

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the 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 audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the

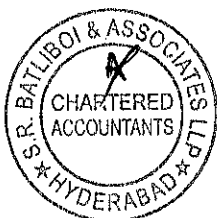


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procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Accounting for business combination	
<p>During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company made an acquisition as detailed in Note 2.42 to the financial statements.</p> <p>The Company accounted for the above acquisition under the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations in accordance with Ind AS 103 Business Combinations. The assets and liabilities acquired were recognized at fair value at the date of acquisition. Goodwill was recognized as the remaining portion of the purchase price that was not allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities as part of the purchase price allocation.</p> <p>Identification and valuation of assets and liabilities as at the respective acquisition date has been performed by the management as part of the Purchase Price Allocation (PPA) in consultation with external fair value specialists (management expert).</p> <p>The accounting for the above business combination has been considered to be key audit matter for current year audit as same involved significant judgments and assumptions as part of estimation and allocation of fair value of asset and liabilities recognized as part of the acquisition of the entity.</p>	<p>With respect to the accounting for this business combination, we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obtained an understanding of these transactions including management process and tested the Design, Implementation and Operating effectiveness of controls over Purchase Price Allocation (PPA) performed by the management in consultation with external fair valuation specialist (Management expert) and internal controls relating to accounting for the business combination.• We obtained the Shareholders Agreement (“SHA”), traced the value of the consideration transferred and understood the key terms and conditions for each acquisition• Assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the management expert engaged by the Company and obtained understanding of the work of the management experts by reviewing the valuation reports.• Read minutes of board meetings approving the acquisition.• With the assistance of our fair value specialist, evaluated the appropriateness of the valuation methodology and reasonableness of the key valuation assumptions used by management and tested mathematical accuracy of the calculations used in the PPA.• Evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting and disclosures in the financial statements in compliance with the Indian accounting standards.



Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such 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, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

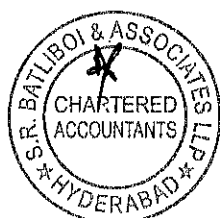
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are 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



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basis of these financial statements.

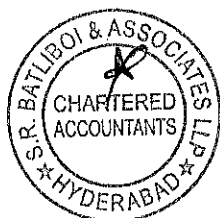
As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



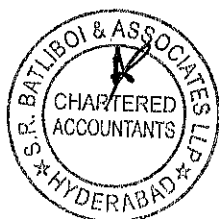
Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended March 31, 2025, included in these financial statements, have been audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on May 23, 2025.

The comparative financial information of the Company for the period ended March 31, 2025 included in these financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021, as amended, audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the period ended March 31, 2025 dated May 23, 2025 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

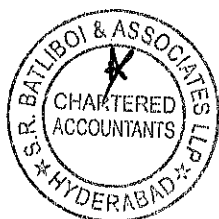
1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except the backup of books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode was not kept in servers physically located in India on a daily basis from April 01, 2025 to June 30, 2025 as disclosed in note 2.40 to the financial statements and for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended
 - (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 is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above.



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- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (h) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026;
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
 - vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account (SAP) and software for maintenance of hospital related revenue and consumption records (Arcus Air) which has a feature of



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recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the software's during the period July 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026, except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data when using certain access rights, as described in note 2.41 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of the software's where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of prior period has not been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per **Atin Bhargava**

Partner

Membership Number: 504777

UDIN: 26504777APGJVJ3038

Place of Signature: Hyderabad

Date: May 22, 2026



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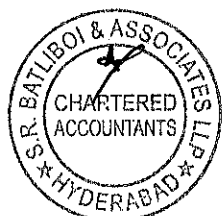
Annexure '1' referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited ("the Company")

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (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 has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this program, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) (a) During the year the Company has provided advances in the nature of loans to other parties as follows:

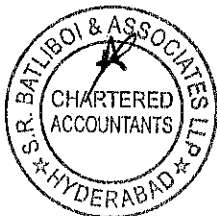
	Advances in nature of loans (Rs in million)
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year	
- Others	0.07
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Others	0.06



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- (b) The terms and conditions of the grant of advances in the nature of loans to other parties are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) The Company has granted advances in the nature of loans during the year to other parties where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular.
- (d) There are no amounts of advances in the nature of loans granted to other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) There were no advance in the nature of loan granted to other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended.
- (f) The Company has not granted any advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) 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 on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to healthcare services, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
The provisions relating to sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
The provisions relating to sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax are not applicable to the Company.
- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) The Company did not raise any short term funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has complied with provisions of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the private placement of shares during the year. The funds raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any non-banking financial or housing finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year. In the immediately preceding financial period, the Company had incurred cash losses amounting to Rs 0.06 million .
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 2.39 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004


per **Atin Bhargava**

Partner

Membership Number: 504777

UDIN: 26504777APGJVJ3038

Place of Signature: Hyderabad

Date: May 22, 2026



Annexure '2' to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. 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 these 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 these 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 these 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 these financial statements.



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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls 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 controls 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, 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 control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Atin Bhargava

Partner

Membership Number: 504777

UDIN: 26504777APGJVJ3038

Place of Signature: Hyderabad

Date: May 22, 2026



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
CIN: U86100TS2024PTC187117

(All amounts are in Indian rupees million, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a. Property, plant and equipment	2.1(a)	113.48	-
b. Right-of-use of assets	2.33	202.92	-
c. Goodwill	2.1(b)	206.92	-
d. Other intangible assets	2.1(b)	40.02	-
e. Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	2.2	2.20	-
f. Deferred tax assets (net)	2.26 (d)	0.69	0.01
g. Non-current tax assets (net)	2.3	4.83	-
h. Other non-current assets	2.4	1.30	-
Total non-current assets		572.36	0.01
Current assets			
a. Inventories	2.5	8.99	-
b. Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	2.6	12.88	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	2.7	8.51	0.20
c. Other current assets	2.8	1.47	-
Total current assets		31.85	0.20
TOTAL ASSETS		604.21	0.21
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
a. Equity share capital	2.9	15.00	0.20
b. Other equity	2.10	268.57	(0.05)
TOTAL EQUITY		283.57	0.15
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2.11	88.31	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	2.33	204.27	-
b. Provisions	2.13	0.55	-
Total non-current liabilities		293.13	-
Current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2.12	8.17	-
(ii) Trade payables	2.14		
a) Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		3.53	-
b) Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		9.98	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	2.15	2.81	0.06
b. Other current liabilities	2.16	2.61	-
c. Provisions	2.17	0.41	-
Total current liabilities		27.51	0.06
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		604.21	0.21

