous GAAP for all of its property plant & equipment as deemed cost of such assets at the transition date.

b Impairment

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, as permitted by Ind AS 101, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind ASs, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

c Leases

The Company has applied the exemption pertaining to evaluation of whether an arrangement contains a Lease and has assessed all arrangements based upon the conditions in place as at the date of transition.

Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2024. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the statement of financial statement immediately before 1st April, 2024.

B Exceptions from retrospective application:

a. Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with the estimates made for the same date in accordance with the previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. However, estimates that were required under Ind AS but not required under previous GAAP are made by the Company for the relevant reporting dates reflecting conditions existing as at that date.

b. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly classification and measurement of financial assets have been made on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

i) Reconciliation of Equity as at 1 April, 2024 and as at 31 March, 2025

Particulars	Note No	As at 31 March 2025			As at 01 April 2024		
		Restated Indian GAAP (Refer note 40)	Effect of transition	Ind AS	Restated Indian GAAP (Refer note 40)	Effect of transition	Ind AS
ASSETS							
(1) Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment	(a)	*4.84*	-	*4.84*	*4.98*	-	*4.98*
Financial assets							
Other financial assets	(b)	*0.20*	-	0.20	*0.20*	-	0.20
Deferred tax assets (net)		*-0.37*	3.13	2.76	*-0.33*	*2.05*	1.72
Total non-current assets		**4.68**	**3.13**	**7.81**	**4.85**	**2.05**	**6.90**
(2) Current assets							
Inventories		*106.86*	-	*106.86*	*131.40*	-	*131.40*
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	(c)	*149.64*	(7.33)	*142.31*	*141.71*	(3.72)	*137.99*
Cash and cash equivalents		*50.98*	-	*50.98*	*19.02*	-	*19.02*
Other current financial assets	(b)	*2.29*	-	*2.29*	*0.87*	-	*0.87*
Other current assets		*1.14*	-	*1.14*	*11.82*	-	*11.82*
Total current assets		**310.91**	**(7.33)**	**303.58**	**304.82**	**(3.72)**	**301.10**
TOTAL ASSETS		**315.59**	**(4.20)**	**311.39**	**309.67**	**(1.67)**	**308.00**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
Equity share capital		*0.95*	-	0.95	*0.95*	-	0.95
Other equity		*135.00*	(4.20)	130.80	*97.88*	(1.67)	96.21
Total equity		**135.95**	**(4.20)**	**131.75**	**98.83**	**(1.67)**	**97.16**
Liabilities							
(1) Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities	(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	(d)	*2.94*		2.94	*3.65*	-	3.65
Total non-current liabilities		**2.94**	**-**	**2.94**	**3.65**	**-**	**3.65**

(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

(2) Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities	(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables							
a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-
b) total outstanding dues of other than micro and small enterprises		*146.12*	-	*146.12*	*176.15*	-	*176.15*
Other financial liabilities		*16.62*	-	*16.62*	*18.63*	-	*18.63*
Other current liabilities		*10.72*	-	*10.72*	*3.65*	-	*3.65*
Provisions		*0.98*	-	*0.98*	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities (net)		*2.25*	-	*2.25*	*8.75*	-	*8.75*
Total current liabilities		**176.69**	**-**	**176.69**	**207.19**	**-**	**207.19**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**179.63**	**-**	**179.63**	**210.84**	**-**	**210.84**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**315.58**	**(4.20)**	**311.38**	**309.67**	**(1.67)**	**308.00**

ii) Statement of reconciliation of Equity under Ind AS and as reported under previous GAAP:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024
Equity as reported under previous GAAP	139.01	101.56
Adjustments:		
Prior period error (gratuity) (Refer note 40)	(3.06)	(2.74)
Restated Previous GAAP Equity	**135.95**	**98.83**
Provision for impairment allowance as per Ind AS 109	(7.33)	(3.72)
Deferred tax impact	3.13	2.76
Equity as per Ind AS	**131.75**	**97.87**

ii) Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Note No	Year ended 31 March 2025		
		Restated Indian GAAP (Refer note 40)	Effect of transition	Ind AS
INCOME				
Revenue from operations		557.82	-	557.82
Other income		29.91	-	29.91
Total income		**587.73**	**-**	**587.73**
EXPENSES				
Purchase of stock-in-trade		453.87	-	453.87
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade		24.55	-	24.55
Employee benefit expenses		33.45	0.29	33.74
Finance cost		0.92	-	0.92
Depreciation and Amortisation		0.31	-	0.31
Other expenses		22.75	3.61	26.35
Total expenses		**535.85**	**3.89**	**539.75**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**51.88**	**-3.89**	**47.98**
Exceptional Items		-	-	-
Profit before tax		**51.88**	**-3.89**	**47.98**
Tax Expenses				
Current tax		14.72	-	14.72
Deferred tax		0.93	-2.05	-1.12
Profit for the year		**36.23**	**-1.84**	**34.38**
Other Comprehensive Income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		-	0.29	0.29
Income tax relating to above items		-	(0.08)	(0.08)
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**-**	**0.21**	**0.21**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**36.23**	**-1.64**	**34.59**

iii) Adjustments to Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025

There are no material changes in cash flows reported in previous GAAP in comparison with Ind AS