Basis of preparation and Material accounting policies 1

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the board of Directors of

Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited

CIN: U86100TS2024PTC187117

Atin Bhargava
per Atin Bhargava
Partner
Membership Number.: 504777



Place: Hyderabad
Date : 22 May 2026

Dr Prashanthi katragadda
Dr Prashanthi katragadda
Director
DIN: 11180956

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 22 May 2026



Dr Preetham Kumar Poddutoor
Dr Preetham Kumar Poddutoor
Director
DIN: 08315421

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 22 May 2026

Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026
CIN: U86100TS2024PTC187117
(All amounts are in Indian rupees million, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	2.18	191.52	-
Other income	2.19	1.60	-
Total Income (I)		193.12	-
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	2.20	30.98	-
Employee benefits expenses	2.21	42.75	-
Finance costs	2.22	17.83	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2.23	26.49	-
Professional fees to doctors	2.24	41.02	-
Other expenses	2.25	25.50	0.06
Total expenses (II)		184.57	0.06
Profit before tax (III=I-II)		8.55	(0.06)
Tax expense	2.26		
- Current tax		2.60	-
- Deferred tax		(0.68)	(0.01)
Total Tax expense (IV)		1.92	(0.01)
Profit for the year (V=III-IV)		6.63	(0.05)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss			
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit obligation		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (VI)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (VII= V+VI)		6.63	(0.05)
Earning per Equity share (face value of share Rs.10 each, fully paid)			
- Basic and Diluted	2.27	5.86	(3.33)

Basis of preparation and Material accounting policies 1

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

Atin Bhargava
per Atin Bhargava
Partner
Membership Number.: 504777



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 22 May 2026

For and on behalf of the board of Directors of
Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited
CIN: U86100TS2024PTC187117

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Dr Prashanthi katragadda
Director
DIN: 11180956

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 22 May 2026

Dr Preetham Kumar Poddutoor
Dr Preetham Kumar Poddutoor
Director
DIN: 08315421

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 22 May 2026



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026
CIN: U86100TS2024PTC187117
(All amounts are in Indian rupees million, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	8.55	(0.06)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	26.49	-
Finance cost	17.83	-
Interest income	(0.12)	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	(1.48)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	51.27	(0.06)
Adjustments for working capital:		
(Increase) in inventories	(7.42)	-
(Increase) in trade receivables	(12.52)	-
(Increase) in other financial assets	(10.12)	-
(Increase) in other current assets	(1.46)	-
Increase in trade payables	14.92	-
Increase in financial and other liabilities	2.37	0.06
Increase in provisions	0.96	-
Cash generated from operations	38.00	-
Income tax paid, net	(7.43)	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	[A] 30.57	-
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles including capital advances, capital creditors and capital work-in-progress	(55.78)	-
Acquisition of business (refer note 2.42)	(326.00)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	[B] (381.78)	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity share	251.92	0.20
Proceeds from borrowings	40.00	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(9.90)	-
Proceeds from issue of non convertible redeemable preference shares	77.50	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities	[C] 359.52	0.20
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]	8.31	0.20
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.20	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8.51	0.20

a) 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".

b) Components of cash and cash equivalents as at (refer note 2.7)

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year comprises:

- Cash on hand
- Balances with banks
 - On current accounts
 - On deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
i. Cash on hand	0.22	-
ii. Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	8.29	0.20
- On deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	-	-
	8.51	0.20

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the board of Directors of
Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited
CIN: U86100TS2024PTC187117

Atin Bhargava
per Atin Bhargava
Partner
Membership Number: 504777



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 22 May 2026

Dr Prashanth katragadda
Dr Prashanth katragadda
Director
DIN: 11180956

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 22 May 2026

Dr Preetham Kumar Poddutoor
Dr Preetham Kumar Poddutoor
Director
DIN: 08315421

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 22 May 2026



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
CIN: U86100TS2024PTC187117
(All amounts are in Indian rupees million, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
(a) Equity share capital		
For the year ended 31 March 2026		
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
At 01 April 2025	20,000	0.20
Add: Shares issued during the year	14,80,000	14.80
At 31 March 2026	15,00,000	15.00
For the period ended 31 March 2025		
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
At 01 July 2024	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the period	20,000	0.20
At 31 March 2025	20,000	0.20

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Securities premium	Deemed capital contribution from Holding company	Retained earning	Total
Balance as at 01 July 2024	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	(0.05)	(0.05)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-	-	(0.05)	(0.05)

Particulars	Securities premium	Deemed capital contribution from Holding company	Retained earning	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2025	-	-	(0.05)	(0.05)
Profit for the year	-	-	6.63	6.63
Equity component for the year (refer note 2.11)	-	25.95	-	25.95
Premium on issue of equity shares	237.12	-	-	237.12
Preliminary expenditure	-	-	(1.08)	(1.08)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	237.12	25.95	5.50	268.57

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the board of Directors of
Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited
CIN: U86100TS2024PTC187117



per **Atin Bhargava**
Partner
Membership Number.: 504177




Dr Prashanth katragadda
Director
DIN: 11180956

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 22 May 2026




Dr Preetham Kumar Poddutoor
Director
DIN: 08315421

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 22 May 2026

Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited
Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended
31 March 2026

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

1. Material accounting policies

1.1 Corporate information

Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited ('the Company') is a Private Limited Company incorporated in India, having its registered office at Warangal, Telangana, India. The company is primarily engaged in providing healthcare and related services. The Company has commenced its commercial activities from 01 May 2025.

1.2 Basis of preparation and measurement

(i) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliance Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the years presented in the financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires change in accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 22 May 2026.

(ii) Basis of Measurement:

The Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations as per actuarial valuation.

(iii) Functional and Presentation Currency

These Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR or Rs.), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to two decimal places to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited
Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended
31 March 2026

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

(iv) Use of estimates and judgements:

In preparing these Financial Statements, Management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial estimates in the period in which changes are made and if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements.

Judgments

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements is included in the following notes:

- Lease Classification and identification of lease component [refer note 1.8]

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- measurement of defined benefit obligations; key actuarial assumptions. [note P4]
- useful life of tangible and intangible assets [note B1 (a and b)]

(v) Current versus Non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Assets

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

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting 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 reporting date.

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



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited
Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended
31 March 2026
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

(v) Current versus Non-current classification (continued)

Liabilities

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

- i. it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- ii. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii. it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- iv. 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 fresh instruments do not affect its classification.

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

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

(vi) Measurement of fair values

Accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited
Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended
31 March 2026

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

(vi) Measurement of fair values (continued)

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into a different level of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

1.3 Material accounting policies

a. Financial Instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets:

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited

Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended

31 March 2026

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

1.3 Material accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities:

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and a new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited

Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended

31 March 2026

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

1.3 Material accounting policies (continued)

b. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement:

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost (which includes capitalised borrowing costs, if any) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost on item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, taxes, duties, freight and any other directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to their working condition for their intended use and estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to its intended working condition and estimated costs of dismantling, removing and restoring the site on which it is located, wherever applicable.

When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent costs:

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

iii. Depreciation:

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment (other than for those class of assets specifically mentioned below) is calculated on a straight-line basis as per the useful life prescribed and in the manner laid down under Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 and additions and deletions are restricted to the period of use. Depreciation is charged to statement of profit and loss.

Description	Useful life (in years) by Management	Useful life (in years) under Schedule II of the Act
Buildings	60 years	60 years
Medical equipments*	7 years	13 years
Plant and equipments	15 years	15 years
Office equipments	5 years	5 years
Vehicles*	5 years	8 years
Computers	3 years	3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years	10 years



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited

Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended

31 March 2026

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

1.3 Material accounting policies (continued)

iii. Depreciation (continued)

If the Management's estimate of the useful life of a property, plant and equipment is different than that envisaged in the aforesaid Schedule, depreciation is provided based on the Management's estimate of the useful life. Pursuant to this policy, depreciation on the following class of property, plant and equipment has been provided at the rates based on the following useful lives of property, plant and equipment as estimated by Management which is different from the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

*For these classes of assets, based on technical evaluation, the Management believes that the useful lives as given above best represents the period over which Management expects to use these assets. Hence, the useful lives of these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Leasehold Improvements are amortised over the period of lease or the estimated useful life, whichever is lower.

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

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/ under development as at the balance sheet date.

Advances paid towards acquisition of tangible and intangible assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are shown under other non-current assets as capital advances.

c. Intangible assets and amortisation:

Computer software acquired by the Company, the value of which is not expected to diminish in the foreseeable future, is capitalised and recorded in the Balance sheet as computer software at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Computer software is amortised on straight line basis over a period of five years.

Amortisation method and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

Intangible asset is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, when the asset is derecognised.



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited
Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended
31 March 2026
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

1.3 Material accounting policies (continued)

d. Impairment of assets

i. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost and trade receivables. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether these financial assets are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

The Company evaluates the collectability of the financial assets on an on-going basis and write-off the financial assets when they are deemed to be uncollectible.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited

Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended

31 March 2026

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

1.3 Material accounting policies (continued)

ii. Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

The Company's corporate assets do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of a corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

e. Investments

Equity investments which are in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all other equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss to retained earnings.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

f. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost includes all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition inclusive of non-refundable (adjustable) taxes wherever applicable. The Company follows the first in first out (FIFO) method for determining the cost of such inventories.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.



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Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended
31 March 2026

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

1.3 Material accounting policies (continued)

g. Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Post-employment benefit

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in statement of profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payment is available.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in Other comprehensive income (OCI). The Company determines the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability considering any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.



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Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended

31 March 2026

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

1.3 Material accounting policies (continued)

g. Employee benefits (continued)

Compensated absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit and the accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

h. Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue from medical and healthcare services comprises of income from hospital services and sale of pharmacy items.

Income from hospital services is recognised as revenue when the related services are rendered. The performance obligations for this stream of revenue include accommodation, surgery, medical/clinical professional services, food and beverages, investigation and supply of pharmaceutical and related products.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the fixed consideration adjusted for components of variable consideration which constitutes discounts, estimated disallowances and any other rights and obligations as specified in the contract with the customer. In determining the transaction price for the hospital services, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any). Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers and deposited back to the respective statutory authorities. Revenue is recognised at the point in time for the inpatient / outpatient hospital services when the related services are rendered at the transaction price.

'Unbilled revenue' represents value to the extent of medical and healthcare services rendered to the patients who are undergoing treatment/ observation on the balance sheet date and is not billed as at the balance sheet date.

Revenue from sale of pharmacy and sale of food and beverages is recognised when it transfers control over a good or service to the customer, generally on delivery of product to the customer.

Medical service fee is recognised when the related services are rendered unless significant future uncertainties exist.

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

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.



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Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended
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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

1.3 Material accounting policies (continued)

h. Revenue recognition (continued)

Contract balances:

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

i. Leases

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

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The Company used the following practical expedients when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17:

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics;
- Applied the exemption not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term and leases of low value;
- Excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application;
- Used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.



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Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended
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(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

1.3 Material accounting policies (continued)

i. Leases (continued)

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use assets 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 assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right of- use asset. 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, 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 as at the commencement of lease. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

1.3 Material accounting policies (continued)

i. Leases (continued)

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.



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Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended

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iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of asset (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

j. Income-tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax:

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is also recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of transaction.

- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised.

1.3. Material accounting policies (continued)

j. Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)



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Deferred tax assets recognised or unrecognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

k. Earnings per share

Basic Earnings Per Share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that either reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included. The number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for the share splits.

l. Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the expense relating to a provision is presented in statement of profit and loss, net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

1.3. Material accounting policies (continued)



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Summary of Material Accounting Policies to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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l. Provisions (continued)

Onerous Contracts

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

m. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the Financial Statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

n. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

o. Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their functional currency spot rates at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rates are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date of transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.



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1.3. Material accounting policies (continued)

p. Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from regular revenue generating (operating activities), investing activities and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

q. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Where bank overdrafts/ cash credits which are repayable on demand form an integral part of an entity's cash management, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents. Bank overdrafts are shown within short term-borrowings in the balance sheet.

r. Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

s. Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations and goodwill Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired, unless the transaction is treated as an asset acquisition by applying the optional concentration test or otherwise. The optional concentration test permits the acquirer to make an election on a transaction-by-transaction basis, and apply a simplified assessment for determining whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business. The optional concentration test is met, and the acquired set of activities and assets is not a business, if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets. The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer. Judgment is applied in determining the acquisition date and determining whether control is transferred from one party to another.

The Company determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organized workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.



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s. Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

The consideration transferred for the acquisition is comprised of:

- fair values of the assets transferred;
- fair values of liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business;
- equity interests issued by the Company;
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement; and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest.

At the acquisition date, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values.