D Notes to Reconcilliation of Other Equity as at 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025 and statement of profit and loss for year ended 31 March 2025:

a) Property, plant and equipment - Deemed Cost

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. The company has adopted the carrying value determined in accordance with previous GAAP for all of its property plant & equipment as deemed cost of such assets at the transition date. The assets under finance lease which were classified under Property, Plant and Equipment under IGAAP has now been considered under Right-of-use assets.

b) Right-of-use Assets and Lease Liability

Under Previous GAAP lease rentals are accounted as Rent Expense. Under Ind AS 116, the company has applied this standard to all lease contracts existing on 01 April 2024 using the modified retrospective approach wherein Right-to-use of asset is equal to the present value of future lease payments i.e. lease liability and under which the cumulative effect is recognised at the date of initial application 01 April 2024. Accordingly, the Company has not restated comparative information, instead the cumulative efffect of initially applying this standard has been recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on 01 April 2024.

Security deposits

Under Indian GAAP, interest-free lease security deposits paid for the rental properties (as considered for above ROU working) are reported at their transaction values. Under Ind AS, interest-free security deposits are measured at fair value on initial recognition and at amortised cost on subsequent recognition. The difference between the transaction value and fair value of the lease deposit at initial recognition is treated as prepaid rentals which has been classified under Right-of-use Assets. This amount is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

c) Impairment allowance

Under previous GAAP the provision was made when the receivable turned doubtful based on the assessment on case to case basis. The provision is made against trade receivables based on "expected credit loss" model as per Ind AS 109.

d) Employee benefit expenses - actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets

Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets on post-employment defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements which comprise of actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and changes in the effect of asset ceiling, if any, with respect to post-employment defined benefit plans are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Further, remeasurements recognised in OCI are never reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

(e) Deferred Tax

Deferred taxes are recognised on account of the above mentioned changes explained in notes (a) to (g), wherever applicable.

(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

42 Ratio Analysis

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	Variance	Reasons
a) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.70	1.72	-0.96%	
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Short term and long term borrowings	Total Equity	NA	NA	NA	
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning before Interest and Tax	Debt Service	NA	NA	NA	
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit After Tax	Average tangible net worth	0.08	0.08	8.05%	
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	0.65	1.00	-35.26%	Mainly on account of increased inventory balance as compared to the comparable period.
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Trade receivables	0.81	1.00	-18.53%	
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases of services and other expense	Average Trade payable	0.58	0.78	-25.76%	Mainly on account of increased trade payable balance as compared to the comparable period.
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working Capital (Current Assets-Current Liabilities)	3.30	4.40	-24.98%	
(i) Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Net Sales	0.11	0.06	70.92%	Mainly on account of increased profit after tax as compared to the comparable period
(j) Return on Capital employed	Earning before Interest and Tax	Average Capital Employed	0.12	0.11	8.59%	
(k) Return on investment	Net profit after tax	Average Total Assets	0.04	0.03	26.98%	Mainly on account of increased income from investment as compared to the comparable period.

43 Other Statutory Information:

(i) Details of benami property held

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

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

The Company does 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 has 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 has 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 has 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)

(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

The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease arrangements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company during the current and previous year.

(xi) Valuation of PPE, intangible assets and Investment property

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.

(xii) Audit trail

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of accounts along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further there were no instances of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of this software.

Additionally audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirement for record retention.

(xiii) Backup of books of accounts

The Company uses a software application to maintain its books of accounts and other books and papers in electronic mode ("Electronic records"). During the year, the Company has maintained backups of these electronic records on a server physically located in India, on a daily basis, except for on Sundays, as required by Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended).

(Amount in millions, except stated otherwise)

44 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

45 The financial statements were authorised for issue by the company's board of directors on dated 22 May 2026.

As per our report of even date
For V P Dhamija & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 006905N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BIOAIDE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U51397DL1996PTC081135

V P Dhamija
Partner
Membership No :082348
Place : New Delhi
Date : 22 May 2026

Sandip Dey	**Keyur Gandhi**
Director	Director
DIN: 11537388	DIN: 11501380
Place: Mumbai	Place: Mumbai
Date : 22 May 2026	Date : 22 May 2026