For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value. at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not re-measured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as a financial liability is subsequently re-measured to fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the standalone statement of Profit and Loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of

- (i) the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and the acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity, over
- (ii) the fair value of the Company's share of net identifiable assets acquired.

If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference after reassessment, is recognized in the standalone statement of Profit and Loss as a bargain purchase.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units or the group of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in Indian rupees million, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

2.1(a) Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Medical equipments	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Cost or Deemed Cost								
As at 01 July 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025 (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 01 April 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of a business (note 2.43)	3.20	48.78	10.53	5.47	4.52	0.74	0.36	73.60
Additions	8.25	24.15	2.01	8.47	5.21	2.48	4.02	54.59
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026 (B)	11.45	72.93	12.54	13.94	9.73	3.22	4.38	128.19
Accumulated Depreciation								
As at 01 July 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025 (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 01 April 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	0.58	7.50	1.00	1.73	2.04	0.37	1.49	14.71
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026 (D)	0.58	7.50	1.00	1.73	2.04	0.37	1.49	14.71
As at 31 March 2026 (B-D)	10.87	65.43	11.54	12.21	7.69	2.85	2.89	113.48
As at 31 March 2025 (A-C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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2.1(b) Goodwill and Other intangible assets

Particulars	Goodwill			Other intangible assets			Total
	Brand	Non-Compete	Software	Brand	Non-Compete	Software	
Cost or deemed cost							
As at 01 July 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025 (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 01 April 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of a business (note 2.43)	206.92	13.95	28.93	0.87	0.87	43.75	43.75
Additions	-	-	-	0.14	0.14	-	0.14
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026 (B)	206.92	13.95	28.93	1.01	1.01	-	43.89
Accumulated amortisation							
As at 01 July 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025 (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 01 April 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation for the year	1.31	2.17	0.39	0.39	0.39	3.87	3.87
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026 (D)	1.31	2.17	0.39	0.39	0.39	3.87	3.87
Net carrying amount							
As at 31 March 2026 (B-D)	206.92	12.64	26.76	0.62	0.62	40.02	40.02
As at 31 March 2025 (A-C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.2 Other financial assets (non-current) (Amortised Cost)		
Security deposits	2.20	-
The Company's exposure to credit risk has been disclosed in Note 2.35.	2.20	-
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.3 Non-current tax assets (net)		
Advance tax (net)	4.83	-
	4.83	-
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.4 Other non-current assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
Capital advances	1.30	-
	1.30	-
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.5 Inventories (valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Medical consumables and pharmacy items	8.99	-
	8.99	-
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.6 Trade receivables (unsecured, considered good)		
- from related parties	-	-
- from other than related parties	10.72	-
Contract assets (Unbilled revenue) - unsecured, considered good (refer note 2.38)	2.16	-
Total	12.88	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(0.00)	-
Net total trade receivables	12.88	-

(a) Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from providing medical, healthcare and other ancillary services. No interest is charged on the outstanding balance, regardless of the age of the balance. The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model under simplified approach for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and default in collection.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. Management makes specific provision in cases where there are known specific risks of customer default in making the repayments. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as per the provision matrix.

(b) The Company's exposure to credit risk and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 2.35.

(c) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30-45 days

Trade receivables ageing schedule:

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
	Contract assets (Unbilled revenue)	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) Contract assets (Unbilled Revenue), Undisputed - considered good	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.16
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	8.24	2.12	0.36	-	-	-	10.72
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.16	8.24	2.12	0.36	-	-	-	12.88

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
	Contract assets (Unbilled revenue)	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) Contract assets (Unbilled Revenue), Undisputed - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

There are no debts due by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.7 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.22	-
Balance with banks		
- On current accounts	8.29	0.20
	8.51	0.20

(a) The Company's exposure to credit risk has been disclosed in Note 2.35.

(b) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	01 April 2025	Cash flows	Non-cash transactions	New leases	31 March 2026
Lease liabilities	-	(9.90)	12.88	201.29	204.27
Borrowings	-	117.50	-	-	117.50
	-	107.60	12.88	201.29	321.77

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.8 Other current assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	0.77	-
Advances to employees	0.08	-
Prepaid expenses	0.62	-
	1.47	-



	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.9 Equity Share Capital		
Authorised :		
10,000,000 (31 March 2025: 150,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	100.00	1.50
Issued, subscribed and paid up :		
1,500,000 (31 March 2025: 20,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	15.00	0.20

a) 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	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up				
At the commencement of the year	20,000	0.20	-	-
Add: Equity shares issued during the year	14,80,000	14.80	20,000	0.20
At the end of the year	15,00,000	15.00	20,000	0.20

b) Terms/Rights attached to Equity shares :

The Company has a single class of equity shares of face value Rs. 10 each, fully paid up. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees.

On liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

c) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up held by:				
Rainbow Children's Medicare Limited	11,40,000	76.00%	-	0.00%
Dr Prasanthi Macha	3,56,400	23.76%	10,000	50.00%
Mohan Rao Tumu	3,600	0.24%	10,000	50.00%
Total	15,00,000	100.00%	20,000	100.00%

d) During the previous period, no shares have been bought back, issued for consideration other than cash.

e) Shareholding of promoters

As at 31 March 2026

Promoter Name	Number of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	Number of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Equity shares:					
Dr Prasanthi Macha	10,000	3,36,600	3,46,600	96%	3366%
Mohan Rao Tumu	10,000	3,400	13,400	4%	34%
Total	20,000	3,40,000	3,60,000	100%	

As at 31 March 2025

Promoter Name	Number of shares at the beginning of the period	Change during the period	Number of shares at the end of the period	% of total shares	% change during the period
Equity shares:					
Dr Prasanthi Macha	-	10,000	10,000	50%	100%
Mohan Rao Tumu	-	10,000	10,000	50%	100%
Total	-	20,000	20,000	100%	

2.10 Other equity

Particulars	Securities premium	Deemed capital contribution from Holding company	Retained earning	Total
Balance as at 01 July 2024	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	(0.05)	(0.05)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-	-	(0.05)	(0.05)

Particulars	Securities premium	Deemed capital contribution from Holding company	Retained earning	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2025	-	-	(0.05)	(0.05)
Profit for the year	-	-	6.63	6.63
Equity component for the year (refer note 2.11)	-	25.95	-	25.95
Premium on issue of equity shares	237.12	-	-	237.12
Preliminary expenditure	-	-	(1.08)	(1.08)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	237.12	25.95	5.50	268.57

Nature and purpose

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earning

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends, or other distributions paid to shareholders. It includes impact of remeasurement gain/ (losses) net of taxes on defined benefit plans on account of changes in actuarial assumptions or experience adjustments within the plans.

Deemed capital contribution from Holding company

As per Ind AS 32, the non convertible redeemable preference shares are classified as financial liability and initially measured at fair value using an effective interest rate. The difference between fair value and face value is recorded as a deemed capital contribution from Holding Company.



	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.11 Borrowings (non-current) (unsecured)		
Borrowings (refer note 2.12)	33.50	-
Non convertible redeemable preference shares (including accrued interest)#	54.81	-
	88.31	-

The Company has issued 774,800 Non convertible redeemable preference shares ("NCRPS") of face value Rs 100 each, dividend rate of 0.001% p.a amounting to Rs 77.50 million to Rainbow Children's Medicare Limited ("Holding company"). These NCRPS shall get redeemed at par, (a) within the maximum permissible time period under the provisions of Section 55 of the Companies Act; (b) upon termination of Shareholders agreement dated 28 June 2025; or (c) upon completion of transfer of call shares or put shares in accordance with the Shareholders Agreement dated 28 June 2025 whichever is earlier.

As per Ind AS 32, these NCRPS are classified as financial liability and initially measured at fair value of Rs 51.53 million using an effective interest rate of 8.5%. The balance Rs. 25.95 million is recorded as a deemed capital contribution from Holding Company.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.12 Borrowings (current) (unsecured)		
Borrowings	6.50	-
Interest accrued on borrowings	1.67	-
	8.17	-

Details of unsecured outstanding borrowings as at 31 March 2026:

Name of the lender	Nature of relationship	Purpose of borrowings	Rate of interest	As at 01 April 2025	Taken during the year	Repaid during the year	As at 31 March 2026
Rainbow Children's Medicare Limited	Related Party	Working capital	8.50%	-	40.00	-	40.00
				-	40.00	-	40.00

The borrowings will be repaid in annual instalments from April 2026 till March 2032.
Refer note 2.29(c) for related party balances.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.13 Provisions (non-current)		
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity (refer note 2.28 (b))	0.14	-
- Compensated absences	0.41	-
	0.55	-

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.14 Trade payables		
- total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME) (refer note 2.32)	3.53	-
- total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	9.98	-
	13.51	-
Trade payables to unrelated parties	13.51	-
Trade payables to related parties (note 2.29(c))	-	-
	13.51	-

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk and loss allowances related to trade payables are disclosed in note 2.35.
Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 45 days terms.

Trade payables ageing schedule:

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					Total
	Current but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 2.29)	3.29	0.24	-	-	-	3.53
ii) Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4.13	5.85	-	-	-	9.98
iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7.42	6.09	-	-	-	13.51

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					Total
	Current but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 2.29)	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.15 Other financial liabilities (current) (at amortised cost)		
Employee benefit payables	2.33	-
Creditor for capital goods	0.25	-
Other payable	0.23	0.06
	2.81	0.06

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk related to other financial liabilities are disclosed in note 2.35.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.16 Other current liabilities		
Contract liabilities (advance from patients) (refer note 2.38)	0.99	-
Statutory liabilities	1.62	-
	2.61	-

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
2.17 Provisions (current)		
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity (Refer note 2.28 (b))	0.01	-
- Compensated absences	0.40	-
	0.41	-



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in Indian rupees million, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
2.25 Other expenses		
Business promotion and advertisement	5.35	-
Repairs and maintenance	5.28	-
Power and fuel	2.94	-
Rates and taxes	2.54	-
Bad debts	0.01	-
Canteen expenses	1.33	-
Communication expenses	1.01	-
Contract wages	0.17	-
Hospital maintenance	1.61	-
Housekeeping expenses	0.06	-
Insurance	0.03	-
Lab and investigations	1.17	-
Printing and stationary	0.66	-
Professional and consultancy	0.89	-
Audit fees (refer note 2.34)	1.18	0.03
Rent	0.31	-
Preliminary expense	-	0.03
Travelling and conveyance	0.26	-
Bank charges	0.63	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.07	-
	25.50	0.06



2.26 Tax expense (Net)

Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Current tax	2.60	-
Deferred tax	(0.68)	(0.01)
	1.92	(0.01)

a. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Profit before tax	8.55	(0.06)
Enacted tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax expense at enacted rates	2.15	(0.01)
§0JJAA deduction	(1.11)	-
Expenses not deductible for tax	0.88	-
At the effective income tax rate of 22.46% (31 March 2025: Nil)	1.92	(0.01)

b. Non-current tax assets :

Non-current tax assets (net)	4.83	-
Net non-current tax assets at the end of the year	4.83	-

c. The gross movement in the net non-current tax assets is as follows:

Net non-current tax assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Income tax paid	7.43	-
Income tax expense for the year	(2.60)	-
Net non-current tax assets at the end of the year	4.83	-

d. Deferred tax

(i) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax liability		
Property, plant and equipment	2.53	-
Total deferred tax liability	2.53	-
Deferred tax asset		
Lease liabilities (net of right-of-use of assets)	2.29	-
Provision for employee benefits	0.24	-
Provision for bonus	0.30	-
Loss available for offsetting against future taxable income	-	0.01
Provision for impairment on receivables	0.39	-
Total deferred tax asset	3.22	0.01
Deferred tax assets (net)	(0.69)	(0.01)

(ii) Movement in temporary differences

Particulars	Balance as at 01 April 2025	Recognised in statement of profit or loss during the year	Recognised in OCI during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2026
Loss allowance on receivables	-	(0.39)	-	0.39
Provision for employee benefits	-	(0.24)	-	0.24
Provision for bonus	-	(0.30)	-	0.30
Lease liabilities (net of right-of-use of assets)	-	(2.29)	-	2.29
Property, plant and equipment	-	2.53	-	(2.53)
	-	(0.69)	-	0.69

Particulars	Balance as at 01 July 2024	Recognised in statement of profit or loss during the period	Recognised in OCI during the period	Balance as at 31 March 2025
Loss available for offsetting against future taxable income	-	(0.01)	-	0.01
	-	(0.01)	-	0.01



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in Indian rupees million, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

2.27 Earnings per equity share

The earnings per share has been computed as under:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Profit for the year/ period	6.63	(0.05)
Shares:		
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	20,000	-
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	15,00,000	20,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	11,31,014	15,014
Earnings per share		
Basic (Rs)	5.86	(3.33)
Diluted (Rs)	5.86	(3.33)



2.28 Employee benefits

The employee benefit schemes are as under:

a) Defined contribution benefit plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident fund and Employee state insurance (ESI), which is a defined contribution plan. The contribution is charged to the Statement of profit and loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to Provident fund and ESI for the year ended 31 March 2026 amounts to Rs. 2.27 million and Rs. 0.48 million respectively (31 March 2025 : Nil and Nil respectively).

b) Defined benefit plans

The Company provides its employees with benefits under a defined benefit plan, referred to as the "Gratuity Plan". The Gratuity Plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to receive 30 days' salary for each year of completed service (service of six months and above is rounded off as one year) at the time of retirement/exit, restricted to a sum of Rs. 2.00 million. The Company's obligation in respect of gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan is provided for based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The following table sets out the status of the unfunded gratuity plan as required under Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits":

A. Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at the balance sheet date:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Net defined benefit obligation	0.15	-
Provisions (current) (refer note 2.17)	0.01	-
Provisions (non-current) (refer note 2.13)	0.14	-

B. Reconciliation of net defined benefit obligation:

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit obligation and its components:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
i. Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation:		
Defined benefit obligation as at beginning of the year	-	-
Current service cost	0.15	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	-	-
Actuarial gains recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	0.15	-

C.(i) Gratuity expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Current service cost	0.15	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest on defined benefit liability	-	-
Gratuity expenses, included in employee benefit expenses	0.15	-

C.(ii) Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Actuarial loss/(gain), on defined benefit obligation		
- Actuarial loss arising from change in financial assumptions	-	-
- Actuarial (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- Actuarial loss/(gain) arising on account of experience changes	-	-
Actuarial gain recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-

D. Defined benefit obligation

Actuarial assumptions at balance sheet date:

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Discount rate	6.55% p.a	-
Salary escalation rate	8% p.a	-
Attrition rate		
Nursing staff : Service upto 5 years	43% p.a.	-
Nursing staff : Service above 5 years	18% p.a.	-
Paramedical staff : Service upto 5 years	32% p.a.	-
Paramedical staff : Service above 5 years	14% p.a.	-
Patient care services staff : Service upto 5 years	48% p.a.	-
Patient care services staff : Service above 5 years	12% p.a.	-
Administration staff : Service upto 5 years	35% p.a.	-
Administration staff : Service above 5 years	8% p.a.	-
Support staff : Service upto 5 years	44% p.a.	-
Support staff : Service above 5 years	17% p.a.	-
Sales and Marketing : Service upto 5 years	80% p.a.	-
Sales and Marketing : Service above 5 years	41% p.a.	-
Operations : Service upto 5 years	45% p.a.	-
Operations : Service above 5 years	13% p.a.	-
Retirement Age	58 years	-

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Year 1	0.00	-
Year 2 to 5	0.08	-
Year 6 to 9	0.11	-
For 10 years and above	0.02	-

Discount rate: The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

Salary escalation rate: The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

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

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (50 bps movement)	0.14	0.15	-	-
Salary escalation rate (50 bps movement)	0.15	0.14	-	-

Expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting year

Expected contribution to post-employment benefit plans for the financial year ending 31 March 2027 is Rs. 0 million.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 5.91 years (31 March 2025: Nil)



2.29 Related parties

a) Names of the related parties and description of relationship:

Holding Company	Rainbow Children's Medicare Limited
Key managerial personnel (KMP)	Dr Preetham Kumar Poddutoor, Managing Director (w.e.f. 09 July 2025) Mr. Mohan Rao Tumu (resigned w.e.f. 09 July 2025) Dr Prashanthi Macha, Director (w.e.f. 01 July 2024) Dr Prashanth Katragadda, Director (w.e.f. 09 July 2025)
Enterprises where key managerial personnel along with their relatives exercise significant influence	Rainbow Women & Children's Hospitals Private Limited. Rainbow Children's Hospital Private Limited Rosewalk Healthcare Private Limited Rainbow Fertility Private Limited Rainbow C R O Private Limited Rainbow Children's Foundation Rainbow Children's Hospital Foundation Pratiksha Women & Child Care Hospital Private Limited Prashanthi Centre for Fertility Private Limited

(b) Following is the summary of significant related party transactions during the year:

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Medical consumables and pharmacy items purchases		
- Prashanthi Centre for Fertility Private Limited	0.02	-
- Rainbow Children's Medicare Limited	7.70	-
- Rosewalk Healthcare Private Limited	0.09	-
Security Deposit paid		
- Dr Prashanthi Macha	10.00	-
Professional Fees		
- Dr Prashanthi Macha	5.40	-
Lease payments		
- Dr Prashanthi Macha	11.25	-
Rental income		
- Rosewalk Healthcare Private Limited	0.04	-
Interest expense		
- Rainbow Children's Medicare Limited	4.95	-
Issue of equity share capital		
- Rainbow Children's Medicare Limited	248.52	-
- Dr Prashanthi Macha	3.37	-
Issue of non convertible redeemable preference shares		
- Rainbow Children's Medicare Limited	77.50	-
Borrowings taken		
- Rainbow Children's Medicare Limited	40.00	-

c) The Company has the following amounts due from/ to the related parties

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Equity share capital		
- Rainbow Children's Medicare Limited	248.52	-
- Dr Prashanthi Macha	3.47	-
Non convertible redeemable preference shares		
- Rainbow Children's Medicare Limited	77.50	-
Borrowings		
- Rainbow Children's Medicare Limited	40.00	-
Interest accrued on borrowings		
- Rainbow Children's Medicare Limited	1.67	-
Professional Fees payable		
- Dr Prashanthi Macha	0.54	-

d) All transactions with these related parties are at arm's length basis and resulting outstanding receivables and payables including financial assets and financial liabilities balances are settled in cash. None of the balances are secured. (All the amounts of transactions and balances disclosed in this note are gross (net of GST) and undiscounted.)

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free.



2.30 Segment information

The Company is engaged in the business of rendering medical and healthcare services.

Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. As defined in Ind AS 108, Operating segments are to be reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) i.e. the Chairman and Managing Director. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources on overall basis. The Company's sole operating segment is therefore 'Medical and Healthcare Services'. Accordingly, there are no additional disclosures to be provided under Ind AS 108 other than

Further the business operation of the Company are concentrated in India, and hence, the Company is considered to operate only in one geographical segment. There are no individual customer contributing more than 10% of Company's total revenue.

2.31 Capital Commitments & Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Capital Commitments		
- Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	4.26	-
Contingent liabilities		
- Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	-	-
	<u>4.26</u>	<u>-</u>

2.32 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act')

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
(a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;	3.53	-
- Principal amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Interest due on above		
(b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day;	-	-
(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid; and	-	-
(e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

This information is required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

The Company's exposure to liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 2.35.



2.33 Leases

- A The Company as a lessee entered into various lease agreements majorly for buildings and used the following practical expedients on first time adoption of Ind AS 116:
(a) Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term.
(b) Used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

Right-of-use of assets

Particulars	Buildings
Cost as at 01 July 2024	-
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Modification	-
Cost as at 31 March 2025 (A)	-
Cost as at 01 April 2025	-
Additions	210.83
Disposals	-
Modification	-
Cost as at 31 March 2026 (B)	210.83
Accumulated depreciation	
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 July 2024	-
Depreciation charge for the period	-
Deletions	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2025 (C)	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 April 2025	-
Depreciation charge for the year	7.91
Deletions	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2026 (D)	7.91
Net carrying amounts	
As at 31 March 2026 (B-D)	202.92
As at 31 March 2025 (A-C)	-

- B The following are the amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Depreciation expense on right-of-use of assets	7.91	-
Finance cost on lease liabilities	12.88	-
Rent (included in other expenses)	0.31	-
Total	21.10	-

- C Following is the movement in lease liabilities :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions	201.29	-
Finance cost charge for the year	12.88	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(9.90)	-
Lease liability at the end of the year	204.27	-
Non-current lease liabilities	204.27	-
Current lease liabilities	-	-



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in Indian rupees million, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

2.33 Leases(continued)

D The following is the cash outflow on leases

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Payment of lease liabilities	9.90	-
Rent	0.31	-
Total cash outflow on leases	10.21	-

E The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Less than 1 year	16.25	-
1 to 5 years	85.51	-
Over 5 years	365.09	-

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

2.34 Audit fee (excluding GST)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
As an auditor		
- Statutory audit fees	1.00	0.03
Total	1.00	0.03



2.35 Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's management risk policy is set by the Board of directors. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks like credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. A summary of the risks have been given below:

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 receivables from customers and loans given. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks, as well as credit exposure to trade receivables and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counter party credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. The Company has a process in place to monitor outstanding receivables on a monthly basis. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including government entities, insurance companies, corporates, individual and others. The default in collection as a percentage to total receivable is low.

As at 31 March 2026

Age	Gross carrying amount	Weighted average loss rate	Allowance for expected credit loss
Less than 6 months	12.52	0.00%	0.00
6 months - 1 year	0.36	0.03%	0.00
1-2 years	-	0.00%	-
2-3 years	-	0.00%	-
More than 3 years	-	0.00%	-
	12.88		0.00

Cash and bank balances and other financial assets

Cash and bank balances comprises of current accounts and other financial assets consists of security deposits. These accounts are held with credit worthy banks. The credit worthiness of such banks are evaluated by the Management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good with low credit risk. The Company has set counter-parties limits based on multiple factors including financial position, credit rating, etc. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

The security deposit pertains to rent deposit given to lessors. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties.

2.35 Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company's Management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management.

The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the next six months. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade payables and other financial liabilities.

Following are the financial assets at the reporting date:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade receivables (refer note 2.6)	12.88	-
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 2.7)	8.51	0.20
Other financial assets (refer note 2.2)	2.20	-
Total	23.59	0.20

Following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Within 1 year	1-5 Years	More than five years	Total amount
Trade payables	13.51	13.51	-	-	13.51
Borrowings	96.48	8.17	88.31	-	96.48
Other financial liabilities	2.81	2.81	-	-	2.81
Lease liabilities (undiscounted)	204.27	16.25	85.51	365.09	466.85
Total	317.07	40.74	173.82	365.09	579.65

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Within 1 year	1-5 Years	More than five years	Total amount
Other financial liabilities	0.06	0.06	-	-	0.06
Total	0.06	0.06	-	-	0.06



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2.36 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders. The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to all its shareholders. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. Total debt includes borrowings and lease liabilities.

The Board of Directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company's adjusted debt to equity ratio is as follows:

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Lease liabilities	204.27	-	-	-
Borrowings	96.48	-	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(8.51)	(0.20)	-	-
Net debt	292.24	(0.20)	-	-
Total equity	283.57	0.15	-	-
Gearing ratio	1.03	-	-	-

2.37 Financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, together with the carrying amounts in the Balance sheet are as follows:

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Note	Carrying values measured at				Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		Fair value through profit or loss account	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Other financial assets – amortised cost	Other financial liabilities – amortised cost			
Financial assets at amortised cost								
Other financial assets	2.2	-	-	2.20	-	2.20	-	
Trade receivables	2.6	-	-	12.88	-	12.88	-	
Cash and cash equivalents	2.7	-	-	8.51	-	8.51	-	
		-	-	21.39	-	21.39	-	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost								
Borrowings	2.11 & 2.12	-	-	-	96.48	96.48	-	
Trade payables	2.14	-	-	-	13.51	13.51	-	
Other financial liabilities	2.15	-	-	-	2.81	2.81	-	
		-	-	-	112.80	112.80	-	



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(All amounts are in Indian rupees million, except share data and unless otherwise stated)

2.37 Financial instruments (continued)

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Note	Carrying values measured at							
		Fair value through profit or loss account	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Other financial assets – amortised cost	Other financial liabilities – amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at amortised cost									
Cash and cash equivalents	2.7	-	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	-	-
		-	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost									
Other financial liabilities	2.15	-	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-	-
		-	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-	-

Note: The Company has not disclosed fair values of financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and other financial liabilities since their carrying amounts are reasonable approximates of fair values.

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1

Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2

The fair value of financial instruments not actively traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If the 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.

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.



Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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2.38 Revenue from contracts with customers

Disaggregated revenue information

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Income from medical and healthcare services		
Revenue from hospital services	160.91	-
Revenue from pharmacy sales	28.48	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	189.39	-

Location of revenue recognition

All the business operations of the Company are in India.

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025
Contracted price	191.72	-
Reduction towards variable consideration components*		
-Discounts	(1.73)	-
-Disallowances	(0.60)	-
Revenue from contracts with customers	189.39	-

*Variable consideration components include discounts and disallowances on the contract price.

Contract balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade receivables		
- to related parties	-	-
- to other than related parties	10.72	-
Contract assets (Unbilled revenue)	2.16	-
Contract liabilities (advance from patients)	0.99	-

Movement in contract liabilities during the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Less: Revenue recognised from above	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	0.99	-
Balance at the end of the year	0.99	-

Performance Obligation

The revenue from rendering medical & healthcare services and pharmaceutical products satisfies 'at a point in time' recognition criteria as prescribed by Ind AS 115.



2.39 Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

a) Current ratio = Current assets divided by Current liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current assets	31.85	0.20
Current liabilities	27.51	0.06
Ratio	1.16	-
% Change from previous year	100.00%	-

Reason for change more than 25%: Refer note below

b) Debt equity ratio = Total debt divided by total equity where total debt refers to sum of current & non current borrowings

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Total debt	300.75	-
Total equity	283.57	0.15
Ratio	1.06	-
% Change from previous year	100.00%	-

Reason for change more than 25%: Refer note below

c) Debt service coverage ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by total interest and principal repayments

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Profit after tax	6.63	(0.05)
Add: Non cash operating expenses and finance cost	44.32	-
-Depreciation and amortizations	26.49	-
-Finance cost	17.83	-
Earnings available for debt services	50.95	(0.05)
Payment of lease liabilities	9.90	-
Total principal repayments	9.90	-
Ratio	5.15	-
% Change from previous year	100%	-

Reason for change more than 25%: Refer note below

d) Return on Equity Ratio / Return on Investment Ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Equity

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Net profit after tax	6.63	(0.05)
Equity	283.57	0.15
Ratio	0.02	(0.33)
% Change from previous year	-107%	-

Reason for change more than 25%: Refer note below

e) Inventory turnover ratio = Cost of medical consumables and pharmacy items consumed divided by average inventory

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Cost of medical consumables and pharmacy items consumed	30.98	-
Average inventory	8.99	-
Inventory turnover Ratio	3.45	-
% Change from previous year	100.00%	-

Reason for change more than 25%: Refer note below



2.39 Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements (Continued)

f) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Credit sales divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Revenue from operations	191.52	-
Average trade receivables	12.88	-
Ratio	14.87	-
% Change from previous year	100.00%	

Reason for change more than 25%: Refer note below

g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Purchases divided by average trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Purchases	38.40	-
Average trade payables	13.51	-
Ratio	2.84	-
% Change from previous year	100.00%	

Reason for change more than 25%: Refer note below

h) Net capital turnover ratio = Revenue from operations divided by working capital whereas working capital= current assets - current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Revenue from operations	191.52	-
Working capital	4.34	-
Ratio	44.13	-
% Change from previous year	100.00%	

Reason for change more than 25%: Refer note below

i) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Sales

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Net profit after tax	6.63	-
Revenue from operations	191.52	-
Ratio	0.03	-
% Change from previous year	100.00%	

Reason for change more than 25%: Refer note below

j) Return on Capital employed (pre cash)=Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by Capital Employed (pre cash)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Profit before tax (A)	8.55	(0.06)
Finance Costs (B)	17.83	-
EBIT (C) = (A)+(B)	26.38	(0.06)
Capital Employed (Pre Cash) (H)= (D)-(E)-(F)-(G)	35.94	0.14
Total Assets (D)	604.21	0.21
Total Liabilities (E)	320.64	0.06
Intangible assets (F)	246.94	-
Deferred tax assets (G)	0.69	0.01
Ratio (D)/(J)	0.73	(0.43)
% Change from previous year	-271.27%	

Reason for change more than 25%: Refer note below

Note: The Company was incorporated in the previous year, hence the ratios are not comparable.



2.40 The Company is maintaining its books of account in electronic mode and these books of account are accessible in India at all times. The Company has maintained backup of books of accounts on servers located in India on a daily basis from 01 July 2025.

2.41 The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account (SAP) and software for maintenance of hospital related revenue and consumption records (Arcus Air) which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated during the period 01 July 2025 to 31 March 2026 for all relevant transactions recorded in the softwares, except that audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the softwares where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of prior period has not been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

2.42 Acquisition of business from Prashanthi hospital

The Company through Business Transfer Agreement dated 26 May 2025 with Prashanthi hospital ("Prashanthi"), a sole proprietor business (PAN : AIOPM2800L) located at Hanamkonda, Telangana engaged in the business of providing medical services including in the fields of gynaecology, obstetrics, paediatrics, radiology, general surgery, lab related services and other ancillary business acquired on a going concern basis for a consideration of Rs 326 million.

The accounting of this transaction has been done as per Ind AS 103 "Business Combinations".

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of acquisition date were as under :

Particulars	Amount
Brand	13.95
Non-compete fees	28.93
Property, plant and equipment	73.60
Intangible assets	0.87
Inventories	1.57
Trade receivables	0.36
Other assets	0.01
Cash and cash equivalents	0.20
Total assets (A)	119.49
Other Liabilities	(0.41)
Total liabilities (B)	(0.41)
Total identifiable net assets at fair value (A-B)	119.08
Less : Consideration paid for purchase of business	326.00
Goodwill	206.92

2.43 First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026, are the first financial statements the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2021 (Indian GAAP). Accordingly the Company has prepared the financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for the year ending on 31 March 2026, together with the comparative period as at 31 March 2025 and for the period 01 July 2024 to 31 March 2025. The Company was incorporated on 01 July 2024, no balances were existing as on the that date, accordingly opening balance sheet as on transition date was not prepared by the company.

Reconciliation of Equity as at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Indian GAAP*	Adjustment on transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
A ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Deferred tax assets (net)	0.01	-	0.01
2 Current Assets	-	-	-
(a) Cash and bank balances	0.20	-	0.20
Total assets	0.21	-	0.21
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	0.20	-	0.20
(b) Other equity	(0.05)	-	(0.05)
Total equity	0.15	-	0.15
2 Current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	0.06	-	0.06
Total current liabilities	0.06	-	0.06
Total Equity and Liabilities	0.21	-	0.21

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



2.44 Other Statutory Information:

- i. The Company do not have any Benami property and neither any proceedings have been initiated or is pending against the Company for holding any Benami
- ii. The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- iii. The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory year.
- iv. The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender during the current year.
- v. The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- vi. 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 on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- vii. The loan has been utilised for the purpose for which it was obtained and no short term funds have been used for long term purpose.
- viii. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- ix. The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- x. The Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment (including right of use of assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous period.
- xi. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- xii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to Investor Education Protection Fund by the Company.

2.45 Subsequent events

There are no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004


per **Atin Bhargava**
Partner
Membership Number: 504777




Place: Hyderabad
Date : 22 May 2026

For and on behalf of the board of Directors of
Prashanthi Medicare Private Limited
CIN: U86100TS2024PTC187117


Dr Prashanth katragadda
Director
DIN: 11180956

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 22 May 2026




Dr Preetham Kumar Poddutoor
Director
DIN: 08315421

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 22 May 2026